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1928

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
AMERICAN STATES

TIME AND AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

THE STUDY OF PORTUGUESE IN THE UNITED STATES

NĀNDUTI: AN INDIGENOUS PARAGUAYAN ART

NEW YEAR OF TROPICAL AMERICAN INDIGENES

A NEW PAGE IN MEXICAN RAILWAY ACHIEVEMENT

JANUARY, 1928

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- Colombia-----Señor Dr. ENRIQUE OLAYA,
Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
- Costa Rica-----Señor Don J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO,
1830 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Cuba-----Señor Dr. ORESTES FERRARA,
2630 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Dominican Republic. Señor Don ANGEL MORALES,
Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
- Ecuador-----Señor Don JUAN BARBERIS,
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- Guatemala-----Señor Don JULIO MONTANO NOVELLA,
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2200 Q Street, Washington, D. C.
- Honduras-----Señor Don LUÍS BOGRÁN,
1414 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Mexico-----Señor Don MANUEL C. TÉLLEZ,
2829 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Nicaragua-----Señor Dr. ALEJANDRO CÉSAR,
1100 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
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Brighton Hotel, Washington, D. C.
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- Salvador-----Señor Dr. FRANCISCO A. LIMA,
2601 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- United States-----Mr. FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.
- Uruguay-----Señor Dr. JACOBO VARELA,
1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.
- Venezuela-----Señor Dr. CARLOS F. GRISANTI,
1102 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

▼ UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS ▼

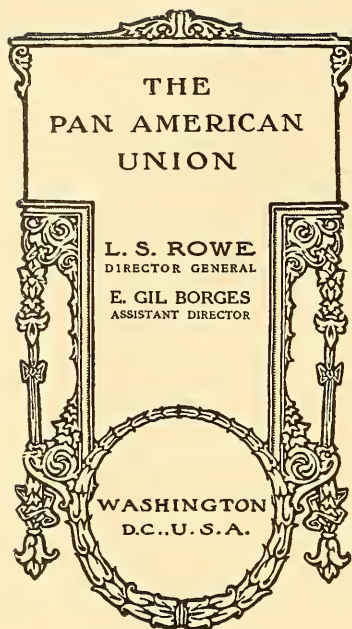
BULLETIN
OF THE
PAN AMERICAN
UNION

JANUARY

1928



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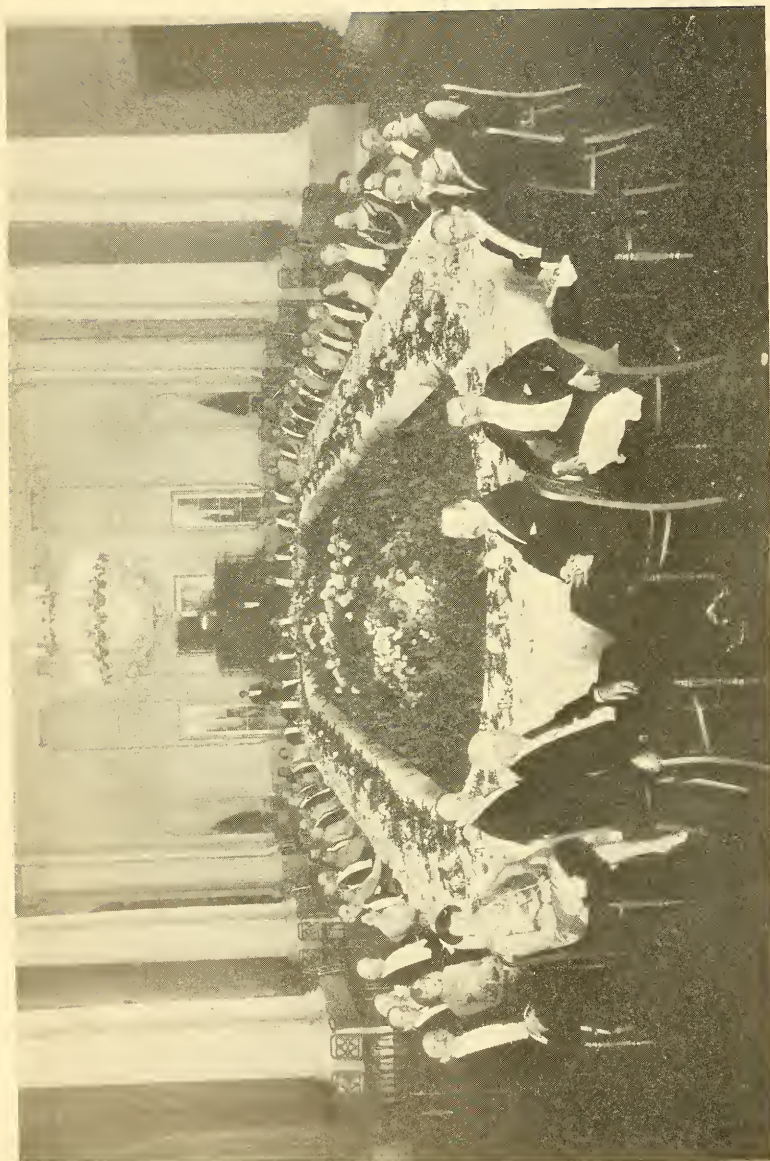
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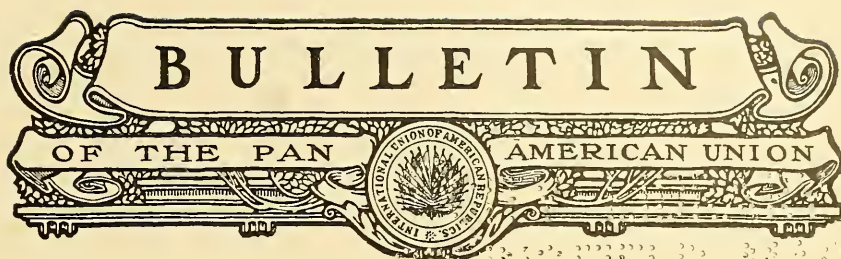
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BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF SALVADOR

The Minister of Foreign Relations of Salvador, Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, and Señora de Guerrero, were the guests of honor at a banquet given in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union November 16, by the Minister of Salvador in Washington, Dr. Francisco A. Lima, and Señora de Lima.



VOL. LXII

JANUARY, 1928

No. 1

HOMAGE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SALVADOR

DURING a recent brief stay in Washington, His Excellency Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador, and the charming Señora de Guerrero were the guests of honor at a sumptuous dinner given by His Excellency Dr. Francisco A. Lima, Minister of Salvador in the United States, and Señora de Lima, in the magnificent Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union, a hall rich in associations for all dwellers on this continent.

On this delightful occasion the distinguished company assembled about the flower-decked table included many eminent personages, among whom were Their Excellencies the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina; Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru; Dr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador of Japan; Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil; Dr. Alejandro Padilla, Ambassador of Spain; Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba; Dr. Carlos Dávila, Ambassador of Chile; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay; Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Dr. J. Rafael Oreamuno, Minister of Costa Rica; Dr. Luis Bográn, Minister of Honduras; Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Angel Morales, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Alejandro César, Minister of Nicaragua; the Honorable Vincent Massey, Minister of Canada; the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the

Pan American Union, and various other notables from Washington official and social circles. Additional beauty and brilliance were added to the festivity by the presence of the ladies.

At the conclusion of the repast Doctor Lima, the genial host, offered a toast to the President of the United States, in response to which the Secretary of State proposed the health of the President of Salvador, Mr. Kellogg's observations being in part as follows:



GUESTS AT LUNCHEON TO SALVADOREAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero and Señora de Guerrero were entertained by the Director General of the Pan American Union at luncheon at the Pan American Union Annex November 17. In the group appear, seated, from left to right: Señora de Lima, wife of the Minister of Salvador; Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero; Señora de Guerrero; Mme. Philippe Roy. Standing: Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Sr. Don F. Alfredo Mejía, Secretary of the Legation of Salvador; Dr. Francisco A. Lima, Minister of Salvador in Washington; Hon. Julius Lay, United States Consul General to Chile; Señor Don Roberto D. Meléndez, Attaché of the Legation of Salvador; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to welcome to Washington the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador. It is these visits between high officials of our respective countries which enlarge our acquaintance and bring closer together the sovereign nations of the Western Hemisphere. The more frequent these important visits, the more intimate the acquaintance, the more we will understand each other's social, political, and economic problems and the easier it will be to solve whatever differences may arise between us. It is, therefore, with special gratification that we have with us tonight Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of our neighboring state El Salvador.

The Minister of Salvador replied to the cordial phrases of the Secretary of State in the following words:

Allow me to express to all of you, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my very great appreciation of your kindness in accepting the invitation for this dinner to which the presence of His Excellency the Honorable Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg gives special significance.

I have been looking forward with pleasure to the opportunity offered by Doctor Guerrero's brief sojourn in Washington to have him meet the very prominent persons gathered here to-night. This is because I well know that his devotion to international welfare and the splendid and fruitful work that he has done for the promotion of international understanding and cooperation have aroused general applause not only in El Salvador but beyond our borders as well.

Then, too, I know that it will be a source of great satisfaction for him to meet those who in this country, by their official duties, as well as by their brilliant careers and sound judgment, have contributed to a better international understanding.

I know that I am expressing a national sentiment when I say that Doctor Guerrero, holding the high post in the Government of El Salvador, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be of inestimable value in promoting and sustaining the friendly relations that my country endeavors to maintain with all nations based on justice and equity.

To greet Doctor Guerrero means to pay my highest homage to his distinguished wife, who by her devotion to the remarkable work developed by him and by her active participation in his important social duties is in every way his most effective supporter.

Let me ask you to join me in a toast to our distinguished guests.

To these expressions of appreciation and friendship on the part of his host, Doctor Guerrero responded as follows:

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am indebted to the exquisite courtesy of my friend, the worthy representative of the Salvadorean Government in Washington, for the great pleasure of being present at this banquet, at which, side by side with grace and beauty, are gathered the prominent personages of the political and diplomatic circles of this capital.

Doctor Lima knows the eagerness with which I accepted his kind invitation, and also that nothing could please me better than the opportunity of finding myself again with His Excellency the Secretary of State, and of discussing in this friendly meeting the mutual services we can render our respective countries.

As a matter of fact, ladies and gentlemen, I believe that one of the best achievements recently attained in modern diplomacy is the adoption of the policy of direct contact between the men responsible for international relations. Knowledge brings esteem, and esteem is the unfailing token of mutual confidence.

I also knew that around this table I would find familiar faces and dear friends whom I have known for many years.

In addition to the realization of my hopes I have been so fortunate as to find among the guests here, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, with whom I had the honor of laboring in a work of peace a few years ago. I was a witness of the service he then rendered Central America, in giving her with loyal unselfishness the assistance of his ripe judgment and experience. It is due to this and due also to his great achievements that Latin America believes that his presence in the coming conference at Habana will be exceedingly helpful to the cause of Pan-Americanism, in the sense of directing the moral unity it represents, in accordance with the clearly defined aspirations of the collective conscience of the Latin American nations.

Among the exalted American personages here present, I must also mention in a special manner Representative Theodore Burton, who has held such a high place in my memory since I had the rare privilege of collaborating with him in another work of peace and world interest accomplished three years ago in Geneva.

Finally, Mr. Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to share in the sentiment of deep gratitude expressed by Doctor Lima for the signal honor you have paid Señora de Guerrero and myself in adding, with your presence, to the significance of this manifestation of affection and friendliness.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union associates itself with the many friends of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador and Señora de Guerrero in wishing them a safe return home and, for Doctor Guerrero, an eminently successful administration of the affairs of his Ministry in the New Year upon the threshold of which we now stand.



THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

JUDGING from the important subjects included in the program, as well as the ability and capacity of the delegates named up to the present time by the respective governments of the American Republics, the Sixth International Conference of American States which will meet in the beautiful and picturesque city of Habana on the 16th of the present month, promises to be the most important and transcendental of any hitherto held in the Western Hemisphere.

As is well known, the first of these conferences met in Washington in 1889-90 as a result of an act passed by the Congress of the United States in 1888 authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the other American countries to meet in a conference at Washington for a frank and friendly discussion of the problems of common importance in the development of their respective national programs.

The success of this conference, which was attended by the delegates from 18 of the 21 American Republics, was of such a marked character that it was resolved to hold other conferences of similar character in the future, a resolution which has been carried out in one after another of the American capitals. At the fifth, which met in Santiago de Chile in 1923, Habana was chosen as the seat of the sixth conference.

Considering the careful and well-planned preparations made by the executive commission especially appointed for that purpose by the Cuban Government, the historic Pearl of the Antilles will undoubtedly be seen at its best, and its distinguished guests will find on Cuba's hospitable soil ample opportunity for the study, in the most auspicious surroundings, of the problems set forth in the official agenda, the solution of which will contribute so greatly toward the strengthening of the bonds of friendship among the peoples of America.

As the present edition of the BULLETIN goes to press only the delegations which follow have been announced as official and definite, and even the most cursory glance through the eminent names which figure therein—the United States delegation being especially noteworthy—makes it clear that in the matter of representatives the American governments have indeed taken high ground!



DELEGATES TO THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1889-April 19, 1890

DELEGATES TO SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

HABANA, CUBA, JANUARY 16, 1928

ARGENTINA

Honorio Pueyrredón.
Lorentino Olascoaga.
Felipe A. Espil.

BRAZIL

Raúl Fernandez.
Manoel Villaboim.
Eduardo Espínola.
José Mattoso Sampaio Correia.
Alarico Silveira.

COLOMBIA

Enrique Olaya Herrera.
J. M. Yepes.
R. Urdaneta Arbeláez.

CUBA

Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante.
Orestes Ferrara.
José Manuel Cortina.
Carlos García Vélez.
José B. Alemán.
Enrique Hernández Cartaya.
Manuel Márquez Sterling.
Aristides Agüero.
Fernando Ortiz.
Nestor Carbonell.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ángel Morales.
Elías Brache.
Enrique Henríquez.
Francisco J. Peynado.
Federico C. Álvarez.
Gustavo A. Díaz.
Jacinto R. de Castro.
Tulio M. Cestero.

PARAGUAY

Luis A. Riart.
Lisandro Díaz León.
Juan Vicente Ramírez.

UNITED STATES

Charles E. Hughes.
Henry P. Fletcher.
Oscar W. Underwood.
Morgan J. O'Brien.
Dwight W. Morrow.
Noble Brandon Judah.
Ray Lyman Wilbur.
James Brown Scott.
L. S. Rowe.

VENEZUELA

Santiago Key Ayala.
Francisco Gerardo Yanes.

PROGRAM OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

I

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Organization of the Pan American Union on the basis of a convention prepared by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States on May 1, 1923.



DELEGATES TO SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN

SEGUNDO CONGRESO
PAN-AMERICANO.



II

MATTERS OF AN INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL NATURE

1. Consideration of the results of the commission of jurists which assembled at Rio de Janeiro.

2. In view of the fact that the codification of international law has been entrusted to the commission of jurists which assembled at Rio de Janeiro, the commission has been recommended to give preferential attention to the study of "Methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes"; but if the commission should not have time to dispatch this part of its work this topic will be considered included in the program and submitted to the consideration of the Sixth Conference.

3. The commission of jurists which assembled at Rio de Janeiro was entrusted, by resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, with making comparative studies tending toward uniformity in civil law, commercial law, procedure law, and other branches of private law; and the governing board has recommended that they give preferential attention to the preparation of projects of uniform legislation on:

(a) Commercial law and other branches of legislation in which uniformity is possible and desirable;

(b) Maritime law, for the preservation of life and property on board ship;

(c) Principles to which the juridical status of companies organized in a foreign State should be adjusted, with a view to securing uniform standards;

(d) Legislative measures for extending to women the same civil rights as those enjoyed by adult males;

(e) Bases for determining the nationality of individuals with a view to eliminating the conflict of laws on nationality;

(f) Legislation designed to prevent the loss of nationality by a woman because of marriage;

(g) Recognition of the validity, by the authorities of the States represented at the conference or which adhere to its conventions, of the acts and documents relating to the civil status of persons, estates, and contracts made by foreigners before the respective diplomatic and consular agents, and the preparation of a standard form for each of the aforesaid instruments;

(h) Commercial arbitration;

(i) Elimination of the differences in the juridical system relative to bills of exchange and checks, by means of an international agreement or uniform legislation;

(j) Organization and regulation of the international service of checks and postal money orders; and

(k) Regulation of the use of water power and other uses or applications of the waters of international rivers for industrial and agricultural purposes.

If the commission should not have time to prepare these projects, this topic will be considered included in the program and submitted to the consideration of the sixth conference.

4. Frontier police.



DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 21-August 26, 1906

III

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATIONS

1. Consideration of the results of the work of the Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation, provided for by resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

2. Regulation of international automotive traffic.

3. Means for facilitating the development of fluvial intercommunication between the nations of America.

4. (a) International regulation of railway traffic.

(b) Consideration of the report of the Pan American railway committee.

5. Organization of a technical commission to study and recommend the most effective means for the establishment of steamship lines to connect the countries of America and to recommend measures for the elimination of all unnecessary port formalities.

6. Consideration of the results of the Pan American Highway Conference, which met at Buenos Aires in October, 1925, in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

7. Consideration of the results of the Inter-American Electrical Communications Conference, which met at Mexico City in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

IV

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

1. Establishment of a Pan American geographical institute which shall serve as a center of coordination, distribution, and dissemination of geographical studies in the American States and as an organ of cooperation between the geographical institutes of America for facilitating the study of boundary questions between the American nations.

2. Recommendation to the countries of America that in their legislation they levy a minimum duty on the importation of books and minimum postal rates on books and periodicals.

3. Recommendation to the countries, members of the union, that have not yet done so, to publish geodetic, geological, agricultural maps, etc., which will give an idea of their natural resources, possibilities of development, and also of their means of communication.

4. Revision of the convention on intellectual property signed at Buenos Aires (1910).

5. Establishment of scholarships and fellowships.

6. Exchange of professors and students.

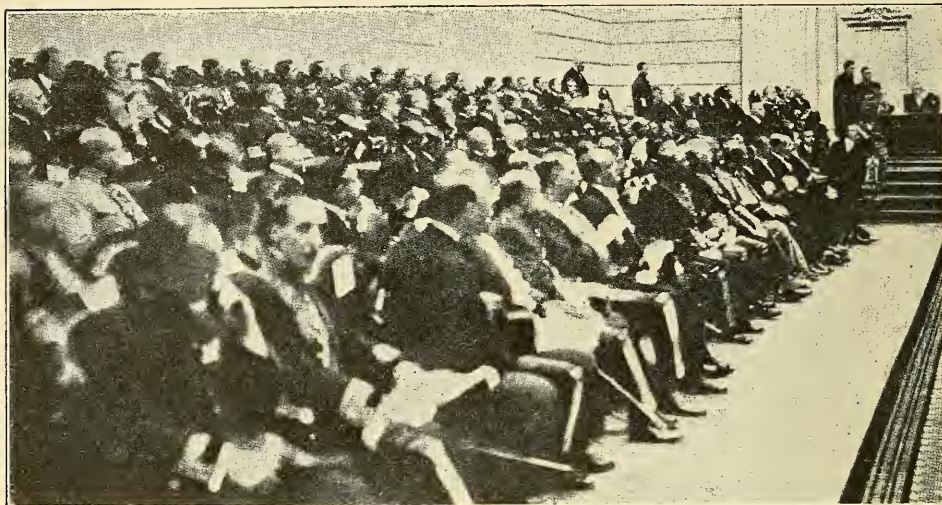
7. To recommend the establishment of special chairs, supported or subsidized by the government, for the study of the Spanish, English, and Portuguese languages and of their respective literatures.

8. To recommend the establishment in the universities of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, of special chairs for the study of the commercial legislation of the American Republics.

9. Consideration of the results of the Pan American Congress of Journalists, which met at Washington in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.



A SESSION OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES
The Conference met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 12-August 30, 1910, the sessions being held in the
Palace of Justice



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas, Buenos Aires

THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE FIFTH INTER

The Congress met in Santiago,

V

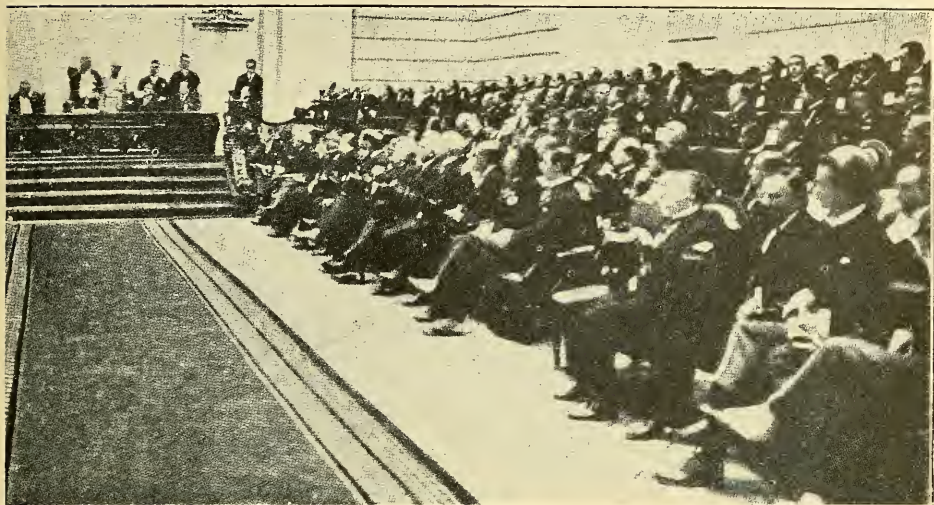
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Uniformity of legislation on consular fees.
2. Conference of chambers of commerce and, as a part of its program, organization of an inter-American chamber of commerce.
3. International aspects of immigration problems.
4. Revision of the conventions signed at Buenos Aires in 1910 and at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, with a view to formulating changes which shall assure uniform and effective protection for trade-marks in the States members of the Pan American Union.
5. Consideration of the results of the conference on uniformity of communication statistics, which met at Lima in December, 1924, in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.
6. Consideration of the results of the standardization conference which met at Lima on December 23, 1924, in accordance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States and the conference which will meet at Washington in 1927.

VI

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. Consideration of the action taken by the American States in complying with the recommendations of the Fifth International Conference of American States on the Pan American Maritime Sanitary Code.
2. Consideration of the action taken by the American States in complying with the resolution on principles and procedure in public health administration approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States at its session of April 16, 1925.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

Chile, March 25-May 3, 1923

3. Consideration of the results of the conference on eugenics and homoculture which will meet at Habana in 1927, in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

4. Consideration of the results of the conference of directing heads of public health services which was held at Washington in September, 1926, in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

5. Consideration of the action taken by the countries of America for the organization and development of national Red Cross societies, and the results of the Pan American Red Cross Conference referred to in the resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States on April 12, 1923.

VII

REPORTS ON TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

Submission by the delegates and consideration by the conference of reports on the action taken by the States represented at the previous Pan American conferences on the treaties, conventions, and resolutions adopted at said conferences.

VIII

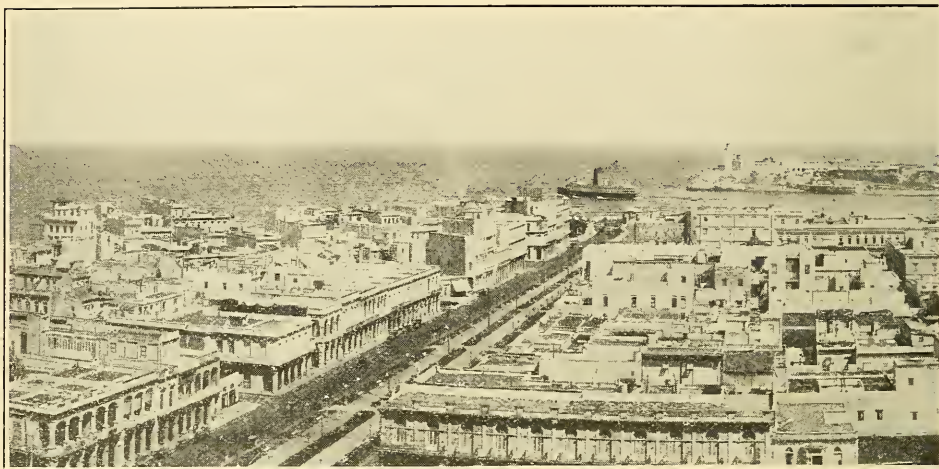
FUTURE CONFERENCES

Unanimously approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the meeting of April 12, 1927.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, *Chairman.*

E. GIL BORGES, *Secretary.*

VIEWS IN AND ABOUT HABANA, SEAT OF SIXTH



PANORAMA OF A

In the background appear Morro Castle and the Cabaña fortress, on either side the harbor entrance. In the



THE MALECÓN, THE FAMOUS MARINE ESPLANADE OF HABANA

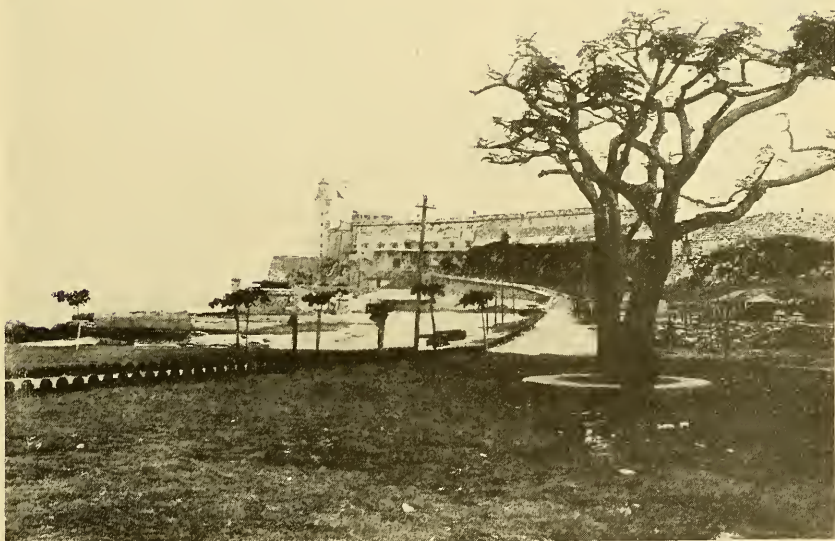
This popular driveway extends from the harbor entrance along the ocean front of the city. Frequent and brilliant band concerts were given in the beautiful little Greek pavilion at the right (recently demolished)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES



SECTION OF HABANA

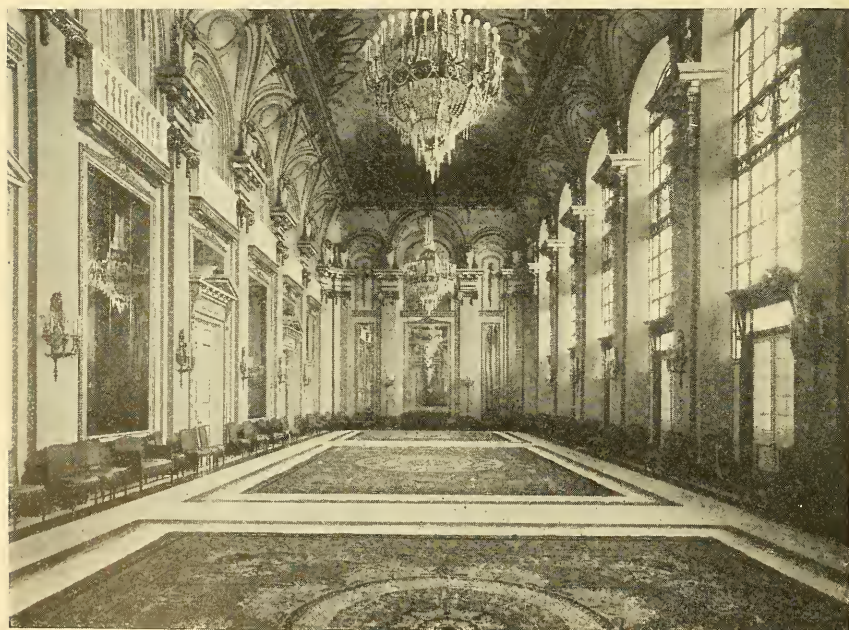
left foreground Martí Avenue may be distinguished and, at the extreme right, the new Presidential Palace



MORRO CASTLE AND THE LIGHTHOUSE

The castle proper is a rambling confusion of weather-beaten masonry, rising precipitously to a height of 120 feet above tide water. In the foreground may be seen an example of the "flamboyant" tree, so characteristic of the Cuban landscape

VIEWS IN AND ABOUT HABANA, SEAT OF SIXTH



THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

This regally imposing modern structure was completed in 1922 at a cost of \$2,000,000. Lower: The reception hall in the Palace. This room, 45 by 110 feet, is sumptuously decorated in cream and gold. An allegorical painting: "La Glorificación de la Patria" adorns the ceiling

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES



THE CATHEDRAL, HABANA

This massive, picturesque structure is known as San Cristóbal de la Habana and also as the Colón Cathedral because of the fact that Columbus's remains at one time rested there



THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

One of the most modern hospitals of the Cuban capital

VIEWS IN AND ABOUT HABANA, SEAT OF SIXTH



VIEWS IN HABANA

Upper: A glimpse of Central Park, one of the most interesting and animated plazas of the city. In the right background is the monument to José Martí, the great hero of Cuba's struggle for independence.

Lower: The "Centro Gallego," of which the National Theater is an integral part, is the most imposing of the numerous clubs of Habana

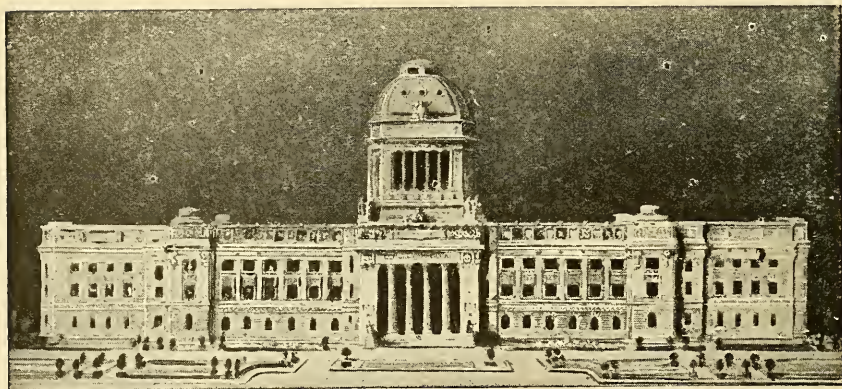
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES



STREETS OF HABANA

Upper: Martí Avenue. This modern and up-to-date avenue in the Cuban capital was named in honor of José Martí, the George Washington of Cuba's struggle for independence. Lower: Seventeenth Street, one of the most attractive thoroughfares of Vedado, a suburb of Habana

VIEWS IN AND ABOUT HABANA, SEAT OF SIXTH



THE CUBAN CAPITOL

Architect's drawing of the imposing new Capitol in Habana, the construction of which was begun in April, 1926

A CLUB HOUSE IN HABANA

The Casino Español, one of the many club buildings erected by Spanish and other organizations in cosmopolitan Habana



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES



MARIANAO

The long vista of Columbus Avenue in the delightful new suburb of "Buen Retiro" in Marianao

A GLIMPSE OF GARDEN OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE, HABANA

The Roman arch, the tiled roof, the wrought-iron window grills, and the stone steps leading to flowers and sunshine, are alike reminiscent of old Spain



VIEWS IN AND ABOUT HABANA, SEAT OF SIXTH



CLUBS OF HABANA

Upper: Golf club building in Country Club Park, the latter being an exclusive residential development in the suburbs of Habana. Center: The new palatial home in Marianao of the Habana Yacht Club. Lower: The Jockey Club which adjoins the grand stand at Oriental Park, where the racing season lasts three months each year

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES



ORIENTAL PARK, HABANA

Avenue leading to the famous Hippodrome in Oriental Park where Cubans and foreigners alike enjoy
"the sport of kings"



THE BACCHANTE FOUNTAIN, HABANA

This spirited sculptural group is one of the many charms of the Casino grounds

TIME AND AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY¹ ∴ ∴

By A. M. TOZZER

Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University

FOR many decades the study of American archæology was in a very nebulous state characterized, in many cases, by inaccurate observation, bold assumptions, and a general ignorance of the more scientific approach to the subject. These defects have, in great part, been remedied by a wider vision, a more careful training of investigators, more accurate observation, and a gradual tendency to place archæology among the more exact sciences.

American archæology has also suffered a certain stigma for its failure to produce a literature as its handmaiden with an accompanying chronology to give a certain vigor to its findings. It must be admitted that archæological data have an inert quality, a certain spinelessness when unaccompanied by a more or less definite chronological background. The psychologists may be able to tell us why we must have dates accompanying objects of antiquity to make them seem interesting and of value, whether these objects consist of furniture, a piece of pewter, or specimens coming from the graves of our early inhabitants. This paper is an attempt to give American archæology an internal skeleton and thus to raise it to the status of a vertebrate.

It should be pointed out at once that the classification and nomenclature applied to European archæology can not be used for the New World. This is not due to the scarcity of the data but to the fact that there are no metal ages in America. Iron was unknown as a metal before the advent of the white man² and the smelting of copper was not practiced except in certain regions on the western coast of South America, Central America, and parts of Mexico. Bronze, the resultant of a deliberate attempt at mixing copper and tin, was even less widely distributed.

There are two aspects of chronology, the first of which is a relative one, self-contained, and dissociated with any larger aspect of time relation. In northern New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada as well as in other parts of the eastern United States there

¹ From *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. LIX, Boston, 1926; and *Natural History*, The Journal of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, May-June, 1927.

² The Eskimo and the "Mound Builders" of Ohio made some use of meteoric iron.

are well-defined evidences of an earlier and later pre-Columbian occupation, but there are at present no means of bringing these different cultures into the general background of history.

The second variety of chronology, and the one that has far more interest for us here, has to do with definite epochs correlated with our own time system, prehistoric passing over to the historic.

In the study of archæology as a whole there are four elements of control: Geology, palæontology, stratigraphy, and the development of types from cruder to more developed forms. Geology and palæontology may be disregarded here as the question of primitive man in America, in the real sense of "first," does not concern us. No attempt will be made to prove or disprove the much-discussed question of the presence of man in the New World in geologically ancient times.

Stratification is of the utmost importance as showing successive occupation of the same site, each stratum indicating a more or less distinct culture allied with a time element. In the Southwest, Doctor Kidder and Mr. Guernsey, of the Peabody Museum, have found four different levels of culture.³ On the original floor of caves has been found the evidence of a people called "The Basket Makers" who were without pottery but were expert in the making of woven objects, textiles, baskets, and sandals. They were at the very horizon of agriculture with only one variety of corn. Above this there are data indicating two cultures differing slightly from each other with a first knowledge of pottery making, this art developing rapidly. There are also included several varieties of corn, indicating a more varied agricultural life. Finally, there comes the topmost stratum, commonly called "Pueblo," with pottery and several of the other arts finely developed together with an abundant agriculture, developed under very adverse conditions. Until a few years ago, the cliff dwellers and other Pueblo peoples belonging to the last epoch were the only early inhabitants recognized in this region. More intensive research has thus added three new elements in the archæology of the Southwest.

Stratification has also come to our assistance in Mexico.⁴ Four and five meters below the present floor of the Valley of Mexico and in some cases under many feet of volcanic deposits there has come to light the so-called Archaic culture, characterized by clay figurines and several types of pottery. Most botanists interested in the question

³ Guernsey, S. J., and Kidder, A. V., Basket-maker Caves in Northeastern Arizona, *Papers of the Peabody Museum*, Cambridge, VIII, No. 2, 1921; and Kidder and Guernsey, Archæological Explorations in Northeastern Arizona, *Bulletin 65, Bureau of American Ethnology*, Washington, 1919.

⁴ Tozzer, A. M., The Domain of the Aztecs and Their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico: *Holmes Anniversary Volume*, Washington, 1916. Spinden, H. J., *Ancient Civilizations of Mexico and Central America: Handbook Series No. 3*, American Museum (2d ed.), New York, 1922. See also Summary of the work of the International School of American Archæology and Ethnology: *American Anthropologist*, N. S., vol. 17, 384-395, 1915.



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History.

EXAMPLES OF MIDDLE AMERICAN ART

Photographs by Dr. Clarence Kennedy from originals in the Peabody Museum, Cambridge. Upper: Front and profile of archaic head, from the Valley of Mexico. This type represents the earliest known examples of clay modeling in Middle America. Lower left: Archaic head found by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall at Coyoacán, Valley of Mexico. Lower right: Archaic head found by Clarence L. Hay near Atzacapotzalco, Valley of Mexico



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

EXAMPLES OF MIDDLE AMERICAN ART

Photographs by Dr. Clarence Kennedy from originals in the Peabody Museum. Upper left: Limestone head of youthful maize god, part of a façade decoration, dated about 515 A. D. A magnificent example of stone carving from Copan, Honduras. Upper right: A clay figure from Campeche, Mexico, representing a Maya woman when the Maya civilization was at its height. Lower: Stone head of a gargoyle-like serpent from Copan, Honduras. Typical work of the First Empire of the Mayas which probably formed a corner ornament of a temple dated about 525 A. D.



of the beginning of agriculture in America are now agreed that a grass, called *Teocentli*, found wild on the highlands of Mexico, is probably the progenitor of cultivated maize which the first American colonists found, on their advent, over the greater part of the New World. It is probable that the Archaic peoples were responsible for the artificial cultivation of this grass, the invention of agriculture, and also for the dissemination of this new industry over the arid portions of Mexico and Central America.⁵

The "Archaic" people are probably by no means the primitive or first inhabitants of this part of the New World. The ceramics and more especially the clay figurines made by them show much skill as well as evidences of weaving in the bands and fillets in which the heads of the figures are swathed. Their culture is far ahead of that of the Basket Maker of New Mexico who had not reached a pottery horizon. It is impossible to ascertain the language spoken by the "Archaic" peoples but there is little evidence that it was the same as that spoken by the Toltecs and Aztecs. Figurines characteristic of the archaic culture are found in Honduras and Salvador and modified types as far south as Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a possible extension into South America.

Returning to the Valley of Mexico, above the archaic horizon is found the Toltec culture, the greatest of all Mexican civilizations, and over this and only for a few inches on the surface appear the evidences of the Aztecs. As will be shown later, the Aztec and Toltec periods can be definitely dated. Stratification also gives definite results on the succession of cultures in Peru, showing that of the Inca as a very late product.

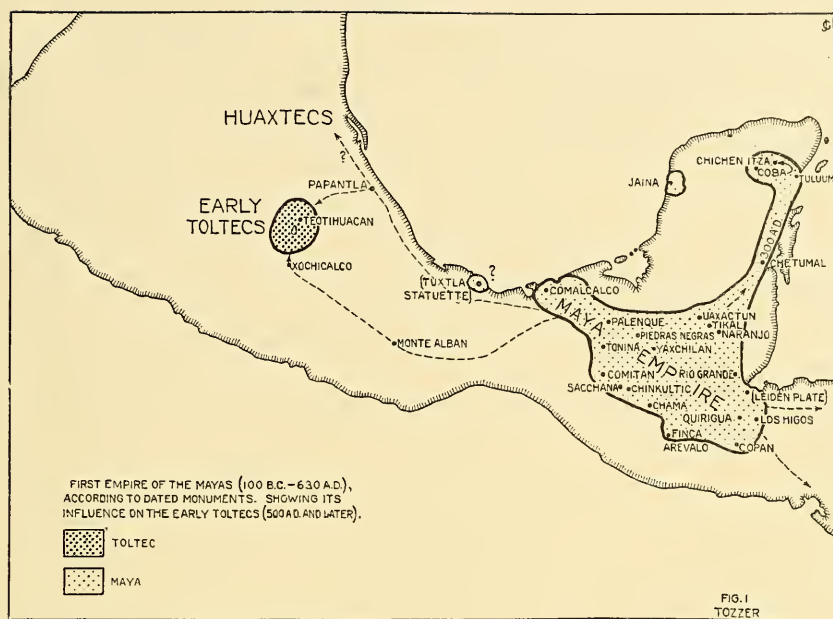
The second chronological approach to the study of archæology is the investigation of the development of stylistic methods of decoration, mainly on pottery, of architecture, and of other products of man's activities. By an intensive study of the different ceramic wares of the Pueblo culture and after taking into account the various data available, a definite sequence of pottery types and of decoration has been established from pre-Columbian down to modern times.⁶

When successive forms of the artistic impulse are found in connection with definite strata there is abundant proof of a time sequence as the basis of this development. When, as in the Maya area, various changes in architecture and in design go hand in hand with datable monuments, there is a solid foundation for history.

Another approach to this chronological study is the migration of objects far from their original place of manufacture, trade pieces, foreign to their present habitat but easily recognized as coming from

⁵ Spinden, H. J., *The Origin and Spread of Agriculture in America: Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists*, Washington, 1917.

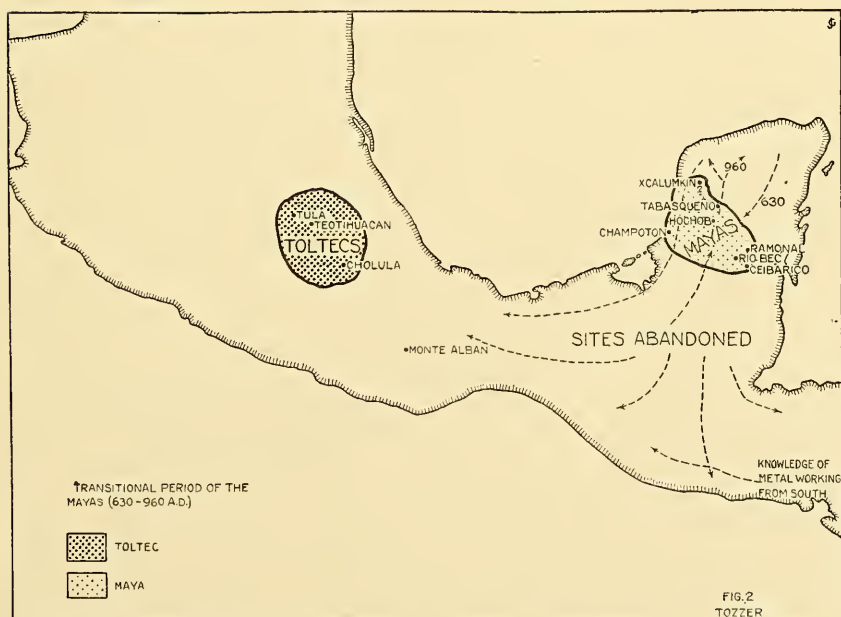
⁶ Kidder, A. V., *An Introduction to the Study of Southwestern Archæology with a Preliminary Account of the Excavations at Pecos*: New Haven, 1924.



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History

FIG. 1.—THE FIRST EMPIRE OF THE MAYAS

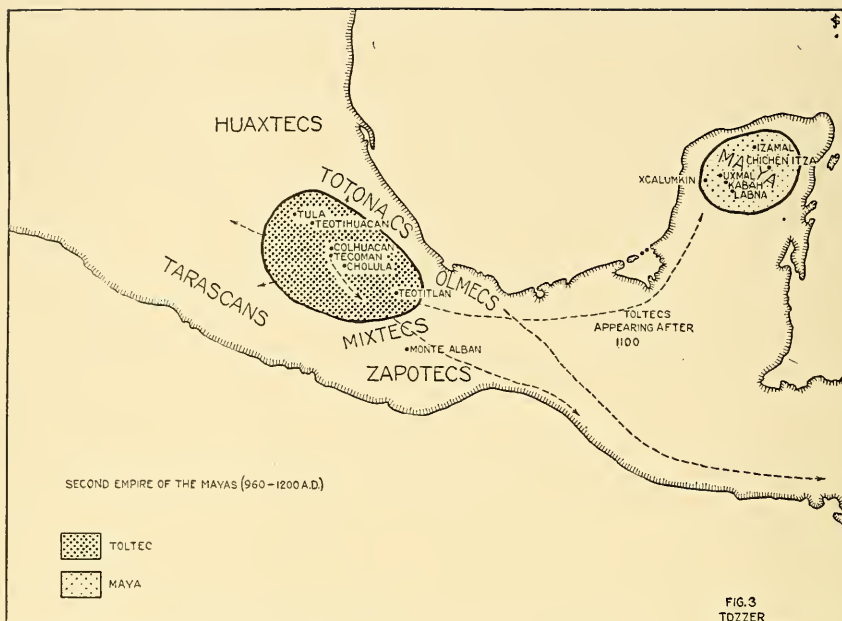
Shown here by dated monuments and a suggestion of the Maya influence on the early Toltecs



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History

FIG. 2.—THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD OF THE MAYAS

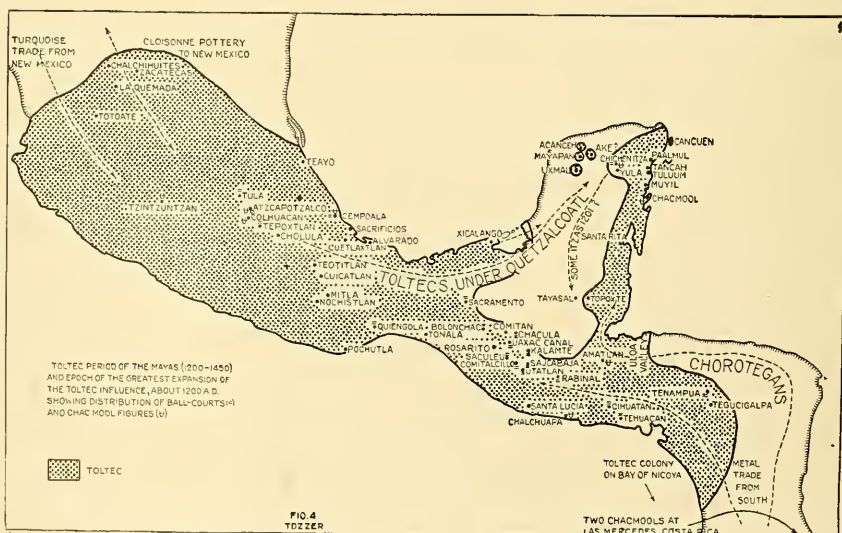
Showing the abandonment of many of the First Empire sites with movements northward and southward



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History

FIG. 3.—THE SECOND EMPIRE OF THE MAYAS

With the first appearance of the Toltec influences which later were to play a large part in Maya history



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History

FIG. 4.—THE TOLTEC PERIOD OF THE MAYAS

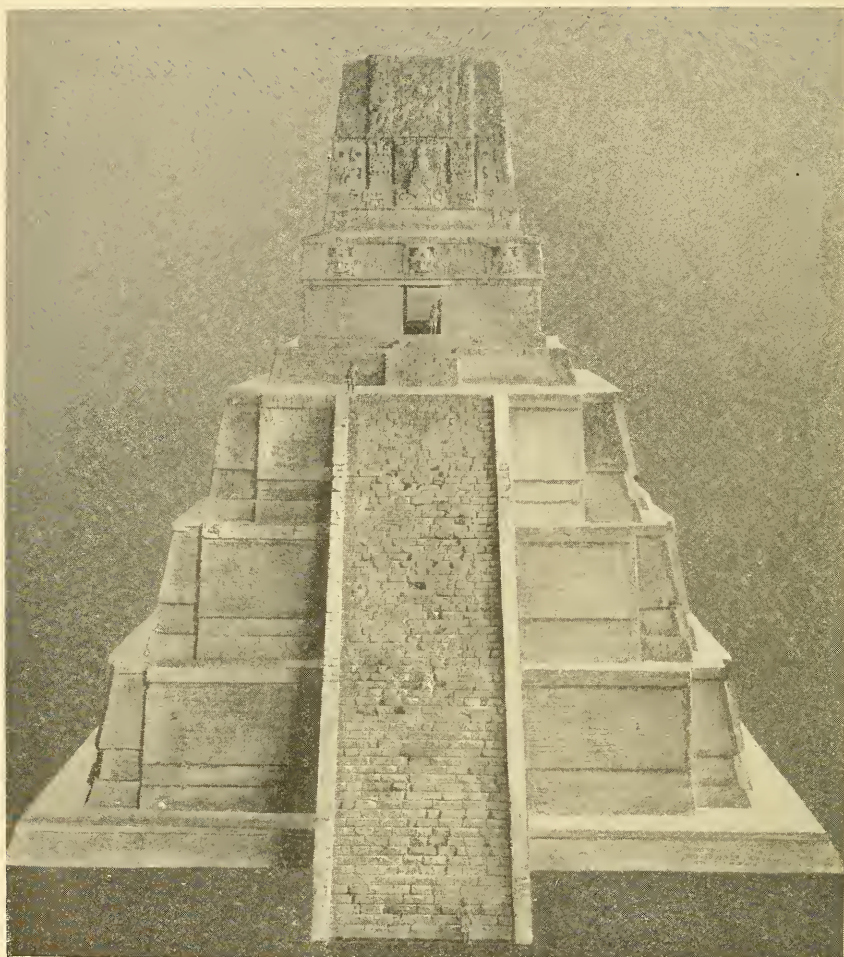
Showing the submergence of the Maya by Mexican influences and the extent of the greatest expansion of the Toltecs, based somewhat on the distribution of Ball-courts and Chac Mool figures

afar. Red coral, for example, from the Mediterranean is found in graves of the early iron age in England. Dated Egyptian scarabs, found in Crete, were a great factor in establishing the entire chronology of the Ægean culture. The close association of objects in the same deposit proves that they are, in a sense, contemporaneous. This does not necessarily mean that they were made at the same time but that they were deposited at the same time. Heirloom pieces of carved jade, dating back several centuries, have been dredged from a great natural well in Yucatan. These are not later than the objects with which they are associated but, as a matter of fact, they are very much earlier than most of the associated remains. If shreds of a jar with a very special type of plaster cloisonné decoration are found in Pueblo Bonito in northern New Mexico and the home of this type of technique is in the Zacatecas region of Mexico, and, furthermore, if this same pottery is found in a late period of a site in northern Yucatan, there is every reason to suppose that a contemporaneous feature can be assumed here. Movement in the other direction from the Maya region to the northward is shown by one of the finest of Maya jade ornaments found at San Juan Teotihuacan. This probably originated in the southern part of the Maya area as it is carved in the best Old Empire style, traveling from Guatemala to northern Yucatan and thence to Mexico during the Toltec period of Yucatan. Gold figurines, definitely made in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and found in late Maya deposits, again help in the elucidation of a relative chronology. No metal objects of any kind have ever been found in the early Maya sites so that it seems quite clear that the knowledge of metallurgy came from the south at a comparatively late period.

These stray pieces also show the great importance of trade relations in early times, stretching in this case from Colombia in the south to northern New Mexico in the north, a distance of about 30° of latitude or about 3,000 miles.

The factors of stratification, stylistic development, and the association of objects from widely separated areas are all useful in establishing a relative chronology of a site or a series of sites, but it is only by means of dated monuments correlated with Christian chronology that we arrive on satisfactory historical ground. The Maya area in southern Mexico and northern Central America presents evidence of an elaborate calendar as shown in the hieroglyphic inscriptions, the most remarkable achievement of the intellect in the New World. It is in these inscriptions that a literature is provided American archaeology.

The material for the study of the hieroglyphic writing includes stone inscriptions carved on stelae and altars set up in front of the various temples, on the door lintels of buildings, a few painted



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 5.—TEMPLE II, TIKAL, GUATEMALA

This temple, which reaches a height of about 140 feet, is a type common to the First Empire, 100 B. C.—630 A. D. This restoration was made by F. F. Horter, under the direction of Dr. H. J. Spinden in the American Museum of Natural History

inscriptions, three codices dating back to pre-Columbian times, and the so-called Books of Chilam Balam, manuscripts written in the Maya language but with Spanish characters. These are in many cases copies of original documents reduced to writing after the advent of the Spaniards.⁷

There were two steps necessary in the elucidation of the Maya calendar as shown in the hieroglyphic inscriptions, the first of which

⁷ Tozzer, A. M., The Chilam Balam Books and the Possibility of Their Translation: *Proceedings of the 19th International Congress of Americanists*, Washington, 1915. Also, Tozzer, Maya Grammar: *Papers of the Peabody Museum*, Cambridge, IX, 182-192, 1921.

was the determination of the calendar giving a relative chronology, the position of the different monuments in an inclusive series within the Maya area. This succession is definitely correlated with the stylistic developments of stone carving and of architecture. We are thus certain of the historical development of the Maya civilization.⁸

The second step was a correlation between the Maya and the Christian chronology. In both these fields the late Charles P. Bowditch played a very large part. From his pioneer work, so admirable and so necessary, advances have been made in this study



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 6.—TEMPLE AT RIO BEC, QUINTANA ROO, YUCATAN

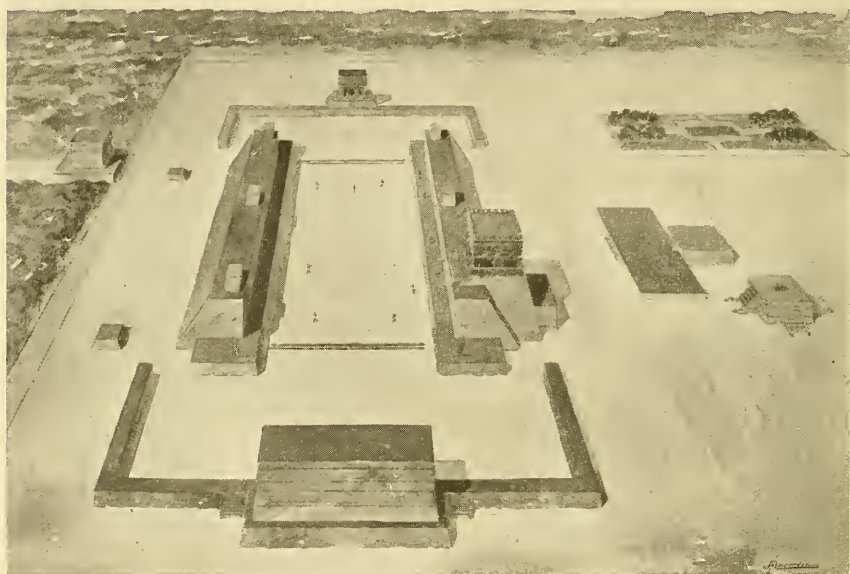
Typical temple of the Transitional Period, 630-960 A. D. Photograph by R. E. Merwin and C. L. Hay, Peabody Museum Expedition, 1911-12

by several others, among them being S. G. Morley, of the Carnegie Institution, and H. J. Spinden, of the Peabody Museum. The latter has shown conclusively that the Maya calendar began to function in 613 B. C.⁹ The earliest dated inscription is on a small jade statuette of 96 B. C. The oldest Maya remains are found in the district of Petén in northern Guatemala.

⁸ Spinden, H. J., *A Study of Maya Art: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum*, VI; Cambridge, 1913.

⁹ Bowditch, C. P., *The Numeration, Calendar Systems and Astronomical Knowledge of the Mayas*, Cambridge, 1910. Also by the same author, *On the Age of the Maya Ruins: American Anthropologist* (N. S.), III; 697-700. Morley, S. G., *The Inscriptions at Copán: Carnegie Institution of Washington*, Washington, 1920, especially Appendix II. See also Morley's bibliography in this volume. Spinden, H. J., *The Reduction of Mayan Dates: Papers of the Peabody Museum*, VI, No. 4, Cambridge, 1924, and other writings.

The First or Great Empire of the Mayas (fig. 1) began about the first century before Christ and continued until about 650 A. D. All the great cities of the south flourished within this period and an extension of the First Empire to the northward began about 300 A. D., following the eastern coast of the peninsula of Yucatan. Sites with definite dates have been found at Chetumal, Tulum, Coba, and at Chichen Itza.¹⁰ Jaina on the northwest coast was also probably a First Empire site. It is important to note that the stone stelae and lintels in northern Yucatan on which the dates are recorded, all seem to be reused stones. No buildings contemporane-



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 7.—BALL COURT GROUP, CHICHEN ITZÁ, YUCATAN

The ball court is typical of the Toltec Period, 1200–1450 A. D. Restoration was made by M. A. Fernández

ous with this first occupation of this part of the country, even at Chichen Itza, have yet been found.

In the first half of the seventh century the southern cities seem to have been abandoned, as no late dates occur there. The ancient chronicles in the Chilam Balam Books state that the inhabitants of northern Yucatan also left their homes about 630 and moved southward, not to return until 960. This has been called the Transitional Period (fig. 2.), and the sites at Chompoton, Tabasqueño, Hochob, and others in that vicinity, together with Rio Bec and others discovered

¹⁰ The site of Coba was rediscovered in 1926 by the Carnegie Institution Expedition and the dated inscriptions, read by Morley, are from 363 to 412 A. D. The Chetumal date (333 A. D.) was reported by Thomas Gann in *Men*, vol. 26, No. 37, London, 1926.

in that region by Doctor Merwin and Mr. C. L. Hay, are probably to be placed in this epoch. It is also fairly certain that some of the wandering Maya peoples went southward along the Gulf of Mexico, while still others moved southward to the Guatemalan highlands and eastward into the Uloa Valley and Salvador.

The Second Empire of the Mayas, 960–1200 (fig. 3), found its home in northern Yucatan at which time the most famous of the cities there, with the exception of Chichen Itza, were founded. The Toltec influence had arrived in Yucatan before the fall of Chichen Itza in 1191. It was probably about this time that some of the Itzas migrated southward to Lake Petén in northern Guatemala where they were found by Cortés in his remarkable march to Honduras and where they remained unconquered by the Spaniards until 1697.

The Toltec period, 1200–1450 (fig. 4), in northern Yucatan really began with the triumph of Quetzalcoatl-Kulkulcan over the Itzas. This figure was for a long time considered to have been purely mythological, dimly related to certain historical events, but, as is common with all culture heroes, a vague and nebulous individual. Doctor Spinden has lately shown¹¹ that Quetzalcoatl, far from being a myth, was a very real person—"one of the great characters of history, a compound of warrior, priest, administrator, and scientist." He served as leader of a force of Mexicans who put down a rebellion of the Mayas in 1191, subduing Chichen Itza and making it a Toltec city. It was he who created much of the pomp and ceremony later used by the Aztec rulers and described with such vividness by the Spaniards.

The Toltecs brought with them a new religion and new art forms, and the period from 1191 to 1450, when Mayapan fell and the Maya civilization practically ceased to exist, was marked, especially at Chichen Itza, by a very strong Mexican influence. It has been possible to identify in the frescoes and bas-reliefs at this site the battles of the Toltecs over the Mayas and the subsequent making of peace. The portrayal of the Maya and Mexican types is distinctive in all the carvings. Chichen Itza has the longest *recorded* history of any city in the New World, ancient or modern, of over 800 years. The Toltecs in Mexico proper had ceased long since to be a leading nation on account of civil wars.

The arrival of the Mexicans in Yucatan with definite dates on the Maya side enables us to supply them with an historical background for the latter part of their history, thus supplanting to some extent their mythological dates of origins and of migrations. The early Toltecs had been strongly influenced by offshoots of the early Maya culture, perhaps at the breaking up of the First Empire (fig. 1), which reached them from the south and west as shown by Maya details occurring at Monte Alban and Xochicalco. There was also a

¹¹ In *Encyclopedia Britannica* (13th ed.) under *Archæology*, XVII, Mexico and Central America.

migration of Maya features northward along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico through Alvarado, the Totonacan area, and Papantla.

The calendar of the Toltecs and later of the Aztecs undoubtedly was derived from that of the Mayas. The constantly increasing sphere of influence of this people (fig. 2, 3), was centered in the important site of San Juan Teotihuacan, which had its greatest period from about 1000 to 1200 A. D. The most extensive expansion of the Toltec power came after 1200 (fig. 4) and included practically all of the non-Maya-speaking peoples of central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, and as far south as Honduras and Salvador in addition



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 8.—CHAC MOOL FIGURE, CHICHEN ITZÁ

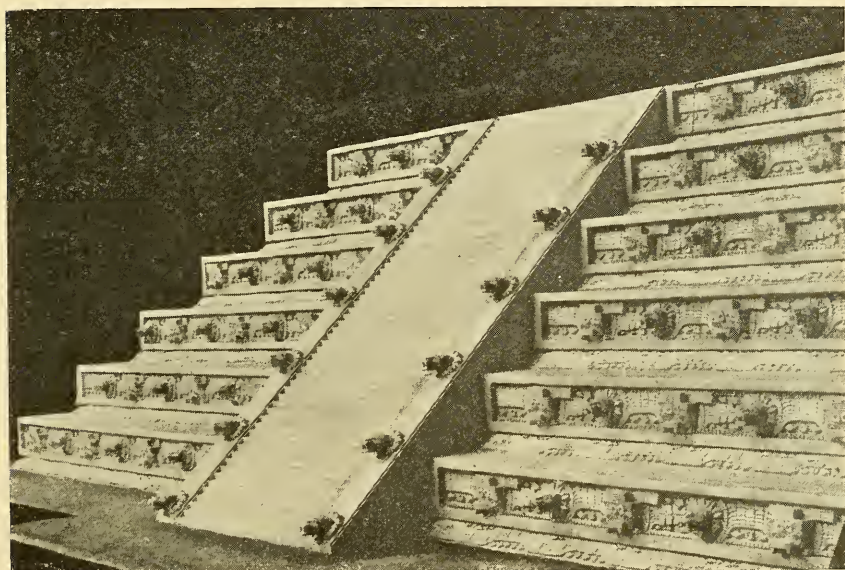
Typical of the Toltec period

to the successful conquest of Chichen Itza and all the other Maya sites on the east coast of Yucatan. Thus the Toltecs, receiving the seeds of culture and the calendar from the early and southern Mayas, later played a large part in shaping the destinies of the northern Mayas in the last period of their history.

The Aztecs, who receive most of the credit in the popular mind for the achievements in cultural lines in Mexico, were very late arrivals on the scene. They did not reach the shores of the lake, on an island of which they were later to build their capital, until 1325. They came as a wild hunting tribe from the north, remaining undisturbed

until 1351, when they suffered defeat and enslavement at the hands of the Toltecs. Their period of expansion and preeminence did not begin until 1376, and even in 1519, under Montezuma, they held only a fraction of the territory that was included in the Toltec empire in 1200. Every feature of their life was borrowed from the Toltecs and several of the Toltec cities in the Valley of Mexico never were completely subjugated by the Aztecs.

There are several dark spots in the picture I have tried to draw. We do not know what led the Mayas to abandon their great cities in the South and move northward. The exhaustion of cultivatable land may have been one of the reasons. We are also ignorant as to



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 9.—TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL, SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN, MEXICO

Restoration of this temple was made by Manuel Gamio

the events which led up to the fall of this civilization about 1450. Civil war, the injurious effects of the presence of foreigners, and, in all probability, epidemics of yellow fever were all possibly contributory.

The darkest spot, however, is our ignorance of the beginnings of the Maya peoples. It is certain that those responsible for this civilization were American natives, and that their development is not due to any influence outside the New World. The impossibility that such a culture could grow up *in situ*, as it were, is always brought forward by those who think they see superficial similarities between the Mayas and certain Mongolian peoples. The calendar alone, which no one has tried to prove originated outside of America, shows the

mental equipment of the Mayas, the presence of genius in their midst. A few naturally gifted individuals, a knowledge of agriculture, and a good environment are probably alone responsible for the beginnings of the Maya civilization.

It will be remembered that the Archaic peoples were probably at the horizon of agriculture, and our next step must be to find a connection between them and the Mayas. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of the Heye Museum, has lately found in central Salvador an early Archaic horizon from 20 to 40 feet below a deposit containing a mixture of pottery forms of the First Maya Empire, late Archaic, and other types. It is probable that similar conditions are to be found in the Uloa Valley, although here a redistribution by water seems to



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

FIG. 10.—FACADE OF THE TEMPLE OF THE WARRIORS, CHICHEN ITZÁ

This building is typical of the late Toltec period of the Mayas

have taken place. Further research in this general area ought to yield most important results.¹²

There must, necessarily, have been long centuries of slow beginnings and small achievements by the early Maya before they burst upon the world a century before the beginning of the Christian era with highly developed civilization, characterized by great cities, an elaborate art and architecture, a highly organized theocracy, a remarkable astronomical knowledge, and a calendar system which was in actual operation for more than 1,900 years until it was destroyed by the Spaniards. Marginal corrections were applied to take care of the variation on the Maya year and of the true solar year, a means

¹² Indian Notes and Monographs, vol. 6, No. 5, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

more accurate than our method of interpolating days. It should be pointed out that it was not until 1582 that the Julian day was invented, which corresponded to the Maya day count, 2,000 years after the same principle had been adopted by the Mayas.

With the definite chronology thus established and its day-for-day correlation with the Mexican cultures, there is every reason to hope that, with the study of the migrations of objects and stylistic contacts, there will come a time when the sequences of cultures in our own Southwest and also those of the great civilizations of South America will be attached to the historical fabric.

Finally, as the result of modern research, a certain readjustment of values comes out clearly—the small contribution made by the Aztecs to the ancient cultures of Mexico, the large part played by the Toltecs with their far-reaching empire, and the far greater primary impetus and development of a great civilization with astronomical knowledge and a calendar by the Mayas, who handed all this on to the other peoples of middle America.

If there are included in our history the present inhabitants of Yucatan and the Lacandonones of Guatemala, also a Maya people, who still carry out many of the pre-Columbian religious practices,¹³ a definite historical background has been supplied to American archæology, starting in the sixth century before Christ and extending in an unbroken series for more than 2,500 years.

¹³ Tozzer, A. M., *A Comparative Study of the Mayas and the Lacandonones*, New York, 1907.



DEDICATION BY THE PAN AMERICAN ROUND TABLE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS ∴

NOVEMBER 15, 1927

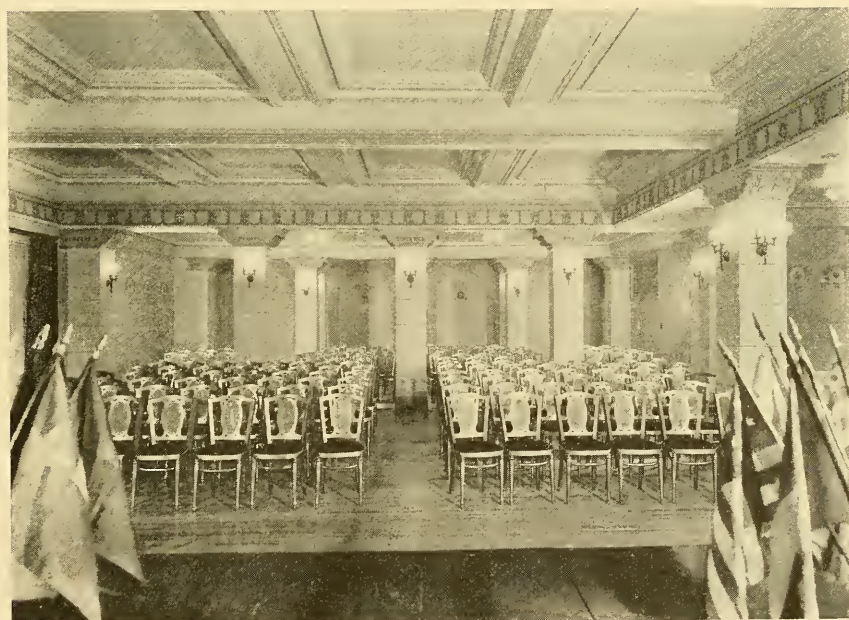
AN important occasion in the history of the Pan American Round Table of San Antonio, Tex., the charter organization of that international association of public-spirited women who have banded themselves together to aid in "the development of spiritual and fraternal relations among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, that the inestimable heritage of civilization may be preserved immaculate . . . through the ages",¹ was the dedication on November 15, 1927, of the Pan American Room in the Gunther Hotel of San Antonio.

With the exception of the Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., this *Salon*, furnished and decorated for the assemblies of the Pan American Round Table, is the only one of its kind in the United States. Its panelled walls bear the names and national insignia of the 22 nations of this hemisphere and special chairs are provided for their delegates when in attendance. Across the head of the room are the panels containing the insignia of Canada, Mexico, the Pan American Union, and the United States, appropriate space around the other walls being given to the remaining Latin American Republics. Rugs, hangings, and other interior decorations in pale pinks, grays, and gold help to complete the all-pervading Latin American atmosphere. On this occasion an additional touch of color was lent by the brilliancy of the flags displayed.

The reunion of November 15 was truly an affair of international importance. Mrs. J. C. Griswold, founder and president of the San Antonio Round Table, presided, more than 250 persons representing the various American Republics, the National and State Governments, the Army, and civil and official circles of San Antonio being in attendance.

At the conclusion of a brief reception, dedicatory exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rt. Rev. W. T. Capers, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of west Texas, the speakers who followed him being

¹ "La Mesa Redonda Panamericana," *La Revista del Mundo*, January, 1919.



Photographs by Harvey Patteson

THE PAN AMERICAN ROOM, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

The dedication of this room, on November 15, was an important occasion in the annals of the Pan American Round Table of San Antonio. *Upper:* The head of the room, showing the special chairs for the officers of the organization and delegates from the American Republics. *Lower:* Another view of the room. The walls are ornamented by the insignia of each of the American Republics.

introduced by Mrs. Eli Hertzberg and Mrs. S. J. Wright, who also called the roll of the members of the local Round Table. The playing of the national anthem brought the program to a close, the benediction being pronounced by his reverence, Father Charles O'Gallagher, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul.

During the banquet which followed, numerous messages of congratulation were received, among them being those from the Secretary of State of the United States; the Director of the Pan American Union; the Governor of the Canal Zone; Mrs. Thomas M. Reynolds, vice president of the inter-American committee of women, Ancon, Panama; Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, executive secretary of the Pan American International Women's Committee, Washington; Enriqueta R. Morales, superintendent of the National Red Cross of Panama; and Sra. Esther de Calvo, president of the International American Committee.

J. L. Merrill, president of the Pan American Society of America, telegraphed:

I take this means to express in behalf of the membership of the Pan American Society of the United States warmest felicitations to the Pan American Round Table on the occasion of this practical manifestation of international good will identified with your inspiring mission of promoting cultural solidarity among the American Republics.

The spirit of the occasion, however, was most fittingly voiced by Sra. Alejandro P. Carrillo, wife of the consul general of Mexico at San Antonio and the official representative of President Calles at the dedication, in the hope that the ceremony might be a step toward the inauguration of a new international epoch. She, in common with the other delegates from Latin American countries, made a strong plea for better understanding and cooperation between the nations of the Americas.

Maj. Gen. W. D. Connor, commanding officer of the Second Division, in his speech of dedication declared that if the nations of the world adopted the principles promulgated by the Pan American Round Table international peace would be universal, a thought also stressed by Consul General Carrillo in an impromptu speech following the banquet. "Peace," he said, "is the greatest thing in the world, and the greatest work in the world is activity in the interest of peace. Progress of nations is dependent upon acquaintance, which in turn is an outgrowth of more ample means of communication."

An unusual note was struck when Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, commanding general of the Air Corps training center, recalled that the history of the local Round Table had been contemporaneous with the development of flying activities in the Army. He cited the Pan American flight from San Antonio to South America as an

effort to promote good will in the Americas, pointing out that more than 40 Latin American aviators had been trained at Kelly Field, Texas' great flying school.

The State of Texas was officially represented by Sr. Arturo Torres-Rio Seco, professor of Spanish literature in the University of Texas, who predicted that the Pan American Round Table would before long become a powerful association with branches in all the important cities of the Americas.



SEÑORA ALEJANDRO P. CARRILLO OF MEXICO

Official representative of President Calles at the dedication of the Pan American Room in San Antonio

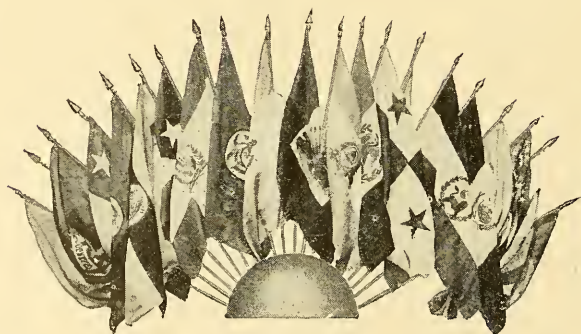
Other guests of note were Sra. María Castillo de Gerling, representing the governor of the State of San Luís Potosí; Sra. María Suárez and Srta. Catalina Ayala, representing the governor of Coahuila; Mrs. Juan Long, representing the government of Sonora; Maj. R. J. Halpin, representing Major General Hinds, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area; Dr. Charles W. Hackett of the University of Texas; and two representatives of Peru in the persons of two student aviators from Kelly Field.

The movement of the Pan American Round Table was born of an impulse of human sympathy. When asked if their meetings

would not excite suspicion and their purpose be misrepresented, the reply was: "In the past men have generally worked with political and financial ends in view. Women do not pursue such ends. Our purposes are exclusively humanitarian, our ideals are a spiritual union, and will not be misrepresented." Facts have proved this to be the case.

At Mrs. Griswold's initiative the society was first organized in San Antonio among the American and Latin American residents there, but soon the idea of making it an inter-American organization in which the flags of all the American countries could be represented was evolved, and being thoroughly approved and recommended by the Auxiliary Congress of Women of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington, 1915-16, it was organized as a national association in October, 1916.

The seal of the Pan American Round Table is symbolic of its spirit: Surrounding a map of the Western Hemisphere and the device "One for All and All for One", is a halo of light composed of rays emanating from a circular chain of 22 links—the whole symbolizing faith, truth, and love.



OLD HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS



COLONIAL PATIOS OF ARGENTINA

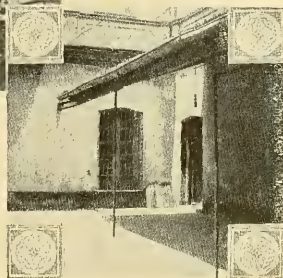
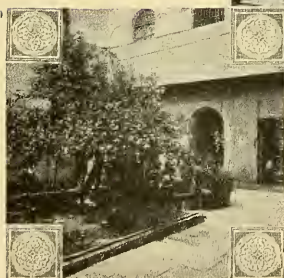
Upper: Interesting old patio of which a colonial well is the central feature. What memories are evoked by the creaking of its rusty chain!

Center: This doorway was a mute witness to the turbulent youth of the tyrant Rosas, who dwelt

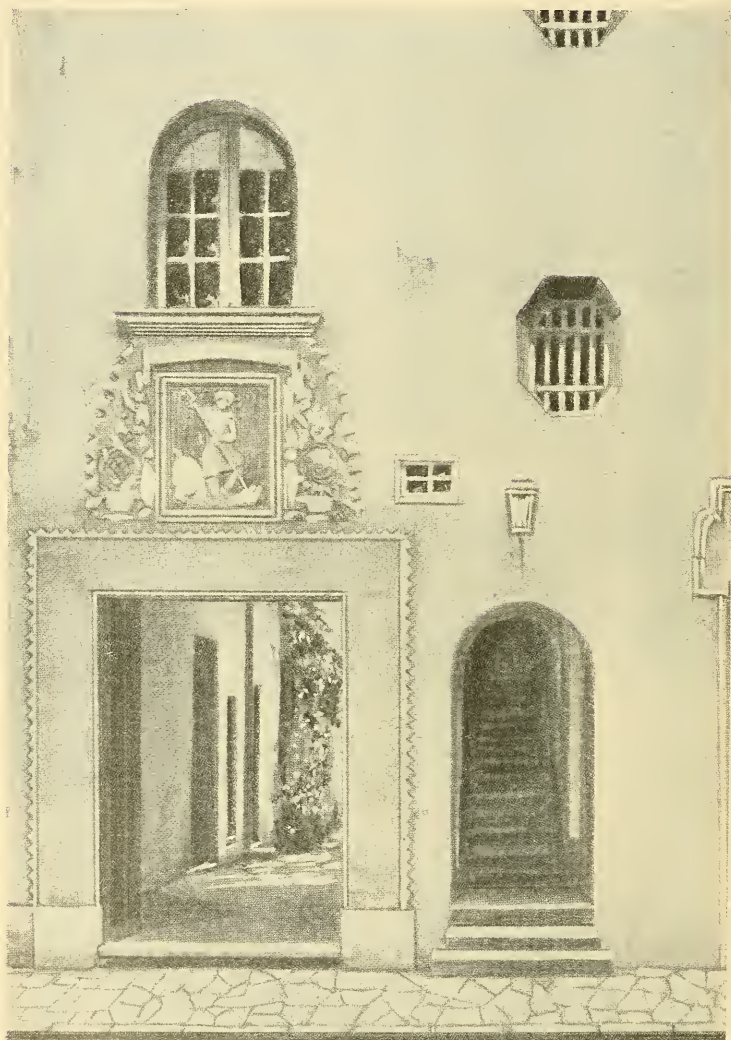
in the great house to which it gives entrance.

Lower left: Patio of the old Anchorena mansion in which the past still survives.

Lower right: A lonely window with not a lingering suggestion of romantic memories.



HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS



Courtesy of "Mexican Folkways"

DOORWAY OF A NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, MEXICO CITY

In this house of inexpensive apartments, the architect, Carlos Obregon, has achieved undeniably happy results with a new type of architecture. The building with its unusual, though simple, façade—stone in the lower part with brick facing in the upper stories—has ample access to the street. Of particular interest is the bas-relief over the doorway—also the work of the architect

HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS

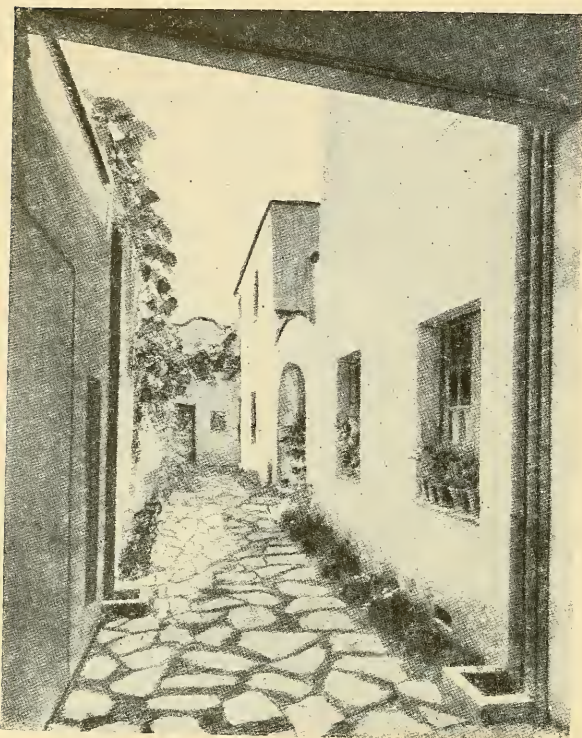


Courtesy of "Mexican Folkways"

PATIO OF APARTMENT HOUSE, MEXICO CITY

This new building has been so carefully planned by the architect that even the outside piping and electric light details add decorative touches. In the background the multicolored-tiled cupola and walls of a colonial church are seen.

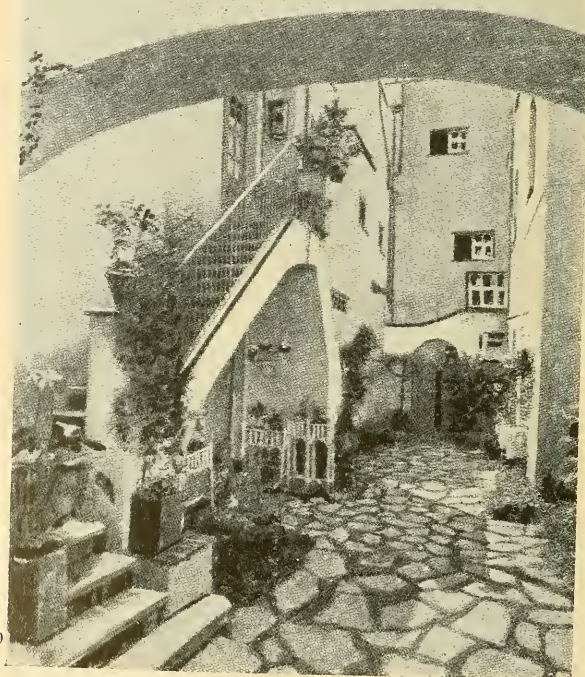
HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS



Courtesy of "Mexican Folkways"

PATIO OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE, MEXICO CITY

Upper: An interesting passageway leading from the street to the inner patio.
Lower: Another view of the patio shown on the preceding page



OLD HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS

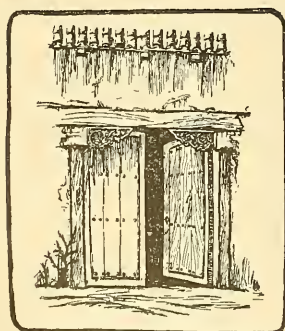
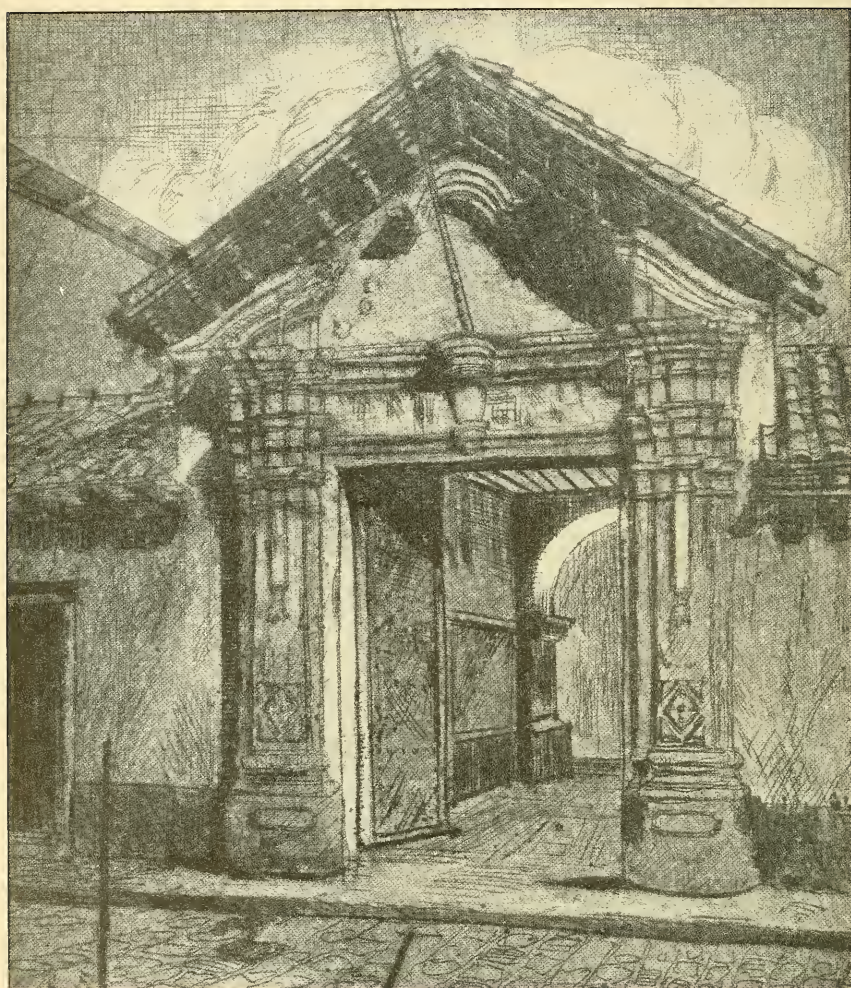
COLONIAL PATIOS OF ARGENTINA

Two of the relatively few remaining colonial patios in Buenos Aires, which have so far resisted the advance of modern building progress. Upper: Corner of a patio, the typical window grills of which recall romantic hours in the past of the Argentine capital. Lower: The deserted entrance hall and patio of an old Buenos Aires mansion now forms the sole embellishment of its time-stained walls.

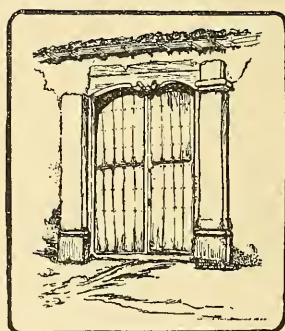


Courtesy of "Plus Ultra."

OLD HISPANIC AMERICAN PATIOS AND PORTALS



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra."



CHILEAN PORTALS

Various types of interesting colonial portals are still to be found in many parts of Chile. Upper: Shows the central doorway of Santo Domingo Church in Santiago copied from an etching by the Chilean architect Roberto Dávila Carson. Lower right: Type of colonial portal seen in the city of Rancagua. Lower left: An attractive doorway of the old convent of San Francisco, in the city of that name

NEED FOR STUDY OF PORTUGUESE IN THE UNITED STATES ∴ ∴

By Dr. J. DE SIQUEIRA COUTINHO

Knight Commander of the Order of Santiago for Merit; Visiting Professor, Romance Department, Berlin University; Director of the Portuguese Department and Member of the Executive Faculty, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, etc.

NOTHING is more vital to our present civilization than the effective use of a system or systems of international cooperation, based on a solid foundation of mutual knowledge and understanding between nations. It has been the statesman's task to lead the nations to international agreements which, soundly established, prove beneficial to the countries concerned. But the work of the statesman must be followed—if it has not been preceded—by that of the educator, whose duty it is to prepare the minds of his fellow-citizens to take advantage of the new situations thus presented in order to derive due profit and benefit therefrom.

Many years ago statesmen of the Americas had a vision of a plan—the only one in their judgment fitted to the New World—a plan for a better understanding of and closer relations with our neighbors on this continent. This idea has come to be known as Pan Americanism.

As long ago as 1750 Alexander de Gusmão, a Portuguese of Brazilian birth, then acting as foreign minister of his country, was influential in introducing into a treaty between Spain and Portugal provisions for preserving peace between their respective colonies in South America in case the mother countries went to war with each other. The Monroe doctrine (1823) made impossible European intervention in the affairs, destinies, and doctrines of the American nations. The Pinheiro Ferreira Call (1821) and the congress convoked by Bolívar in 1826 were the precursors of the Pan American Conference held in Washington in 1889, which inaugurated definite international cooperation between all the Republics of this Hemisphere.

In order that the new policies resulting from this association should be put to practical use, an international office was created in Washington. This office, known as the Pan American Union, has since

its formation constantly striven to promote closer relations between the nations of the Western World, enlisting friends for the cause and pointing out problems needing prompt solution in order that a clearer understanding might result.

Among these problems one of prime importance is the appreciation of other nations. This can not be based on the vague, fragmentary, and often-times misleading items made public by the press. A careful study of a nation's aspirations, its needs and policies, its history and geography is necessary for any just estimate. It is therefore not rational to think of the possibility of cultivating the friendship of another nation unless we are well informed concerning it, and moreover, acquainted with its language, the bridge to a fuller understanding of its national problems and the fundamental principles and events shaping and differentiating its life and history.

Everyone realizes the disadvantage at which a person is placed on coming to the United States to promote a better understanding between his own country and ours, or to encourage better trade relations, if he is not familiar with the English language, and also with those historical, geographical, economic, and cultural facts necessary to enable him to understand our current problems. A lack of knowledge concerning even our national holidays may much embarrass such a visitor in his official or business transactions, and a lack of knowledge of our national heroes may deprive him of an adequate view of our political accomplishments. Again, ignorance of the location of our principal industrial centers will prove a great handicap in the establishment of trade relations. But identical obstacles are encountered by the people of our own nation who may go, as usually they do, to foreign countries unprepared in knowledge of the respective languages and cultural backgrounds. The lack of such preparation has also been responsible for the failure of many persons engaged in problems of international interest. For instance, in the case of Brazil, one of our best friends in South America, how many of our educated people know who was her George Washington? When did she become independent? Moreover, the Republic of Brazil acknowledged and adopted the 4th of July as one of her national holidays; what led her to do so?

The nations south of us, covering an area of more than 8,500,000 square miles and sheltering within their borders a population of 90,000,000 inhabitants, are the result of colonization by the Iberian nations; hence the first problem that confronts us is the difference in the mentality of the two groups of nations or races. The Latin civilization is often considered more cultured and less materialistic than the Anglo-Saxon. Next comes the problem of language and culture, which requires the study of Spanish and Portuguese, as well

as of other subjects conducive to the understanding of the national and industrial situation in the Latin American countries.

The study of Spanish and Spanish American subjects has been fairly well covered by the educational institutions of the United States; probably no other nation can boast as high an accomplishment in this field. However, the study of Portuguese and Brazilian problems, which has as yet received but scanty attention from our educators, is extremely backward. In this field we are far behind other nations.

We should not forget that South America is not an agglomeration of Spanish-American nations like Central America. Nearly half of that continent is taken up by Brazil, in territory larger than the United States (excluding Alaska) where, since it was settled and colonized by the Portuguese, the language used is Portuguese, and not Spanish. In diplomacy Brazil has proved to be a very faithful friend of the United States, being the first nation officially to accept the Monroe doctrine, and even before that doctrine was formulated Pan Americanism was one of her most cherished policies. In late years three of our most distinguished Secretaries of State have seen fit to pay official visits to Brazil—Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, and Mr. Charles Evans Hughes.

For the State Department Brazil is within easy reach, but for our educational institutions, without any plausible reason, Brazil might almost belong to another planet, since our youth has been deprived of the benefit of courses leading to a real appreciation of the Brazilian nation and of Portuguese-speaking people in general. On account of our policies and the importance of Brazil and Portugal, Portuguese should be offered in at least one high school in every important city, and a number of our colleges and universities should give Portuguese a place in their curriculum.

The plan that was adopted for the introduction of Spanish into our educational system should be utilized on a perhaps more modest scale for Portuguese, and teachers should be prepared for this work in the same way as for other modern languages. For several years the famous University of Coimbra in Portugal has been offering summer courses for the training of teachers of Portuguese in foreign countries, held from July 20 to August 30, and a few Americans and many Germans have availed themselves of this opportunity. The Institute of Foreigners, located at the University of Berlin, has offered in the past special courses for American teachers of Spanish wishing to qualify for teaching Portuguese. These courses will in the future be conducted by the writer in the department of romance languages at the University of Berlin from June 18 to July 28, provided a sufficient number of students apply. The texts used in such courses are American texts, such as "A Portuguese Grammar," by

Hills, Ford, and Coutinho,¹ especially prepared for American colleges and high schools. After the intensive course at the University of Berlin the students may spend the month of August at the University of Coimbra and there enjoy Portuguese atmosphere in the full sense of the word.

The first appeal made in this country for an extensive teaching of Portuguese was that of former Ambassador Nabuco, a highly distinguished Brazilian scholar and one of the most brilliant foreign diplomats ever stationed in Washington. This famous diplomat addressed several universities in America in the endeavor to awaken enthusiasm for Portuguese, but his efforts were not crowned with the success they deserved, the Brazilians being greatly disappointed at the failure of their great scholar, who had been signally honored by the greatest countries in the world.

Another apostle of the Portuguese cause in the United States was that distinguished American scholar, the late John Casper Branner, president emeritus of Stanford University. Doctor Branner, a geologist by profession, worked for many years in Brazil, where he became so enthusiastic for the propaganda of Portuguese in the United States that he prepared a Portuguese grammar for the use of her students.

Until about 10 years ago the teaching of the Portuguese language and literature in the United States was limited to a very few universities, where it was conducted by romance language professors, chiefly for graduate students. For instance, the courses given at Yale University by Prof. Henry Lang, and at Harvard University by Professor Ford, were quite well known, but Portuguese was there being taught for purely philological purposes, the great masterpieces of Camões, Gil Vicente, Sá de Miranda, etc., being read as classics.

It was the privilege of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., to initiate the modern movement in favor of Portuguese by establishing in 1916 the first chair of this language in the United States, under the direction of a Portuguese philologist with teaching experience gained in Lisbon. George Washington University, through the initiative and energy of Dean Howard Lincoln Hodgkins, was therefore prepared to offer to American students courses in Portuguese of any grade and to assist scholars in their investigations. The step taken by Dean Hodgkins was highly appreciated by the late Brazilian ambassador, Dr. Domicio da Gama, by the officials of the Pan American Union, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Government departments, all interested in Portuguese on account of the relations they maintain with Portuguese-speaking nations. The first

¹ Published in 1926 by D. C. Heath & Co., who also brought out in the same year a school edition of the notable Brazilian novel, "Innocencia," by Taunay. Prof. Maro Beath Jones, who edited this novel, has given some helpful information as to Portuguese grammars, dictionaries, and textbooks, under the caption of "Suggestions for the Study of Portuguese," in *Hispania* for October, 1927.—*Editor's note.*

Portuguese courses were attended by Government employees and graduate students of the university department of romance languages. When the United States entered the war Washington attracted large numbers of people from different sections of the United States, and because of the demand on the part of experts and clerks for a knowledge of Portuguese, the courses at George Washington University were exceedingly helpful. Many came in order to acquire a correct pronunciation, having previously studied in other universities, while others came to increase their knowledge, and a few registered for Portuguese philology. These courses were unfortunately discontinued in 1925.

A few weeks after the armistice the directors of Georgetown University passed a resolution creating a school of foreign service. The Reverend Dr. Edmund Walsh was placed in charge of the new school as regent. Portuguese was included as an elective subject in the curriculum of studies, and since then most of the Department of Commerce officials connected with Brazil either in Washington or in the field have been recruited from these Portuguese classes, the services rendered by these officials being rewarded with rapid promotion.

Recently the University of California has added to its romance-language department courses in Portuguese under Prof. E. C. Hills, who recently spent some months in Portugal.

If we turn to Europe we see that the teaching of Portuguese, although but recently added to the curriculum of the universities there, has been put on a firm basis, the chairs being occupied by professors maintained for the exclusive teaching of that language, while in the United States, in even the most favorable cases, Portuguese is taught by professors or instructors giving part of their time to other languages. The University of Paris, for instance, appointed Professor Le Gentil to its chair of Portuguese. Doctor Le Gentil has spent many years in Portugal and devotes his entire time to Portuguese subjects. Similarly, the University of London maintains the very well-endowed Camões chair of Portuguese, the present incumbent being Prof. Edgar Prestage, a man who has spent his entire life on Portuguese subjects both as an investigator and translator. The University of Berlin, instead of placing at the head of the Portuguese department one of their great scholars in Portuguese subjects, as has been done in France or England, has made arrangements for help from the University of Coimbra in the teaching of Portuguese, the latter sending such instructors as Dr. J. da Providencia Costa and Dr. Ferrand de Almeida to lecture to the German students and to present Portuguese subjects in their true Portuguese color and not as seen through German glasses. The University of Hamburg has adopted the same system, Dr. Mario Brandão being the Portuguese instructor. Several other universities maintain Portuguese courses under German scholars who have spent a great deal of time in Portugal.

The German universities, moreover, are not limiting the teaching of Portuguese to their own students. They also welcome foreign students, and they have even organized special courses conducted in English, with English textbooks, for American students and American teachers, as previously stated.

When United States educators realize the progress Portuguese is making in the chief European nations, whose relations with Brazil are not so close as our own and whose intercourse with Portugal does not justify any extraordinary measure, they will undoubtedly find a place for this language in our educational system.

Portuguese should interest the student, either for its utilitarian or for its cultural value, almost as much as Spanish or Italian. Portuguese as a language is to-day spoken by over 50,000,000 people, scattered all over the world. Some 6,000,000 are living in Europe in that beautiful corner of the Iberian Peninsula known as Portugal, with its famous cities such as Cintra, Brussaco, Braga, and Oporto, its delightful seashore resorts, and its noted monasteries like Batatha, Alacobaça, Thomar, Jeronymos—all of them beautiful beyond compare. From the shores of this nation sailed the caravels which discovered much of the world. More than two-thirds of the Portuguese-speaking people (37,000,000) live in Brazil, the largest Latin country in the world. In Africa some 6,000,000 people live under the Portuguese flag over an area of nearly 800,000 square miles. Over 1,000,000 Portuguese-speaking people live in Asia and nearly 1,000,000 under the American and British flags.

The area covered by Brazil and by Portugal with its colonial empire is nearly 4,200,000 square miles. The resources of Brazil and Portuguese Africa are inestimable, and in both Americans are most warmly welcome. But to take advantage of the opportunities offered, we need adequate preparation. Moreover, Pan Americanism can never become an accomplished fact unless things Brazilian are given their rightful place in our educational system, and due appreciation for this nation is shown, as in the case of the other nations of the Western World.

ÑANDUTI, AN INDIGENOUS PARAGUAYAN ART¹

∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By E. ROQUETTE-PINTO

MY interest in *ñanduti* dates from 1911, when I was in Paraguay for the first time. This truly Paraguayan lace is as delicate in texture as it is wonderful in the symbolism of its patterns. At first sight certain minute details of interpretation escape the observer who is inclined to regard it as merely an artistic product of considerable commercial value. In reality, however, *ñanduti* is considered by all who are familiar with it as direct a manifestation of local color, in which are interwoven the dreamy fancies and highly artistic motifs evolved by Paraguayan women.

In 1920, I made a stay of several months in Paraguay, and through the good will of the people whose friendship I was fortunate enough to secure I was able to interpret the delicate symbolism of the patterns and arabesques of this altogether unique native handicraft. For it is a fact that the greater part, if not all, the designs of *ñanduti* are the ideographic representation of various indigenous elements, including in certain cases the physical reactions, gestures, and attitudes of the people, a fact which in itself is sufficient to justify this article.

The most characteristic feature of Paraguayan lace lies in the fact that the lines of all its fundamentally typical patterns are circular. As a matter of fact all *ñanduti* designs appear like as many objects caught in a spider web.

Paraguayan women now use cotton and silk almost exclusively in their lace making. Formerly, *bromelia*² thread was employed for this purpose and, I am told, is still used in the interior, where imported thread happens to be scarce. Personally, however, I have seen *ñanduti* lace of linen, cotton, and silk, only.

The lace is made on a square wooden frame, which is held on the lap. Over this is stretched a piece of muslin (fig. 1) upon which by the aid of a glass or cup is drawn a pencil outline of the circles which are to serve as guides for the finished disks, called *dejados de ñanduti*. These disks are units which after being worked are joined by means of special stitches to make large pieces of lace.

¹ Translated from Boletim do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, March, 1927.

² The genus *bromelia* includes the *itile* and pineapple, from the leaves of which fiber is obtained.

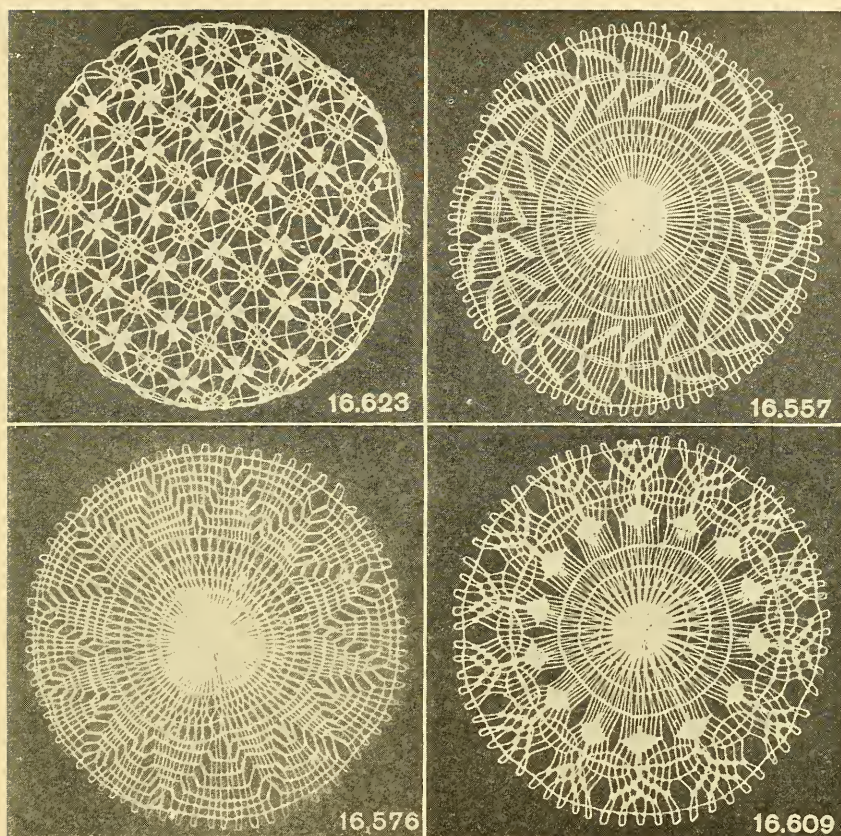
The groundwork of the lace is usually composed of *filete*, or threads forming the radii of the circular pattern. After the radii, numbering about 140, have been made with needle and thread, they are gathered into groups forming quadrants on which the fundamental stitches, which are called *Apyté*, *Aramajé*, and *Pasasinta*, are worked. (Fig. 1.) There are two patterns of *ñanduti* which are exceptions to this rule



FRAME USED IN MAKING ÑANDUTI

A piece of muslin is stretched across a wooden frame, and on this the design is worked. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 show fundamental stitches of *ñanduti* called *Apyté*, *Aramajé* and *Pasasinta*, while Nos. 4, 5, and 6 illustrate finished specimens of the lace

in that they contain no *Apyté*, namely, the “fligree” (No. 16600) and “guava flower” (No. 16623) patterns. I believe, however, that these two ornamental designs do not really belong to the great primitive family of *ñanduti*, but are extraneous types which in some way have been introduced therein. This belief is strengthened by the lack in both of these designs of the characteristic selvage finish of the circumference, which is present in each and all of the numerous

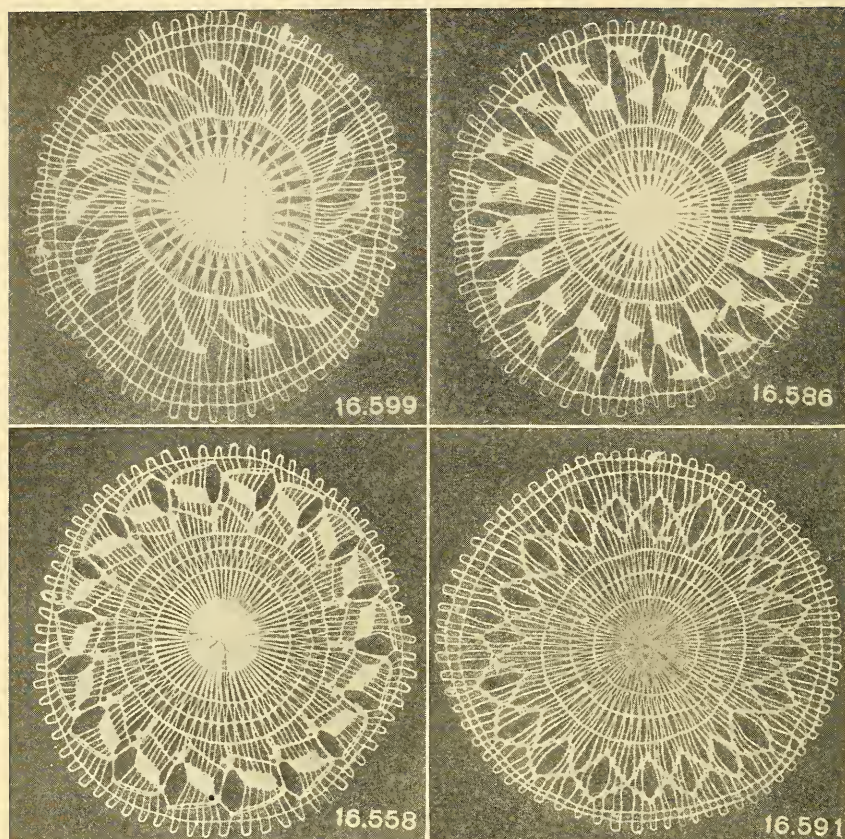


PHYTOMORPHIC MOTIFS

Ideographic forms of *ñanduti* in the collection of the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. 16,623, Guava flower (*Psidium* sp.); 16,557, Rosemary; 16,576, Yviraty Yovay (*Bromelia* sp.); 16,609 Boyacá (*Acrocomia* sp.)

designs included in the interesting collection displayed at the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro.

Ñanduti is made, exclusively, by women early trained in the intricacies of this delicate art. The older women guard jealously certain secrets of technique necessary to the successful working out of some of the designs. But the most difficult of all information to get from those old lace makers is the ideographic symbolical meaning of the arabesques. I do not believe that any one up to the present has been entirely successful in deciphering the secret meaning contained in each of the *ñanduti* motifs. After working very patiently and visiting innumerable country families, especially in the Itauguá region,



ZOOMORPHIC MOTIFS

Collection of the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. 16,599, Parrot's beak (*Psittace*); 16,586, Ibis (*Ibis sp.*); 16,558, Scorpion (*Forficulidae*); 16,591, Turtle (*Chelonia*)

the writer has obtained reliable information sufficient to enable him to catalogue the *ñanduti* motifs.³

³ Señor Nicholas Aymot published in *El Orden*, Asunción, Paraguay, March 12, 1927, the following legend which he had heard from a Guaraní Indian woman centenarian, near Piribebui:

Long ago, preparation was being made in the Guaraní tribe for the marriage of the chief's son to an Indian maiden. The youth, wishing to add a jaguar skin to the presents which he had prepared for his bride, set out for the woods. As night found him in the midst of a dense forest, he heaped a few vines about the trunk of a tree and, though unprepared for camping in such dangerous surroundings, fell asleep upon his improvised bed. He never returned to his tribe, and all attempts to find him were fruitless.

Many years afterwards a hunter belonging to the same tribe chanced to find, lying side by side under a great forest tree, the skeleton of a man and the skeleton of a tiger. Near by were the bow and arrows and other articles which had belonged to the chief's son.

Spiders had taken up their abode among the young man's bones and, as if to prepare a worthy shroud for one who had died in an attempt to please his beloved, completely concealed the remains of the youth with a finely woven, lacy covering.

Upon seeing this, the widowed bride, whose grief had never been assuaged, became jealous of the spiders. She could not bear to think that any beside herself had protected the remains of her beloved dead. So for a long time thereafter she went every day into the forest to learn to spin from the spiders, and every time that the weather destroyed the shroud that covered the beloved remains another shroud, like the spider's web, but richer, finer, came to take its place.

Thus in love and grief the idea of *ñanduti* was conceived in the brain of this Paraguayan Indian woman.

The ideographic forms of ñanduti may be classified according to the following groups:

- (a) Phytomorphic motifs.
- (b) Zoomorphic motifs.
- (c) Skiagraphic motifs.
- (d) Miscellaneous motifs.

(a) Phytomorphic motifs:

Guava flower (*Psidium sp.*) (16,623, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
Amambahy or *Samambahy* (*Filix sp.*) (16,619, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

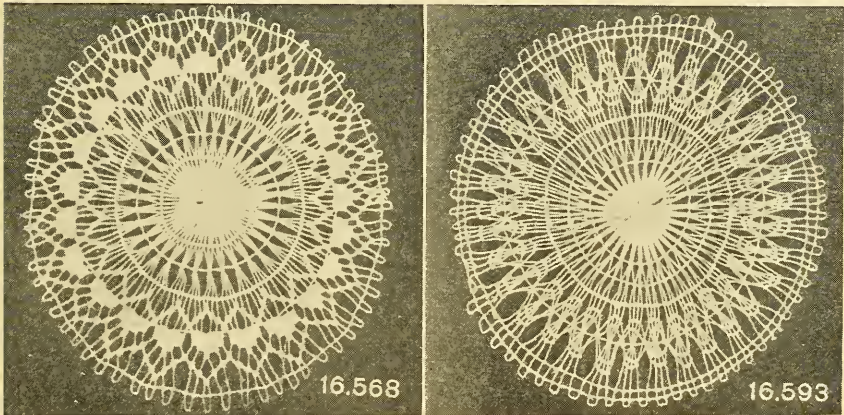
La Uña de Vaca (*Bauhinia sp.*) (16,552, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Rice (*Oriza sp.*) (16,553, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Rosemary (16,557, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Bocayá (*Acrocomia sp.*) (16,609, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Arasapé Corvata (*Psidium sp.*) (16,607, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).



SKIAGRAPHIC MOTIFS

Collection of the national Museum in Rio de Janeiro. 16,568, Oven; 16,593, Dew.

Capiati (*Killengia sp.?*) (16,616, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Honeysuckle flower (16,595, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Yviraty Yovay (*Bromelia sp.*) (16,576, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Guayra (*Psidium sp.*) (16,580, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

(b) Zoomorphic motifs:

Dog's head (*Canis sp.*) (16,620, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Parrot's beak (*Psitace*) (16,599, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Tuca-Yuru (*Ramphastos*) (16,582, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Fish (*Piscis*) (16,583, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

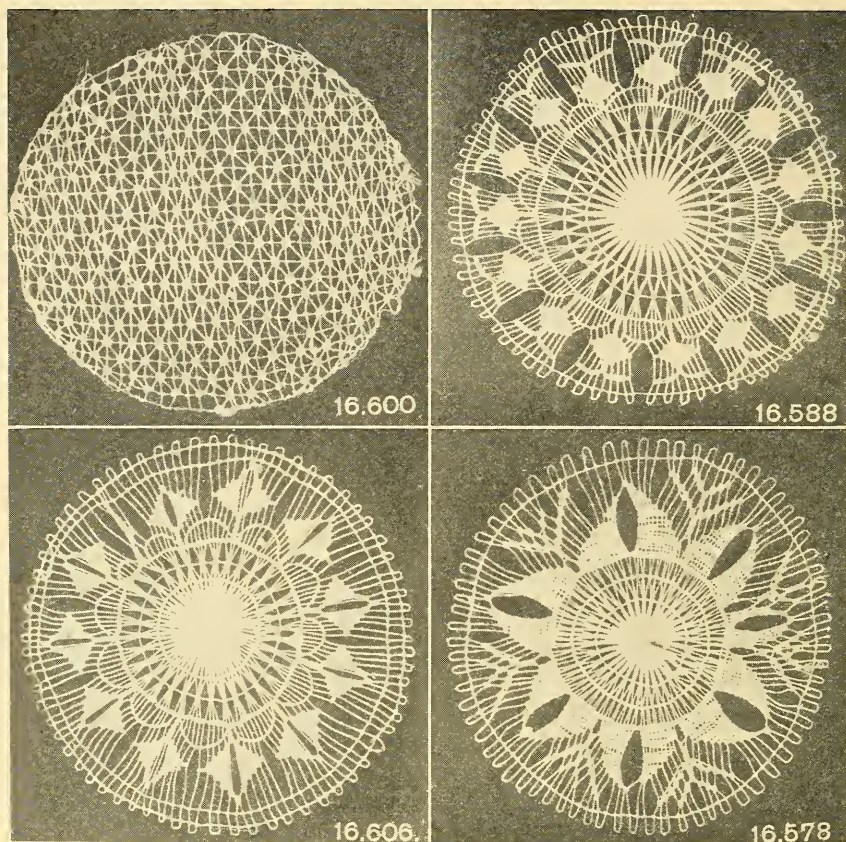
Ibis (*Ibis sp.*) (16,586, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Iatebú-Apesá (*Izodes*) (16,563, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Tuvtá (*Supercillium*) (16,556, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Scorpion (*Forficulidae*) (16,558, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Ant (*Termites*) (16,559, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).



MISCELLANEOUS MOTIFS

Collection of the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. 16,600, Filigree; 16,588, Puruá; 16,606, Puruabo; 16,578, Guapivyecá

(b) Zoomorphic motifs—Continued.

- Yapehusá (*Decapodae*) (16,594, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Sheep's tail (16,596, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Fish-bone (16,590, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Turtle (*Chelonidae*) (16,591, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Spider (*Arachnidae*) (16,592, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Hoof (16,581, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

(c) Skiagraphic motifs:

- Lamp (16,617, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Hammer (16,601, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Brick (16,584, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Oven (16,568, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Loaf of Bread (16,573, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Small chair (16,554, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Arapajó (16,562, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Ant-nest and Cross (16,610, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).
- Dew (16,593, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

(d) Miscellaneous motifs:

Filigree (16,600, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Puruá (16,588, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Guapivycá (16,578, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Puruabo (16,606, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Puruá Caré (16,565, Coll. National Museum, Rio de Janeiro).

Here, as in all primitive art, representations of animals predominate, owing, probably, to the familiar relationships which they suggest and which link them directly to the psychic life of the people.

Primitive *ñanduti* imitates with great felicity the spider web from which it takes its name—*ñandu-ti*. It is still produced extensively in Carapeguá, but the great lace center is the township of Itaguá, where a calm, smiling village, ancient and clean, spreads out around a church of unusual proportions and striking ornamentation. A large number of the inhabitants of Itaguá devote themselves to this delicate art. The lace makers tip back their chairs to work, leaving their lower limbs without support, an attitude which causes their feet to be swollen at the end of the day. The young women sing as they work, while the older ones smoke *baguassu* cigarettes.

Nowadays, much *ñanduti* is machinemade. In the instruction book for artistic embroidery published by a well-known sewing-machine company I find reference to *ñanduti* under the name of Teneriffe. This, however, is but a coarse imitation of the real *ñanduti*. The groundwork of the lace is similar and the circular form is preserved, but the finished product possesses none of the fine artistry of *ñanduti*. I have never been able to discover why this lace is called Teneriffe.

In Brazil, where *ñanduti* is made by a different technique, the lace being held in a circular frame of cardboard or tin, it is sometimes called, according to good authority, *sun lace*.⁴

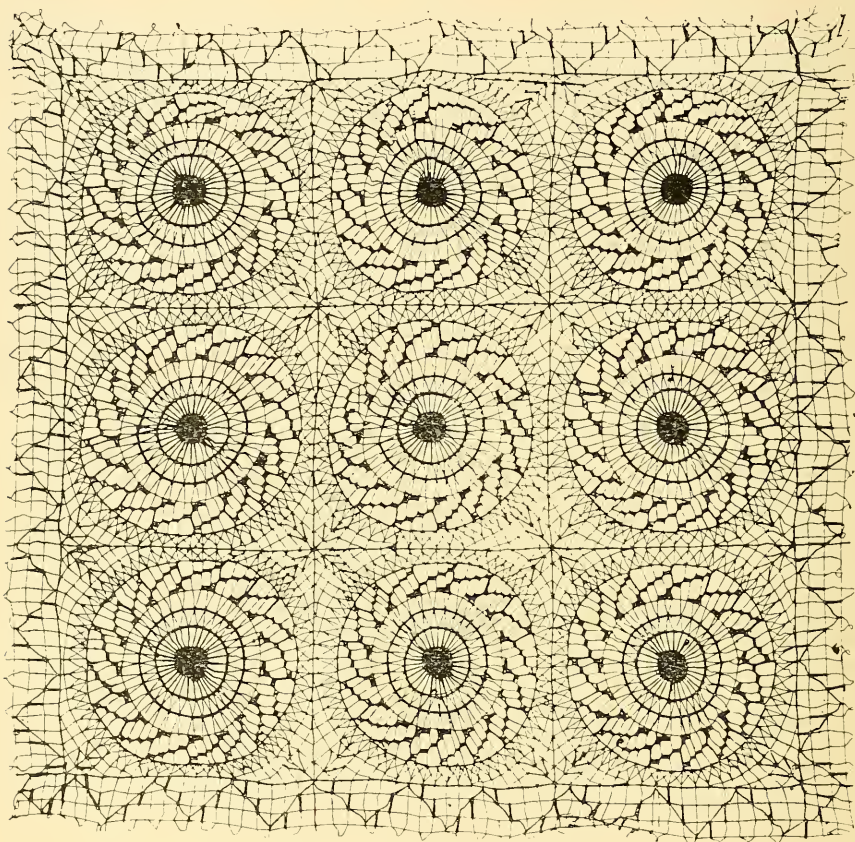
W. James Molins, who in 1916 devoted some interesting lines to Paraguayan lace,⁵ attributes the general characteristics and constant form of this lace to suggestion directly received from the web of a common spider of the genus *Epeira*. The *Epeira* is a cosmopolitan spider, spinning on a vertical plane. The threads of the spider web are so regular and delicate that they have even been selected for use in the reticles of optical instruments. As a matter of fact, each strand is formed of from 6 to 10 finer filaments. The web of the *Epeira* is formed of 15 radii and from 15 to 40 spiral curves.

Is *ñanduti*, as it would seem to be at first sight, directly inspired by the web of the Paraguayan *Epeira*? All that is known of the history of this lace seems to indicate recent origin. We do not find in the writings of the old chroniclers, whether priests or laymen,

⁴ Encyclopédie des Ouvrages des Dames.

⁵ Paraguai. Crónicas Americanas.

any reference to *ñanduti*. Felix de Azara, that reliable historian of Paraguay and of the River Plate, referring to the indigenous *Guaraní* population, says that the women did not spin, but that some among certain tribes utilized thread made from the *caraguatá* (*bromelia*). No allusion, however, is made by the writer to *ñanduti*.



A SIMPLE SQUARE OF ÑANDUTI

Showing the method of combining the small circles of lace

Though the question is yet very obscure, I believe that the fundamental idea of *ñanduti* was really of relatively recent importation into Paraguay. Into this alien structure the imagination of Paraguayan women, inspired by the objects of their charming land, wove the delicate designs and fine symbolism which I have attempted to portray in this article.

NEW YEAR OF TROPICAL AMERICAN INDIGENES . .

THE NEW YEAR FESTIVAL OF THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF TROPICAL AMERICA AND ITS REVIVAL

By ZELIA NUTTALL

Honorary Professor of Archæology, National Museum of Mexico; Fellow of American Anthropological Association; Member of American Philosophical Society

IN FOUR previous lectures delivered within a period of 10 months before a scientific gathering in the university city of Oxford, the International Congress of Americanists in Rome, the Anthropological Society of Washington, and the "Antonio Alzate" Scientific Society of Mexico City, respectively, I presented the results of studies, covering a period of many years, on the calendars used in ancient seats of culture which were all situated within the Tropics, the majority within a zone 20° north and south of the Equator.

Within this zone a curious solar phenomenon takes place on different days, according to the latitude, and at different intervals. In its annual circuit the sun reaches the zenith of each latitude twice a year, near noontime, and when this happens no shadows are cast by either people or things.

This phenomenon is always closely connected with heavy rainfalls brought about by the heat of the vertical sun rays, and its first occurrence during the year marks the end of the dry season and the beginning of the rainy season.

Within the tropical zone the year is practically divided into these two seasons only, thus differing widely from the northern countries where four fairly well-defined seasons are the rule, marked by the winter and summer solstices and the spring and autumn equinoxes, "markers" which are of little or no importance and almost disregarded by the inhabitants of the tropical zone in distinguishing between the seasons.

In the lectures mentioned I submitted ample and uncontrovertible data showing that the ancient inhabitants of tropical America had not failed to observe the mysterious and impressive phenomenon of the momentary disappearance of shadows, twice yearly, and that they had, therefore, a perfect knowledge of the duration of the solar year.

They ingeniously interpreted this phenomenon as the beneficial "descent" of the sun god to earth, because they had observed that it was invariably followed by heavy rainfalls which fertilized the arid soil, making it yield the sustenance necessary for the life of both men and animals.

In more remote times the sages observed this phenomenon by means of gnomons consisting of some rod, stick, or vertical stone placed perpendicular to the ground. But with the gradual development of the solar cult, wishing to honor the "descent of the sun god" and to provide him with a resting place in order to keep him with them as long as possible, they erected in the centers of organized community life, pillars or stelæ made of wood or stone, more or less richly carved; later, chairs, thrones, altars, towers; and, finally, temples, situated on the top of high pyramidal structures the sides of which could be completely bathed and sanctified (because of the absence of shadows) by the sun rays twice a year.

The historian Garcilazo de la Vega, direct descendant of the Incas of Perú, wrote the most detailed and enlightening description we have about the ancient Indian system of observing the passage of the sun through the zenith, and the picturesque ceremonies observed to celebrate the descent of the God who brought new life to the world and marked the beginning of a new year.

He stated that "they had erected very richly carved stone columns in the spacious patios or courtyards of the temples dedicated to the sun. When the priests thought that the time was drawing near, they each day observed carefully the shadows cast by these columns, which were built in the center of a large circle which occupied the entire width of the patio. From one point of this circle to the other, namely, from east to west, they drew a line. Long experience had taught them which parts of the circumference this line should cross. Watching the shadow cast by the column in the direction of the line, they observed the approach of the great moment and when, at noon, sunlight bathed the whole circumference without casting any shadow they knew it had arrived. Then, decorating the column with all the flowers and fragrant plants they could gather, they placed the chair for the sun on top of the column, saying that on that day the sun in all its splendor was seated on the column. And for this reason they worshipped the sun with greater fervor and festivities on this occasion, tendering him offerings consisting of gorgeous gifts made of precious stones, gold, silver, and other valuable minerals. . . .

The Indians greatly venerated these pillars and other seats of the sun, and because they appeared to worship them as idols, the governor and the Spanish captains-general throughout the Empire of Perú and Ecuador ordered all such columns to be destroyed.

The same destructive orders extended to all regions in America, particularly throughout Mexico, the aim being to eradicate completely the solar cult which was the essential basis of the indigenous religion, social life, and calendar.

Even toward the end of the sixteenth century the Spaniards considered the eradication of the Indian solar cult so important that in 1577, when King Philip II issued his famous decree of assistance in

the good management of "The Indies," the sixth of the 50 questions to be answered by the indigenes of each town, was, "Ask them to tell the latitude of the town and the days of the year when the sun does not cast any shadow on the town." After getting this information it was easy for the Spaniards to watch for and prevent the observance of the sun cult by the Indians.

It is very interesting to note that, for obvious reasons, when this question was put by the authorities of the towns of Teotihuacán, Acolmán, Tepechpán, and Tequizitlán the answers contained false information, because, although they all truthfully stated that the sun first reached the zenith at the middle of May, they also said that the second time was toward the end of June, while, as a matter of fact, it takes place a whole month later, namely, in July. As historical records prove that it was precisely in Teotihuacán where, toward the end of July, 1519, the second of the annual descents of the sun god was celebrated with great pomp, everything seems to indicate that such information was either purposely erroneous, or that with the introduction of the Christian calendar the observation of the solar phenomenon was already extinct.

Considering that the observation of this phenomenon was a religious rite, it must have been confined to the priests in the temples, although the writings of the Spanish monks dealing with the religion and calendar of the ancient Mexicans have been searched in vain for an assertion as clear and direct as that of Pío Pérez, who states that "The ancestors of the Maya Indians with no instruments, just using the naked eye, had fixed the beginning of the year on the day the sun reaches the zenith of this peninsula on its way to the austral regions," and "that they know the use of the gnomon and the results obtained by it even in the most stormy days of the rainy season."

This goes to prove that the Maya priests knew perfectly well the number of days making up the interval between the first passage of the sun through the zenith in May and the second in July, in spite of the fact that many times, especially in the valley of Mexico, the phenomenon can not be observed by means of the gnomon due to the clouded skies of the rainy season.

But there are a few scattered records which, put together, prove that in Mexico, as well as in Perú, Ecuador, and Yucatán the driving of sticks into the ground and the observation of the passage of the sun at noon were the most prominent ritual features of the Aztec New Year. The late Mexican scholar Francisco Troncoso y Paso and also Professor Soler were convinced that the Texcatl festival was that of the New Year and that it concurred with the passage of the sun through the zenith. We are convinced that this was the festival which was being celebrated in the main temple of Mexico when Pedro de Alvarado, in Cortés's absence, ordered that famous massacre of the noblemen and warriors who were assembled on a

date equivalent to the 18th of May in our calendar. Answering the charge of cruelty made against him, Alvarado said that: "One morning previous to the festival many sticks, one taller than the others, were found driven into the ground of the courtyard of the main *Cu*."

The report of another conquistador, Andrés de Tapia, furnishes the only documentary evidence of which I have knowledge, that the Mexicans observed and adored the sun at noon. He said:

The first time we entered Mexico peacefully, I was wandering idly when I saw, in Uichilobos, the main temple, that at 12 o'clock, sharp, as indicated to the Indians by certain signs of the heavens, they arose, blew through a big conch, and all of them went to the sacrifice. When other parishes heard the call of the conch they also arose, and, everyone dressed with the garments used in the worship of their particular deity, offered sacrifice consisting of their own blood, incense, straws dipped in their blood, or papers containing certain characters.

No word is found about this in the text of Sahagún's works, but the Laurentiano manuscript of his work contains a rough drawing made by an Indian artist representing a similar scene. It actually pictures the sun god descending on the circular brazier, "the descent of the sun god" being announced by a priest blowing through the conch, while two other priests burn incense and two worshippers extract blood from their ears.

Judging from other representations of the "descent of the sun god" which, due to lack of space can not be mentioned here, it seems that in Mexico this religious ceremonial called for the presence of four priests wearing the insignia of the four main gods, who personifying the cardinal points and the elements, displayed symbolic colors: the blue of air, the green of water, the yellow of earth, and the red of fire.

The work I have in preparation will deal extensively with incontrovertible data which prove that in Mexico, as well as in all the tropical cultural centers of America, the interesting and magnificent phenomenon of the annual passage of the sun through the zenith was observed by the natives, who were fully aware of its infallible and regular recurrence as well as of its relation with the rainy season, and who explained the mysterious disappearance of the shadow of the gnomon by the descent of a celestial being upon it.

As the sun came back every year on the same date and hour, marking the beginning of a new year, the ancients had no need of observing the rise and set of the sun in the periods of the equinoxes and solstices or to make difficult and complicated calculations.

The fact that in the year of the Spanish conquest the phenomenon was celebrated and observed in the main temple of Tenochtitlán, using poles as gnomons, shows that even then the ancient Aztec astronomers and priests still employed that primitive but thoroughly practical and effective method of measuring the solar year.

Toward the end of the lecture I delivered before the "Antonio Alzate Scientific Society" in Mexico on the 18th of April, 1927, I

made the following suggestion which I have long entertained, in the hope that it may be received with sympathy and interest.

That the children and young people not only of Mexico but of the other Hispano-American countries as well, bring back to life, as a school festival, the observance of the new year of their ancestors, placing in the grounds and gardens of their schools more or less simple gnomons, orienting the circles and lines as of old.

In my opinion it would be a charming as well as a patriotic and highly educational festival, the revival of such an ancient, such a typical, and such a purely Indian custom. Moreover, it would foster in children the observation of nature and interest in its manifestations. In cultural centers such as the capitals of the different

SHADOWLESS GNO-
MON AND STELA IN
THE PATIO OF THE
CASA ALVARADO



States in which this phenomenon occurs—which to my mind is deserving of the same interest as an eclipse—the great culminant moment might be celebrated by singing Beethoven's sublime hymn, "God in Nature," or other appropriate music.

Children would derive a great deal of enjoyment from the festivities, not only from the gnomon but also because, standing in the sun, they would see that they did not cast any shadow. They could also perform fantastic dances in which their arms extended horizontally would cast dark lines on the ground uniting their shadowless bodies. The practice of exchanging appropriate presents on this occasion could be adopted. These presents would be natural products such as rare specimens from any of the three kingdoms.

This would encourage in children the noble impulse of looking for and collecting the wonders of nature.

It is a pleasure to state, here, that this proposition has been received with interest and enthusiasm by such distinguished men as Dr. Leoncio Y. de Mora, Peruvian consul and president of the society; Mr. Aguilar y Santillana, founder and permanent secretary of the same; Mr. Joaquín Gallo, director of the National Astronomic Observatory of Tacubaya; and many others.

Thanks to the recommendation made in favor of it by such learned people, the annual passage of the sun through the zenith was celebrated in several educational centers of Mexico on the 18th of May about 11.33 a. m. daylight saving time.

I hope that this initiative of the effective restoration of a custom dating back to very remote times in this continent may constitute the first link of a chain which will each year unite more and more closely the members of the Indian race and their ancestors.

The fact that after long and accurate observations the old Mexican race discovered that the passage of the sun through the zenith is the perfect method of measuring the solar year, is an honor to this race, and an intellectual contribution to the sum total of human wisdom which deserves world-wide appreciation for its originality and importance.

DATES OF THE PASSAGES OF THE SUN THROUGH THE ZENITH IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1928

[Furnished by W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, California]

Mexico:	Latitude		
Mexico City.....	19° 20' N.....	May 17	July 26
Merida.....	20° 50' N.....	May 24	July 19
Guatemala:			
New Guatemala.....	14° 37' N.....	Apr. 29	Aug. 13
Honduras:			
Tegucigalpa.....	14° 08' N.....	Apr. 28	Aug. 14
Salvador:			
San Salvador.....	13° 45' N.....	Apr. 27	Aug. 16
Nicaragua:			
Managua.....	12° 07' N.....	Apr. 22	Aug. 21
Costa Rica:			
San Jose.....	10° 00' N.....	Apr. 16	Aug. 27
Venezuela:			
Caracas.....	10° 30' N.....	Apr. 17	Aug. 26
British Guiana:			
Georgetown.....	6° 49' 30'' N..	Apr. 7	Sept. 5
Dutch Guiana:			
Paramaribo.....	5° 44' 30'' N..	Apr. 4	Sept. 8
French Guiana:			
Cayenne.....	4° 56' 05'' N..	Apr. 2	Sept. 10
Colombia:			
Bogota.....	4° 06' N.....	Mar. 31	Sept. 12

Panama:				
Panama.....	3° 10' N.....	Mar. 28	Sept. 15	
Ecuador:				
Quito.....	6° 14' S.....	Mar. 20	Sept. 23	
Peru:				
Lima.....	12° 02' 34'' S..	Feb. 18	Oct. 25	
Arequipa.....	16° 16' S.....	Feb. 5	Nov. 7	
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	16° 30' S.....	Feb. 4	Nov. 8	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	8° 03' 27'' S..	Feb. 29	Oct. 14	
Rio de Janeiro.....	22° 00' 54'' S..	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	
Paraguay:				
Villa Concepcion.....	23° 28' S.....	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	

NOTE.—The writer would be deeply obliged for information addressed to her at Casa Alvarado Coyoacan, D. F., Mexico, from each of the listed capitals concerning the local climatic conditions at the time of the solar phenomenon, which would enable her to formulate a report, for publication in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union of great interest to all concerned.

A NEW PAGE IN RAIL- WAY ACHIEVEMENT IN MEXICO¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

IN accordance with an agreement entered into between the Mexican Government and the Southern Pacific Railway Co. in March, 1923, the former agreed to pay the company a sum of about eleven million pesos (\$5,500,000) as partial indemnity for the damages and losses suffered by the Southern Pacific Railway during the revolution, with the understanding that the company would invest the entire amount in the construction of a line between Tepic, State of Nayarit, and La Quemada, State of Jalisco, thus uniting the northwestern States with the rest of the Republic.

That same year the work was begun westward from La Quemada in March and eastward from Tepic in June; and although the distance between these two points is only 165 kilometers (102 miles), it was necessary to employ over 3,000 men during a period of four years to complete the line.

The line leaves Tepic following a southerly direction in a 9 kilometer tangent to Pantanal, where it curves slightly to the east and

¹ Translated and condensed from *Revista de Revistas*, Mexico, May 15, 1927, by José Tercero of the *Bulletin* staff.



CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MEXICO

The recently completed Tepic-La Quemada stretch of the Southern Pacific Railway forms the last link in the line uniting the northwestern States with the capital of the Mexican Republic. Upper: A tractor used in connection with the construction work. Center: Donkeys and mules were employed for transporting much of the material. Lower: A gang of workmen cutting rock for facing a tunnel.



Courtesy of "Revista de Revistas"

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE TEPIC-LA QUEMADA LINE

Left: The Salsipuedes Gorge, spanned by the longest bridge of the railroad. Right: Entrance to one of the numerous tunnels.

continues in another 6 kilometer tangent to the mouth of the Miravalles Canyon. Following the canyon for 10 kilometers, it passes through four tunnels and over five important bridges, and, proceeding into the mountains, circles the Ceboruco volcano, crossing broad expanses covered with lava from the 1873 eruption.

Some idea of the tremendous difficulties which had to be overcome in laying out this stretch of road may be obtained from the following facts: In the 102-mile section between Tepic and La Quemada there are 32 bridges of importance, 340 culverts, and 31 tunnels, the tunnels, which have an aggregate length of 7,500 meters (about 4.65 miles), being distributed as follows: 4 in the Miravalles Canyon, 1 in Mexpan, and the remaining 26 in "Las Barrancas" in a stretch of only 25 kilometers. The largest of these tunnels is 880 meters long and the next longest, 877.

It took three years to dig the tunnels and haul away the rock and dirt extracted. For the interior revetment of the tunnels 2,187,800 cubic feet of rubble and concrete were used, the sand, lime, and cement being hauled for miles on mule back.



Courtesy of "Revista de Revistas"



TUNNELS ON THE TEPIC-LA QUEMADA RAILWAY

The 31 tunnels of this section of the railroad have a total length of nearly 5 miles

With the exception of the steel bridges, which were manufactured by the American Bridge Co. of New York, the steel used in this work was manufactured at the Monterrey (Mexico) Foundry. The cement was manufactured by the Tolteca (Mexico) Cement Co. The largest bridge of the stretch is that across the Barranca de Salsipuedes (get-out-if-you-can gorge), a name which gives a clear idea of the depth and abruptness of this ravine. The bridge, which has a total weight of 1,200 tons, a span of 260 meters (over 850 feet), and a height of 70 meters (over 225 feet), is considered one of the finest of its kind in the continent.

The Southern Pacific Railway Co., desirous of raising the standards of living among the workers in this zone, established a minimum wage of 1.50 pesos a day (\$0.75), thus doubling the average daily wage of 75 centavos (37½ cents) which prevails in that section. The immediate effect of such a raise was somewhat startling, as the peons, being accustomed to live on half the amount now paid them, wanted to work but three days a week, which augured ill for the progress of the work. However, they soon learned a better appreciation of the value of time and money.

The work was carried on under the direction of E. B. Sloan, chief of the engineering division of the Southern Pacific Railway, a man of remarkable talent and character, whose ability and personal efforts made possible the completion of this gigantic enterprise, and who succeeded in carrying on the work in spite of the De la Huerta revolution in 1923.

Although the concession had been granted early in 1905, construction work, due to various causes, chief of which was the need of relocation of original survey lines, did not begin until 1923. The task of relocating it after the original plans and survey of 1908 was assigned to Mr. Bassett, of the engineering staff, who succeeded in finding the original marker posts, lost for 15 years, in the difficult Barrancas gorge, with its maximum grade of 6 per cent and maximum curve radius of 3 degrees.

This great achievement is not only of local but of national significance for Mexico, constituting, as it does, an important step toward the development of immensely rich zones which hitherto have remained almost unexploited, due to the lack of transportation facilities. The Tepic-La Quemada stretch, aside from its economic, social, and political significance for the Mexican Republic, will always be a magnificent testimonial to all those who with tireless energy and courageous perseverance bridged gorge and river, scaled mountain and range, and penetrated into the heart of the earth itself to open a new road to progress, peace, and a fuller life.



Courtesy of "Revista de Revistas"

SALCILLO BRIDGE

The construction of this bridge was one of the most difficult pieces of engineering

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EIGHT MONTHS' FOREIGN TRADE.—The General Bureau of National Statistics gave out the following foreign trade figures for the first eight months of the year:

The foreign trade of Argentina for the first eight months of 1927 amounted to 1,250,466,000 gold pesos as against 1,121,776,000 gold pesos in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 128,690,000 gold pesos, or 11.5 per cent. For the month of August the foreign trade amounted to 142,893,000 gold pesos, as against 149,423,000 gold pesos in the month of July.

Real values of foreign trade in the first eight months of 1927 compared with the first eight months of 1926

Classification	Real value in gold pesos first 8 months		Difference plus or minus 1927	
	1927	1926	Pesos	Percentage
A. Imports:				
Dutiable.....	384,686,397	405,584,292	-20,897,895	-5.1
Duty free.....	146,795,224	153,447,364	-6,652,140	-4.3
Total A.....	531,481,621	559,031,656	-27,550,035	-4.9
Coin.....	6,557,871	1,568,254	+4,989,617	+318.1
B. Exports:				
Dutiable.....	369,820,220	382,860,876	-13,040,656	-3.4
Duty free.....	349,164,273	179,883,579	+169,280,694	+94.1
Total B.....	718,984,493	562,744,455	+156,240,038	+27.8
C. Foreign trade:				
Imports.....	531,481,621	559,031,656	-27,550,035	-4.9
Exports.....	718,984,493	562,744,455	+156,240,038	+27.8
Total C.....	1,250,466,114	1,121,776,111	+128,690,003	+11.5
Favorable balance.....	+187,502,872	+3,712,799	+183,790,073	+4,950.2

PUBLIC WORKS.—In the latter part of September the Minister of Public Works sent to Congress a report of the public works constructed or improved during the year from June 1, 1926, to May 31, 1927:

New railroad branch lines totaled 152 kilometers, which, added to the lines already built, made a total of 36,313 kilometers of State and private railroads under national control, and including provincial and secondary lines made the total of all lines 38,231 kilometers by the end of 1926. Traffic on these lines increased during the year, as 145,000,000 passengers were transported, or 5,000,000 more than in 1925, and 45,000,000 tons of freight shipped, or 3,000,000 tons

more than in 1925. Profits increased from 71,000,000 pesos in 1925 to 77,000,000 in 1926, while operation costs were 6,000,000 pesos more than in 1925, when they were 179,000,000 pesos.

The construction and conservation of bridges and roads from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, in accordance with different appropriations, amounted to 9,688,569.96 pesos, about 8,000,000 pesos being spent on roads, or 80 centavos per inhabitant. With provincial road taxes the total of highway funds amounted to 15,000,000 pesos, which averages about 1.50 pesos per inhabitant. Ninety highways constructed measured 1,422 kilometers, while highways repaired, including those leading to 180 railway stations, had a length of 1,957 kilometers.

Port works involved the dredging of 20,646,787 cubic meters, or 1,400,000 more cubic meters than during the previous year. Of this amount 13,473,889 cubic meters were dredged in the Río de la Plata to improve the entrances to the ports of Buenos Aires and La Plata. The remaining port works consisted of improvements to the ports of Necochea, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Concepción del Uruguay, all ports for ocean steamers, and those of Villa Constitución, Urquiza, Goya, Lavalle, Bella Vista, and Barranqueras, on the Paraná, Santo Tomé, or Uruguay Rivers. New port works were begun in Diamante, San Pedro, Helvecia, Alvear, Yerúa, Mal Abrigo, and Ituzaingó.

Other public works included irrigation systems, buildings, waterworks, and similar improvements, the sum of 18,000,000 pesos being spent on waterworks and sanitary construction in general.

STATE RAILROAD LINES TO BE EXTENDED.—The Minister of Public Works, in accordance with Congressional authority, is preparing plans and receiving bids for the construction or completion of the five most important sections of the State Railroad lines still to be built, which are: Embarcación-Formosa, 279 kilometers constructed, 360 kilometers to be built; Metán-Barranqueras, 360 kilometers to be constructed to unite sections of 108 and 132 kilometers; Córdoba-La Puerta; La Paz-Feliciano-San Jaime; and San Juan-Jachal.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW.—The board of directors of the Argentine Rural Society has decided to make its 1928 annual livestock show international in character. The society has adopted a new plan for holding an international exposition every four years, keeping the intervening annual shows national.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ARGENTINE TOURING CLUB.—The Argentine Touring Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary on October 2, 1927, with a parade of vehicles 10 blocks long, consisting of trucks, automobiles, road-building machinery, trucks displaying the signs to be used on highways, and cars from various clubs, as well as from automobile agencies.

BOLIVIA

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS.—The Ministry of Public Works and Communications has established specifications for the construction of roads in Bolivia, said specifications becoming effective by Executive decree of August 2, 1927. Roads are divided into two principal classes, public roads and private roads. Public roads are subdivided as follows:

(1) Roads connecting capitals of Departments, or a capital of Department with a capital of Province of more than 5,000 inhabitants; or roads which form a part of the highway system running to the frontiers of the country.

(2) Roads which connect a capital of a Department with a capital of Province of less than 5,000 population; roads which connect capitals of Provinces; roads connecting a railroad with a mine or other industrial establishment; and all wagon roads not included in the first class.

(3) Roads for pack animals, which are improved so as to be capable of transformation into one of the preceding classes.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION TENDERS.—After considerable discussion as to the construction of an automobile road or a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, the Government, having secured the funds necessary from the recent \$14,000,000 loan floated in the United States, has decided in favor of the latter. A public call was made for tenders for the construction of this new and important railroad, giving two alternative routes, and fixing October 20 as the expiratory date for tenders, the acceptance or refusal of tenders to be made within a period of 45 days after the closing entry date.

AVIATION FIELDS.—The Military Commission which has been in the city of Oruro in charge of exhibiting the film entitled *Bolivian Centennial* for the purpose of collecting funds for constructing aviation fields in the Chaco region has reported that the funds thus collected amount to 8,415.35 bolivianos.

BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The press announces the establishment of a Society for the Commercial and Industrial Expansion of Brazil by means of sample fairs and expositions in the countries bordering on the River Plate. Senhor Paulo Lausa, who has recently managed a similar exhibition of agricultural and industrial products in the Brazilian city of Bello Horizonte, as head of the new organization is meeting with the enthusiastic cooperation of consular officers.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—A Japanese agricultural company has a settlement located on the Acará River 51 kilometers from Belem, the capital of the State of Pará, where it plans to cultivate 500,000 hectares, an area equal to one-fourth of the total cultivated area of the State. The company plans to raise foodstuffs and raw materials such as rice, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco and other products. The provisional contract made by the Japanese company with the governor of the State provided that within a year the contract should be made definite, the company thereby agreeing to exploit the concession with a capital of 30,000,000 yen. One-fourth of this

sum is to be used in the preliminary work of forest-clearing and starting the plantations. The Japanese believe this land to be suitable for immigrants, as the northern part of Brazil does not offer so much competition as the southern States, where there are other foreigners; also there is little malaria and the climate is not too warm for the Japanese.

EXPOSITION BUILDING AT SEVILLE.—The Council of Fine Arts has opened a competition for plans for the Brazilian building to be erected at the Ibero American Exposition which will be inaugurated in October, 1928, in Seville, Spain.

CENTENARY OF JORNAL DO COMMERCIO.—On October 1, 1927, the *Jornal do Commercio*, a leading daily of Rio de Janeiro, celebrated its first centenary with a solemn mass in the church of São Francisco de Paula, and a reception and ball for the personnel of the paper in the Automobile Club of Rio de Janeiro. This newspaper, the oldest in Rio de Janeiro, is the outgrowth of a small paper known as the *Spectador Brasileiro* established in a printing shop by Pedro Plancher in 1824. The *Spectador* passed out of existence in May, 1827, to be followed by the publication on October 1, 1827, of the *Jornal do Commercio*, which has appeared regularly ever since. The first editor and publisher of the *Jornal* advanced from a printer's assistant to be a prominent publisher of books, such as editions of the works of Voltaire in 44 volumes, Talleyrand, and Benjamin Constant. The paper participated in the political activities of Brazil in the days of the Empire and the early Republic. On its hundredth anniversary the *Jornal* received congratulations from other papers all over the world, including the compliments of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

CHILE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—A Chilean company manufacturing woolen fabrics from the raw material through all the processes recently had a showing of its products in Santiago. The exhibits, which were attractively installed, also showed the raw wool, and methods of washing, dyeing, carding, spinning, and weaving, a power loom and other machines being operated for the benefit of visitors. The firm in question, whose factory is in Tomé, supplies the cloth for Chilean Army and Navy uniforms, and was recently successful in securing a contract for 30,000 meters of material for Colombian Army uniforms, against the competition of bidders from five or more important manufacturing nations.

GOOD ROADS AROUND SANTIAGO.—The General Inspector of Highways has drawn up a plan for improving 250 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of the most important roads around the capital, at an estimated cost of 22,000,000 pesos. Most of the funds would be

derived from ordinary receipts, but it is proposed to place a tax of 1 per cent on communities benefited by the definite surfacing of these highways, and to collect toll for their upkeep. It is expected that easy communications will lessen the cost of foodstuffs brought into Santiago from short distances.

PAVING OF SANTIAGO.—A recent law provides for the paving of all Santiago's streets.

CENTENARY OF EL MERCURIO.—*El Mercurio*, one of the great newspapers of Chile and of South America, celebrated on September 12, 1927, the centenary of its founding by Don Pedro Félix Vicuña in Valparaíso. For 25 years Santiago has also had its *Mercurio*, as well as an afternoon paper published by the same company. The centenary edition published in Santiago consisted of nearly 200 pages, containing a wealth of interesting and valuable material. This included, in a long table of contents, facsimiles of some of the early issues, articles on some of the famous members of the editorial staff, such as Sarmiento, Alberdi, Mitre, and Bello, reprints of some of the notable articles of the past, and articles on various important aspects of national life.

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—According to information published in the *Commerce Reports* of the United States, the total trade between the United States and Colombia in 1926 amounted to \$139,542,000, being five times greater than the total 10 years ago. Eighty per cent of the articles exported from Colombia are sent to the United States and 50 per cent of those imported into the country are exports of the United States. Colombia is the second largest producer of coffee and the largest producer of high grade mild coffee.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—A new aviation enterprise, of which Dr. Alberto R. Osorio has been elected president, was recently organized in Barranquilla under the name of Aero-Maritime Co. of Colombia with an authorized capital of 300,000 pesos.

The object of the Aero-Maritime Co. will be the establishment of international coastal air lines, especially the Barranquilla-Gulf of Urabá-Colón and Barranquilla-Curaçao lines. The interior routes will be maintained by the "Scadta," or Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. According to Dr. Pedro von Bauer, its manager, this company plans to purchase more planes and establish a five-times-a-week service with transportation capacity sufficient to meet all requirements.

CABLE SERVICE.—Following negotiations between the Colombian Government and the All-America Cables Co., this company took over, on October 1, 1927, the maintenance and operation of the telegraphic line constructed by the Government between Buenaventura

and Bogotá. As a result cablegraphic messages may now be sent from New York to Bogotá in less than eight minutes.

COSTA RICA

UNRESTRICTED SEA-TURTLE AND MOTHER-OF-PEARL FISHING.—In accordance with a legislative decree issued on September 1, 1927, sea-turtle and mother-of-pearl fishing in Costa Rican waters will be open unrestrictedly to nationals and all foreigners who have been resident in the country for five years. Regulations establishing the fishing seasons will be issued by the executive power, while grants will be given by the municipal authorities in question. Mother-of-pearl fishing is authorized in two zones, one from Bahía Salinas to Cabo Blanco, and the other from Cabo Blanco to Golfo Dulce.

CUBA

SUGAR DEFENSE LAW.—On October 3 a law was enacted by Congress creating a national commission for the protection of the sugar industry, charging said commission with the duty of informing and advising the Chief Executive on all matters pertaining to this industry and to the purposes of the aforesaid law, in order that the Chief Executive may fix the amount and distribution of the sugar crop in accordance with domestic and foreign consumption, and with the understanding that if other sugar-producing countries increase their planting of cane and their sugar mills, the Chief Executive may suspend for one year the restrictions on the Cuban sugar crop. The above-mentioned law authorizes the creation of a sugar-exporting company with a capital of \$250,000, divided in 25,000 shares, all proprietors or lessees of sugar mills in Cuba being obliged to hold shares in said company in proportion to the number of sacks produced in their respective mills in the 1927 crop. Sugar planters may also be shareholders. The company will sell pro rata in foreign countries all the crude sugar not needed for home consumption in Cuba or for export to the United States. The President may also provide that a maximum of 150,000 tons of existing stocks, supplied proportionally by warehouses and centrals, shall be transferred for sale to the exporting company, under penalty of a fine of \$5 per sack of the allotted quota not supplied. The law will be in effect for the next six crops. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.—The Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce has extensive plans for promoting the cultivation of potatoes in the Republic, and with this purpose in view the Agricultural Department will import high-grade potatoes for distribution among farmers, forbidding at the same time the importation of potatoes of an inferior quality. During the year 1926, 1,258,000

bags of potatoes were imported to Cuba from the United States, Canada, Bermuda, and the Canary Islands.

EXPORTS OF WOODS.—During the first six months of the year 1927 \$309,302 worth of lumber, manufactured and unmanufactured, was exported to the United States and various European countries. The following tables give the classified exports:

Lumber	Thousand feet	Value
Cedar.....	582	\$68, 149
Mahogany.....	2, 920	197, 774
Miscellaneous.....	383	33, 774

Manufactured wood	Kilos	Value
Furniture.....	20, 636	\$8, 549
Other articles.....	10, 207	1, 056

—(Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR CROP.—The following table gives the distribution of Cuba's sugar crop up to August 31, 1927:

Ports	Bags	Tons
Ports north of Cape Hatteras.....	12, 673, 382	1, 810, 483
New Orleans.....	3, 981, 511	568, 787
Central United States.....	182, 342	26, 049
Galveston.....	1, 175, 609	167, 944
Savannah.....	914, 241	130, 606
Canada.....	809, 054	115, 579
South America.....	179, 190	25, 599
Japan and China.....	238, 128	34, 018
Europe.....	6, 167, 844	881, 121
Total.....	26, 321, 301	3, 760, 186

—(Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—During the latter part of October, 1927, the first regular air mail service between Habana and Key West was inaugurated by the Pan American Airways Co. (Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.—The National Congress of the Dominican Republic recently approved a contract with the West Indian Aerial Co. for the establishment of a weekly air passenger and mail transport service between the cities of San Juan (Porto Rico), Santo Domingo, Port au Prince (Haiti), Santiago and Habana (Cuba).

In accordance with the terms of this contract the Government promises to pay the company \$250 a pound for mail, absolutely guaranteeing \$500 a month in the event that the weight of the mail should be less than 2 pounds, as well as the sum of \$1,500 monthly as a subsidy to stabilize and encourage the enterprise.

COMMUNICATIONS.—According to recent press reports a radio broadcasting station for short distance and wireless station for long distance communication are being installed in Santo Domingo. The former, the cost of which is estimated at \$25,000, will broadcast programs relayed from the principal stations of the United States and South America, while the latter will establish direct wireless communication between Santo Domingo and the remainder of the American continent.

ECUADOR

LIVING EXPENSES AND CONDITIONS IN ECUADOR.—The following table gives some interesting facts regarding the average prices of foodstuffs in the cities of Quito and Guayaquil, showing the difference in prices in the two cities:

Article	Quito		Guayaquil	
	Unit	Sucres	Unit	Sucres
Bread.....	Loaf.....	0. 20	Pound.....	0. 60
Potatoes.....	Pound.....	. 10	do.....	. 15
Flour.....	do.....	1. 34	do.....	. 30
Sugar.....	do.....	. 22	do.....	. 25
Coffee.....	do.....	1. 00	do.....	. 90
Beef.....	do.....	0. 40 to . 50	do.....	. 55
Ham.....	do.....	1. 50	do.....	3. 00
Lamb chops.....	do.....	. 30 to . 40	do.....	. 30
Fish.....	do.....	2. 00	do.....	1. 00
Beans.....	do.....	. 30	do.....	. 30
Green peas.....	do.....	. 05	do.....	. 40
Onions.....	do.....	. 20	do.....	. 60
Grapes.....	do.....	. 60 to . 80	do.....	1. 20
Apples.....	Each.....	. 05 to . 15	do.....	. 40
Oranges.....	do.....	. 05	Each.....	. 05
Eggs.....	For 15.....	2. 00	do.....	. 15
Chickens.....	Each.....	1. 50 to 2. 00	do.....	2. 50 to 4. 00

Living expenses in the interior and smaller towns may be calculated at about 20 per cent less than in these cities.

The two best hotels in Quito are the Metropolitano and Savoy; at the former the rates per day are 20 sucres for double room and bath, meals costing from 5 to 8 sucres a day. At the Savoy daily rates range from 8 to 15 sucres for room without bath, and 22 sucres for room with bath, including meals. The three principal hotels in Guayaquil are the Ritz, Tivoli and Cecil, rates averaging from 6.50 to 20 sucres a day, including meals. (The sucre at present exchange is about \$0.20.)

DIRECT STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GUAYAQUIL.—Through the courtesy of Señor G. R. Ycaza, Consul General of Ecuador in New York, the BULLETIN is informed that a new steamship service, called the Meridian Line, has been established to ply directly between New York and Guayaquil, making the trip in 10 days. For a long time such a line had been the desire of Ecuadorean importers, since much time was lost in transshipping merchandise in Panama.

BUTTON INDUSTRY.—The Ecuadorean Government has under consideration a project for establishing a button factory, using for this purpose the native tagua, or ivory, nut. It is estimated that a capital of \$2,000,000 is needed for establishing this industry, so as to allow a daily production of 30,000 or 40,000 gross of buttons.

NEW COINAGE.—A recent decree authorizes the Central Bank to issue a new coinage. One million, two hundred thousand coins of two sucres denomination each will be coined; 3,400,000 coins of one sucre each, and 1,115,060 fifty-centavo coins. Of nickel coins 500,000 ten-centavo pieces will be struck; 800,000 five-centavo pieces; 100,000 two-and-a-half-centavo pieces, and 50,000 one-centavo coins.

TUOCÁN—SAN GABRIEL HIGHWAY.—On September 20 last the first automobile to travel over the newly completed highway from Tuocán to San Gabriel arrived in the latter place. This fine road, 50 kilometers in length (kilometer equals 0.62 miles), serves the towns of San Gabriel, Huaca, La Paz, Bolívar, and Los Andes.

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Recent information states that an agricultural society has been organized in Jalapa. Among the most important of its proposed objectives will be the establishment of an annual stock and forage plant show each December and a fair during the early part of August.

FORESTRY LAW REGULATIONS.—See page 95.

HAITI

FOREIGN TRADE.—The Financial Adviser General Receiver's report for September is quoted as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE.—For the fiscal year from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927, imports amounted to 78,757,000 gourdes (5 gourdes equal \$1), or 15,500,000 gourdes less than in the previous year, and the exports to 76,495,000 gourdes, or 24,746,000 gourdes less than during 1925-26. The total foreign commerce was 155,252,000 gourdes, or 40,246,000 gourdes (20.59 per cent), less than in 1925-26.

Both smaller volume in Haiti's principal export, coffee, and lower unit prices for several important commodities in both the import and export trade were responsible for the sharp decline. There was not, therefore, as great a decrease in volume of imports and exports as would be concluded from the declining values. Those commodities which were exported in greater value than during 1925-26 were logwood, honey, goatskins, and raw sugar, sugar exports increasing from 5,974,000 kilograms to 9,841,000 kilograms, and the value from 1,606,000 gourdes to 3,403,000 gourdes.

EXPERIMENT STATION DECORTICATION PLANT.—On October 16, 1927, President Borno inaugurated the installation of a sisal decortication plant at the Hatte Lathan Agricultural Experiment Station. It will be remembered that sisal (henequen) plantations set out in the last few years have made excellent progress.

HONDURAS

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR NACAOME.—On September 9, 1927, a contract was signed by the Civic Improvement Committee of Nacaome for the installation, at a cost of 21,000 silver pesos, of an electric plant, which it is hoped will be in operation by February, 1928.

WATER FOR YORO.—Work has been begun on the potable water system for the city of Yoro, capital of the Department of the same name.

PESPIRÉ A CITY.—On September 18, 1927, Pespíré celebrated its promotion by Congress from the category of town to that of city. Among the official guests present at the celebration were the Minister of Government, Justice, and Sanitation, the Minister of War and Marine, the Archbishop of Tegucigalpa, and the Departmental Deputy.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS.—The *United States Commerce Reports* for October 3, 1927, give the following cable reports on fruit shipments:

The fruit companies are experiencing a seasonal decline in banana exports. Banana shipments for July were 1,070,000 bunches, and for August 1,898,000 bunches, bringing the total for eight months to 13,602,964 bunches, which is 1,042,312 bunches more than in the first eight months of the previous record year, 1925. Although the total production figure of sugar is not yet available, the present crop is said to be a record, the latest estimate being 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds as compared to 33,753,769 pounds, the previous high production figure of 1926.

MEXICO

ORGANIZATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—At the tenth General Assembly of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico a resolution was passed to organize the business of the entire country. For this purpose a Central Organization Committee was appointed to travel to different sections of the country and confer with local chambers of commerce on their problems, as well as to establish such organizations where none at present exist. The Organization Committee will also keep track of the functioning of local chambers.

NATIONAL NAVIGATION LINES TO CALIFORNIA.—The establishment of a National Navigation Line calling at Mexican Pacific ports and running to Los Angeles and San Francisco has greatly increased the sales of Mexican products in the western section of the United States. The *Boletín Comercial* of October 18, 1927, reports that

these imports by sea through the ports of Los Angeles and San Francisco Calif., amounted to \$2,111,697, for the first six months of 1927. The following articles are shipped to Los Angeles and San Francisco from Mexico: Coffee, bananas, tomatoes, sugar, turpentine, lemons, bran, chick peas, brown sugar, chile peppers, tiles, glassware, earthenware, palm straw hats, sarapes, fresh shrimps, and other articles.

MEXICO-CUBA TELEPHONE INAUGURATED.—On November 1, 1927, President Calles of Mexico and President Machado of Cuba inaugurated the Mexico-Cuba telephone service by exchanging cordial greetings over the wire between Mexico City and Habana. The new line covers 7,309 kilometers (4,620 miles) between Mexico City and Habana. It connects with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in its crossing of the United States to Key West, whence it goes by submarine line to Habana. This is said to be the longest telephone circuit in the world.

ACÁMBARO-APATZINGAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The press reports that the National Railroads have authorized the preliminary surveys for the extension of the railway now running between Uruapan, Morelia and Acámbaro, to Apatzingan, Michoacán. The purpose of this extension is to give an outlet to the rich rice zone in the Apatzingan Valley in the State of Michoacán and also to the sugar produced around Taretán.

INHABITANTS PER SQUARE KILOMETER.—The Department of National Statistics recently concluded a table showing the density of the population in the different States, the figures being the following:

Inhabitants per square kilometer, Federal District, 610.96; Tlaxcala, 44.34; México, 41.33; Puebla, 30.15; Hidalgo, 29.79; Guanajuato, 28.13; Morelos, 20.83; Querétaro, 19.18; Colima, 17.63; Aguascalientes, 16.62; Veracruz, 16.13; Michoacán, 15.64; Jalisco, 14.77; Yucatán, 9.30; Oaxaca, 10.35; Guerrero, 8.79; Tabasco, 8.30; San Luis Potosí, 7.05; Nayarit, 6.00; Sinaloa, 5.83; Chiapas, 5.66; Zacatecas, 5.21; Nuevo León, 5.17; Tamaulipas, 3.60; Durango, 2.72; Coahuila, 2.61; Chihuahua, 1.64; Sonora, 1.51; Campeche, 1.49; Lower California, 0.44; Quintana Roo, 0.22.

NICARAGUA

CONTRACT FOR ICE FACTORY.—In August, 1927, a contract was approved by the Government for the establishment and operation of an ice factory in the city of Masaya. The factory, which is to be in operation 18 months after approval of the contract, must furnish a certain quantity of free ice to the city hospital and pay 5 per cent of its net profits to the municipality. The price of ice is limited to 1 cordóba 20 centavos per Spanish quintal of 110 pounds.

PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—In August the Government established an agricultural experiment station on grounds near

the Bolívar Asylum in Panama City. The station, which will be part of the Department of Agriculture, will have sections on agronomy, plant pathology, entomology, fruit and tree culture, physics and chemistry, and stock-raising, as well as a section for the cultivation of silkworms. The model farms at Aguadulce and David will function as subsections of this experiment station.

PANAMAN EXHIBIT AT SEVILLE EXPOSITION.—The commission in charge of arrangements for Panaman exhibits in the Ibero-American Exposition to be opened in Seville in October, 1928, has contracted provisionally for 120 square meters of space. In addition to samples of products of national agricultural and industrial products, there will be an important exhibit by the Department of National Education showing the progress of the country in this vital field.

SILK PRODUCTION.—The press reports the formation of a \$20,000 company to establish the silk industry, beginning with the planting of mulberry trees for the raising of worms and continuing through the succeeding stages to the weaving of colored silks. The company has contracted for a large area of ground in the Canal Zone near Mount Hope where it will plant 100,000 mulberry saplings, and also has a lot in the city of Colon for its factory and office building.

PARAGUAY

IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES.—According to statistics quoted by *El Diario*, Asunción, September 15, 1927, 249 automobiles and 243 trucks, valued in total at 295,818 pesos, were imported into Paraguay during 1926 and the first three months of 1927.

FURTHER MENNONITE COLONIZATION.—A new contingent of Mennonite colonists composed of 109 persons arrived in Asunción on September 19, 1927. It is reported that they set out immediately for the Chaco, whither they had been preceded by many others.

PERU

PROTECTION FOR MERCHANTS SELLING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.—A recent Executive decree provides for the immediate establishment of an official Installment Sales Registration Office where all merchants and distributors of the Callao-Lima district who follow the practice of selling merchandise on partial payments may register their sales. This decree covers the sale of automobiles, bicycles, typewriters, sewing machines, and, in general, all other articles customarily sold on the installment plan and which are distinguishable by means of factory numbers or other identifying marks.

ASSOCIATION OF AUTOMOBILE IMPORTERS.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of this Lima organization, which was established in December, 1926, resolutions favoring the following were adopted:

- (1) Organization of a system for selling cars on the installment plan.
- (2) Establishment of a special system for providing automobile importers with information regarding the financial status of prospective purchasers.
- (3) Establishment of a bureau of statistics of monthly automobile imports.
- (4) Uniformity of guarantees offered to purchasers of motor cars.
- (5) Plan for sales of tires, in order to arrive at understanding between importers of tires.
- (6) Organization of labor in the garages belonging to automobile importers.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND COTTON.—Agricultural products showed a considerable increase during the year reviewed by the Chief Executive in his last message to Congress. Sugar production was 375,000 tons, of which 329,516 tons were exported, valued at 3,602,484 Peruvian pounds. Cotton reached a total of 53,595 tons, of which 48,931 tons, valued at 4,487,398 Peruvian pounds, were exported.

NEW WIRELESS STATION.—Last September President Leguía inaugurated the new wireless station El Progreso, erected in Lima by the Marconi Co. to take the place of the San Cristobal station. The new wireless station of El Progreso is built upon 88,000 square meters of land adjoining the avenue of that name. The antennæ are spread from two towers of 300 feet in height and the earth screen consists of a network of wires suspended from 32 towers, each 30 feet high. The transmission plant consists of a 15 kw. Marconi continuous wave high-speed valve transmitter. The wave lengths are between 2,000 and 3,500 meters. Total cost of construction of this station amounted to 22,431 Peruvian pounds.

ANCIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM DISCOVERED.—Mr. C. W. Sutton, chief of the irrigation commission of Piura and Lambayeque, has discovered in the Pampa de Sechura an ancient irrigation system consisting of a series of canals and reservoirs. It is apparent that they are of a very ancient origin, probably pre-Incan. This discovery is of great importance, in as much as the canals may be utilized in the present irrigation work.

GOOD ROADS CELEBRATION.—*El Día del Camino*, instituted by the Pan American Highway Congress, which met in Buenos Aires in October, 1925, was celebrated throughout Peru in October 5 with appropriate ceremonies inaugurating several new highways. For the past four or five years the Peruvian Government had been carrying out a very active road-building program, which has put in communication many small and isolated towns and villages, as well as the larger cities.

AVIATION IN PERU.—As has been mentioned previously in the BULLETIN, the Peruvian Government plans to establish an air service between Lima and Iquitos on the Amazon River. The planes for this service—two land and four seaplanes—have been received in Peru and it is expected the service will be definitely established in a

month or so. Both passengers and mail will be carried. Strictly speaking, San Ramón, and not Lima, will be the western terminal of the air line. The Central Railway runs from Lima to La Oroya, a small town about 12,000 feet above sea level and approximately 100 miles from Lima; from La Oroya a good macadam automobile road traverses the eastern slopes of the Andes to the village of San Ramón, where the air journey will begin. Land planes will cover in 40 minutes' flight to Puerto Bermúdez the stretch of country now covered in 7 days of mule-back riding. With present means of transportation the journey to Iquitos requires from three to five weeks; with the inauguration of the air service the trip can be made in comfort in three days.

SALVADOR

MONTHLY INFORMATION BULLETIN.—The Ministry of Foreign Relations planned to begin issuing in October a monthly magazine to make Salvadorean industries and progress more widely known. (*Courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.*)

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL REGISTER.—A legislative measure passed June 30, 1927, and later regulated by presidential decree, provides that an office for the registration of commercial establishments be established in San Salvador for the listing of all such enterprises worth more than 300 colones. Registrations are to be made within 60 days after the office is established. Establishments worth not more than 5,000 colones will pay a registration fee of 10 colones, and those worth over 5,000 colones will pay 20 colones.

URUGUAY

LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—On October 2, 1927, the Livestock and Horse Breeding Association of Salto opened the Thirteenth International Fair and the Thirty-first National Livestock Show simultaneously with the opening of the National Champion Exposition held under the auspices of the Rural Association of Uruguay. The cooperation of the two livestock associations has stimulated the interest of breeders, furnishing added encouragement for the raising of pedigreed and improved native stock. The sales made at the shows held by the Livestock and Horsebreeding Association of Salto during the 22 years from 1904 to 1926 amounted to 4,417,159.68 gold pesos, increasing from 47,494.90 gold pesos in 1904 to 152,668.75 gold pesos in 1926.

FIRST NATIONAL TRAVEL CONGRESS.—The Uruguayan Touring Club plans to call the First National Travel Congress in Montevideo from December 8 to 15, 1927, in connection with which it will open the First Highway, Transportation, and Travel Exposition. Members of the National Committee for the Travel Congress include:

The Ministers of Industry, Public Instruction, and Public Works; representatives of the Uruguayan Railway, the State Electric Railways, the Commercial Society of Montevideo, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Highway Bureau, the Hydrographic Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the Institute of Industrial Chemistry, the Patent and Trademark Office; the Bureau of Agriculture, the Superior Council of Industrial Education, the various rural associations, the Society of Architects, and a number of other organizations.

EXHIBITION OF PLANS FOR SEVILLE EXPOSITION BUILDING.—The 19 plans submitted in the competition for designs for the Uruguayan building at the Ibero American Exposition to be held in Seville in October, 1928, were exhibited in the latter part of September in Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

PURCHASE OF BEACON LIGHTS.—According to *El Universal* of September 20, 1927, President Gómez has authorized the expenditure of 191,000 bolivars for the purchase of 4 automatic beacon lights, 1 of which will be erected at La Guaira and Tucacas, respectively, and 2 on Margarita Island.

SAFETY MONUMENT.—An interesting initiative toward impressing the need for caution among automobile drivers was recently taken by the Rotary Club and Associated Chauffeurs of Caracas, who unveiled a monument dedicated to the need for safe driving on the Caracas-La Guaira highway. Upon the monument, which supports a broken automobile, are carved these words, "Despacio se va lejos," or "Go slow and you'll get there."



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

COOPERATIVE CREDIT CONVENTION.—The Cooperative Credit Associations of Brazil on October 1, 1927, opened their convention in Rio de Janeiro which was attended by delegates from all the cooperative credit associations in the States. Among the resolutions passed were those proposing better regulation of credit associations for the protection of their members, and the prevention of swindling under the guise of credit associations. The President of Brazil congratulated the associations on the fact that they now number more members than are found in some European countries in cooperative organizations.

CHILE

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN CHILE.—In a short article recently published in *Chile* (New York), Dr. Carlos Dávila, Chilean Ambassador in the United States, quotes an estimate of American investments in Chile as follows: \$162,000,000 in direct obligations of the Chilean Government and securities guaranteed by it; \$10,000,000 in internal bonds; and \$335,000,000 in Chilean industries and trade, of which \$45,000,000 is invested in the nitrate industry. This makes a total investment of \$507,000,000, or about 45 per cent of the total American investments on the South American continent.

REDUCTION OF RATE ON MORTGAGE BANK BONDS.—The Mortgage Bank has decided to take up its issue of 8 per cent bonds, leaving its 6 and 7 per cent debentures outstanding, as it is thought that this procedure will assist in bringing down the general interest rate. The bank has also increased the percentages of the loan it will make on property valuation, 50 per cent (an increase of 10 per cent) now being the maximum at 6 per cent interest, and 45 per cent (an increase of 5 per cent) that at 7 per cent.

COLOMBIA

CARARE RAILROAD.—On September 14, 1927, a law providing for the floating of a foreign loan of 12,000,000 pesos and containing certain specifications for the construction of the Carare railroad which it is to finance was signed by the President. This railroad will link the city of Tunja with that point on the Magdalena River nearest Puerto Berrío, traversing a rich and well-populated region over a route which technical studies have proved to be the shortest and most economical. The contract will be awarded the company promising the earliest completion of the work, no preference being given Colombian companies.

COSTA RICA

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.—According to the *Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, of October 5, 1927, the total amount of currency in circulation in Costa Rica on September 30, 1927, was 23,822,204 colones. Of this amount 16,000,000 colones were International Bank notes, 5,887,204 colones, notes of the Caja de Conversión, 1,400,000 colones recoined silver, and 535,000 colones, copper coins.

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—On September 23, 1927, the Government authorized the Municipal Highway Commission of San José to issue a loan of 5,000,000 colones to be used for the construction of streets and sewerage and drainage systems.

COSTA RICAN PUBLIC DEBT.—According to data printed in the *Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, of September 27, 1927, the Costa Rican public debt is as follows:

Floating debt:		Colones
Accounts in trust.....	1, 501, 865. 86	
Drafts payable.....	514, 847. 72	
Funds of charitable institutions on deposit.....	445, 636. 34	
Bills and copper money.....	805, 490. 57	
Accounts and correspondents.....	701, 300. 15	
Total.....	3, 969, 140. 64	
Foreign debt:		
English debt.....	32, 620, 320. 00	
American debt.....	31, 504, 000. 00	
English construction.....	2, 177, 280. 00	
Total.....	66, 301, 600. 00	
Total debt.....	70, 270, 740. 64	

CUBA

REVENUES.—During the first six months of the year 1927 receipts collected at the various customhouses of the Republic amounted to \$22,749,703. 67, distributed as follows: Habana, \$16,811,153.21; Santiago de Cuba, \$1,524,039.36; Cienfuegos, \$874,590.42; Nuevitas, \$642,855.80; and Caibarién, \$435,222.71. The remaining \$2,461,842.17 was collected in various smaller ports. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

HAITI

PUBLIC DEBT.—At the close of the past fiscal year the public debt was decreased to 99,707,000 gourdes, a decline of 8,600,000, or 7.94 per cent, from the 108,307,000 gourdes of public debt reported at the close of the previous fiscal year on August 31, 1926. (*Bulletin of Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)



ARGENTINA

MORTGAGE LOANS.—The President recently signed a decree approving the regulations for mortgage loans by the Board of Directors of the Bank Employees' National Pension Fund. According to these regulations, loans from this pension fund may be made to bank employees who have served 10 years under the national retire-

ment laws recognized by the banking institutions where they are employed. The amount of the loan may be from 60 to 65 per cent of the value of the real property mortgaged by the borrower but in no case exceeding 50,000 pesos. Such loans will bear 6 per cent annual interest and will have an annual accumulative amortization of 1, 2, or 3 per cent.

ARGENTINE EMBASSIES.—On September 30, 1927, the Argentine Senate passed a bill previously approved by the Chamber of Deputies by which the Argentine Legations in France, Great Britain, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay, and at the Vatican were raised to the grade of Embassies.

An architectural competition is being held for plans for the new Argentine Embassy to be constructed at a cost of 400,000 gold pesos in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CHILE

LANDS FOR INDIGENES.—A law promulgated last September provides for the division of communal lands held by indigenes in the region inhabited by the Araucanian Indians. A special court, sitting in Temuco, will proceed to divide the communal grant into sections, assigning to each head of a family or his heirs a part of equal value. Any indigene dissatisfied with his grant may ask for homestead lands.

REAL ESTATE TAX LAW.—A new real estate tax law for the Republic of Chile goes into effect on January 1, 1928. In addition to the usual exemptions of national and municipal property, churches, schools, hospitals, and other institutions of general benefit, it is interesting to note that exemption is also given to property of indigenes living in an indigene community, to land planted to trees in useful situations for 30 years from the time of planting, and on half the value of hygienic houses for workers, provided that the rental does not exceed 120 pesos a month.

GUATEMALA

FORESTRY LAW REGULATIONS.—On August 30, 1927, President Chacón issued regulations for the granting of concessions for the exploitation of the national forests. After establishing methods of procedure in the acquisition of concessions, the regulations forbid the concession to one person of more than 50,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) for the cutting of wood or the extraction of chicle and other forest products, and fix the basis of amounts to be paid for export duties and the rental of the lands. Separate concessions will be required for each product obtained, and only those trees marked by the Government foresters may be used. All concessionaries will be required to render a statement every three months covering the results of their activities.

HAITI

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—Amendments to the Constitution drawn up by the Special Committee of the Council of State and approved by the legislative power are to be submitted to popular ratification on January 10, 1928. Articles 90, 91, 92, 95, 104, 105, 106, and 119 of the present Constitution would be eliminated, and changes effected in a number of other articles.

ELECTORAL LAW.—*Le Moniteur*, Haiti's official journal, for September 29, 1927, published the text of an act amending articles 18, 25, 51, and 62 of the Electoral Law of August 4, 1919.

LOTTERIES.—The operation of lotteries is regulated by a law passed by the Council of State on July 6, 1927. This law prohibits lotteries which do not contribute their earnings to the support of public utilities, or to the exclusive support of charity, industry, letters, sciences, or the arts.

PANAMA

REGULATIONS FOR CONSULAR FEES.—On September 15, 1927, the President issued a decree combining various regulations governing consular fees for services to trade, navigation, individuals, and for all other requirements. The full text of the decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 26, 1927.

PARAGUAY

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LAW.—A law providing for labor accident compensation was passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on August 31, 1927, and signed by President Ayala on September 7, 1927, being printed in the *Diario Oficial* of September 8, 1927. Its chief provisions are as follows:

All individuals or firms engaged in manufacturing, shopwork, or other industrial and commercial occupations, the construction and repair of buildings, railways, port works, dams, canals, etc., stockraising, refrigeration, and kindred industries, mining and quarrying, transportation or hauling, the manufacture or use of explosives, inflammable material, or electricity, and lumbering and the preparation of yerba mate will be responsible for accidents occurring to their employees or laborers while at work when such injuries result either from unforeseen causes or causes inherent in the character of the work.

Persons engaged in stockraising, lumbering, or yerba mate enterprises employing fewer than six employees or any others in cases where the accident was provoked intentionally by the victim, when he was under the influence of liquor, or when the accident arises from force majeure shall be exempt from the provision of this law. A dependent provoking an accident to a victim loses his right to compensation.

Only an incapacity lasting more than 10 days shall be compensated. In case of death, the employer shall pay funeral expenses not exceeding 2,000 pesos and an amount equivalent to 1,000 times the average daily wage drawn by the workman during the past year. Should the incapacity be total disability, similar

compensation shall be given. In cases of partial and permanent disability the employee shall receive an amount equal to 1,000 times the daily reduction in salary suffered as a result of the disability, and in cases of temporary disability the compensation shall be two-thirds of the salary lost during incapacity. The total amount of compensation may not exceed 50,000 pesos, nor may the daily salary be computed at less than 15 pesos. In the event of the death of the employee only his wife or dependent minor children shall receive the compensation.

In case the employee is incapacitated for further work or dies as a result of a disease contracted in the exercise of his work, he shall be compensated accordingly, with certain exceptions.

In cases of accident produced without a legally excusable cause the employer shall provide free medical and pharmaceutical aid until the employee can return to work or is declared incapacitated.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS FOR ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.—A presidential decree of August 16, 1927, effective upon the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, August 26, specifies the conditions under which electric plants for public service and electric power for private purposes may be installed.

VENEZUELA

TRADE-MARK LAW.—A trade-mark law composed of the old law of May 18, 1877, with amendments was passed on June 30, 1927, being signed by the President on July 9, 1927. Its most important provisions are summarized as follows:

Every natural or juridical person may obtain the registry and make use of any commercial or industrial trade-mark or any commercial name by complying with the requirements of the law. However, trade-marks suggestive of immoral ideas, which serve to distinguish immoral or scandalous objects, injurious articles, or consist of the flag, escutcheon, or other emblems of municipal, State, or National Governments, or specially authorized emblems or pictures of religious societies, meaningless terms, terms already in use, or terms similar to those in use shall not be registered. The exclusive right to a trade-mark the use of which is optional will remain in force for a period of 10 years, and may be renewed if application is made within six months after the expiration of that period. The protection of a trade-mark not used during two consecutive years is forfeited. Trade-marks may be transferred or sold under terms prescribed in the civil code. Foreign trade-marks shall also be registered and bear proof that they have been registered in the country of their origin. Fees for trade-marks vary from 50 to 1,000 bolivars according to the importance of the articles to which the trade-mark is applied.

PATENT LAW.—A patent law to supersede that of May 25, 1882, was passed by the congress of Venezuela on June 30, 1927, and signed by the President on July 9, 1927, providing that:

Any person who has invented or discovered a new or useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of material, or anything new and useful, unknown and not used previously in the country before its invention, may take out a patent thereon; if it shall have been known or used, proof that it has been aban-

doned for at least two years shall be given. The patents, which are issued for a period of 5 or 10 years, also concede to the heirs or successors of the patentee the exclusive right to make, use, and sell the invention or discovery. Each patent covers only one industrial object. Invention or improvements prejudicial to health or public security, morals, or former rights shall not be patented. Patents for pharmaceutical compositions or remedies are subject to special legislation. Patents for inventions not used within two years shall be withdrawn. The Government does not guarantee the exactitude, priority, or utility of the invention or discovery patented. These privileges are assured not only to discoveries made in the republic but also to foreign patents duly registered, and all patents may be transferred or sold according to terms prescribed by the civil code. A fee of 100 bolivars will be charged for registration and an annual tax of 50, 100, or 200 bolivars, according to their classification, required.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

HAITI

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION RATIFIED.—On June 3, 1927, the Council of State ratified the International Telegraph Convention signed in St. Petersburg in July, 1875, and revised in Paris on October 29, 1925. On July 26, 1927, President Borno ordered the promulgation of the convention. (*Le Moniteur*, Port-au-Prince, July 28, 1927.)

MEXICO

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—The *Diario Oficial* of October 18, 1927, publishes a decree of the President of Mexico dated August 5, putting into effect the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention signed by representatives of Mexico in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, on August 28, 1924, ratified by the Mexican Senate on November 3, 1925, and signed by the President of Mexico on December 31 of the same year.

PARAGUAY

IBERO AMERICAN AERIAL NAVIGATION CONVENTION.—The Ibero American Aerial Navigation Convention, celebrated between Spain, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and signed by representatives of the various nations in Madrid, October, 1926, was approved by the Congress of Paraguay on August 24, 1927, and signed by the President on August 27, 1927. The full

text of the act of approval as well as the convention was printed in the *Diario Oficial* of August 27, 1927.

VENEZUELA

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—Regulations putting into effect the principal convention and the convention on the exchange of registered matter or parcels post entered into by delegates to the Universal Postal Congress at Stockholm on August 28, 1924, and approved by the National Congress of Venezuela on July 16, 1925, were issued by presidential decrees of May 31, 1927. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 2, 1927.)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

CELEBRATION OF MEXICAN AND CHILEAN INDEPENDENCE DAYS.—On September 16 and 17, respectively, the Buenos Aires schools named for the Republics of Mexico and Chile held special exercises commemorating the independence days of those sister republics.

EDUCATION PLANS.—The President will present to Congress plans for increased school facilities, involving the expenditure of 130,-137,453 pesos for the construction of 145 buildings of different types for secondary, normal, and special schools throughout the Republic. This far-reaching plan, which will reduce the item of rent in the maintenance of public instruction, will require the issue of internal bonds to the amount of 110,000,000 pesos.

BUENOS AIRES PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Municipal Public Library Commission began its work of establishing reading rooms in industrial sections of the city by the opening of the first Municipal Public Library on October 16, 1927. The new reading room is named the Miguel Cané Library in honor of an ex-mayor whose wide culture was well known. The commission intends to establish other libraries. Buenos Aires has long enjoyed the great National Library, as well as those of the university and other institutions, such as the National Council of Women.

ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM MOVED.—The Ethnographic Museum of the University of Buenos Aires has been moved to a more commodious building permitting a better display of its interesting and valuable exhibits. At the suggestion of Dr. Norberto Piñero the museum was established by a decree of April 4, 1904, in the School of

Philosophy and Letters, simultaneously with the establishment of the chair of archæology. Since the founding of the museum 22 expeditions into the interior of the country have investigated 70 sites, bringing back 30,000 objects (described in 22 monographs on ethnological, archæological, and anthropological subjects), thus making it one of the best museums of its kind in the South American continent. Its library contains 3,000 volumes on the subjects mentioned above.

BOLIVIA

APPROPRIATION FOR EDUCATION IN ORURO.—In view of the increase of the population in the city of Oruro during the past two years, President Siles recently issued a supreme decree setting aside an annual appropriation of 29,940 bolivianos for the public school system of that city.

BRAZIL

STUDENTS' HOUSE.—The students of the University of Rio de Janeiro are undertaking a campaign for the building of a house for students of limited means.

ARBOR DAY.—On September 21, 1927, Arbor Day was celebrated by the planting of trees in the Forestry Garden in Rio de Janeiro. Addresses were made by Dr. F. Iglesias, Director of the Forestry Garden, and other guests, recitations were given, and the Hymn to the Tree sung by the school children who participated in the tree planting.

CHILE

BUST OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.—Last September a bust of Andrew Carnegie, the gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was formally presented to the National Library by the Hon. William Miller Collier, Ambassador of the United States. Some years ago Mr. Carnegie gave about 3,000 volumes of English and American classics to the library, the collection being later increased by the Carnegie Endowment.

ART NOTES.—The third annual Salon of the Fine Arts Society was held in Santiago last September, with an interesting showing of more than a hundred paintings and a few pieces of sculpture. Other exhibitions the same month were those of the Bach Society, which had Japanese paintings on view, and of Señor Carlos Swinburn, a much admired Chilean painter.

Marcos Bontá and Romano de Dominici, respectively a painter and sculptor, were the successful contestants in a Government competition for European fellowships.

COSTA RICA

BIRD DAY.—A unique festival was celebrated in the Mauro Fernández School of San José on October 2, 1927, when under the

able direction of the faculty the pupils presented a program in honor of Bird Day. The children taking part were dressed in colorful costumes. The whole program proved interesting to the large and appreciative audience, as well as instructing the children in the love and care of their feathered friends.

SCHOOL CORNER STONE LAID.—On September 30, 1927, in commemoration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the death of Juan Rafael Mora, an early President and statesman of the Republic, the corner stone of the new Juan Rafael Mora School of San José was laid with fitting ceremony.

CUBA

NEW BUREAU.—The Bureau of Secondary and Commercial Schools has been added to the Division of Higher Education and Fine Arts in the office of the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. This bureau will have charge of the administration of secondary schools and elementary and advanced commercial schools, which are thus separated from the Bureau of Universities, Institutes, Academies, and Special Schools.

GUATEMALA

UNIFORM EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.—Rules for uniform examinations in public and private primary schools throughout Guatemala were recently issued by the Minister of Public Education. According to the *Diario de Centro-America* of September 9, 1927, the regulations establish stated periods for examinations, the manner of choosing examiners, and the methods to be employed for examination.

SCHOOL SONG COMPETITION.—According to the press the first of a series of annual competitions for school songs was opened on September 15, 1927, with the approval of President Chacón. The songs, adapted with varying degrees of difficulty and difference of theme to children from 3 to 12 years of age, are to be 130 in all, being divided as follows: 40 songs for children from 3 to 6 years of age, and 30 each for children from 6 to 8, 8 to 10, and 10 to 12 years of age, respectively. The competition will close on March 15, 1927, a prize of \$200 being awarded the composer of the best collection of songs for children from 3 to 6 years of age and one of \$150 to the composer of the best collection for any of the other groups.

NEW PUBLICATION.—The first number of the *Bulletin* of the National Board of Public Education has just appeared. It contains the regulations of the board and an account of its activities. We wish this colleague a long and prosperous life.

HONDURAS

GUATEMALAN POETESS VISITS HONDURAS.—Señorita Marta Josefina Herrera, a Guatemalan poetess, visited Tegucigalpa in late September after having traveled through Mexico. The Honduran

capital gave a cordial reception to this talented young writer, who is known not only for her poems but also for newspaper articles, some of which have appeared in the Mexican papers.

MEXICO

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES.—The Department of Education recently made public the following figures on enrollment in the elementary day schools maintained by the Federal Government in the various States during 1926:

Aguascalientes, 964; Campeche, 3,067; Coahuila, 1,545; Colima, 2,070; Chiapas, 3,211; Chihuahua, 861; Durango, 876; Guanajuato, 1,646; Guerrero, 750; Hidalgo, 2,957; Jalisco, 364; Mexico, 2,848; Michoacán, 2,836; Morelos, 2,253; Nayarit, 1,146; Nuevo León, 2,795; Oaxaca, 1,704; Puebla, 2,319; Querétaro, 1,266; San Luis Potosí, 1,679; Sinaloa, 1,073; Sonora, 403; Tabasco, 655; Tamaulipas, 622; Tlaxcala, 1,310; Vera Cruz, 372; Zacatecas, 1,385. Of the 42,957 pupils enrolled, 27,215 were boys and 15,742 were girls. The States which show the fewest pupils enrolled in the Government primary schools are those which, in response to the requests of the Secretary of Education, have established schools supported by their local governments.

EDUCATIONAL MISSIONS.—Five special educational missions were to begin in October an extensive program in Tenango del Valle, Mexico State; Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco; Zacualtipán, Hidalgo; San José del Cabo, Lower California; and Pozos, San Luis Potosí, respectively. These missions consist of a head, who teaches new educational methods; a woman social worker, who teaches hygiene, domestic economy, and other subjects; and teachers of agriculture, physical education, and household industries. With one of the missions there is also a teacher of music and declamation. Educational missions which have been sent out by the Department of Education for the last five years or more have met with great success in rural districts.

FESTIVAL IN THE HOUSE OF THE INDIAN.—On October 15, 1927, a festival was held in the Casa del Indio, the House of Indian Students who are receiving their education in Mexico City. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the students and also to give publicity to the music and poetry of the different Indian tribes of Mexico. Many of these melodies have already been made into popular music by such composers as Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, Alfonso Esparza Oteo, Mario Talavera, and "Tata Nacho." The songs were sung by Indian children and by the Classic Choir of the Department of Education. Poetry attributed by legend to the Aztec poet king, Netzahualcóyotl, showing a spirit of world brotherhood, was recited by a pupil.

LINCOLN LIBRARY.—In the latter part of October it was planned to open the Abraham Lincoln Library in the Benito Juárez school of Mexico City with the 3,000 volumes sent at different times by Americans, mostly members of the American society known as "Friends of Mexico."

MEXICAN PROFESSOR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. José Vasconcelos, educator, author, and lecturer, formerly Secretary of Education under the administration of President Obregón, will be visiting professor at the University of Chicago from January to May.

MEETINGS WITH AMERICAN EDUCATORS.—Through members of the University of California extension division at San Diego a program of monthly meetings has been worked out with Mexican educators, to be held alternately in Tia Juana and San Diego.

PANAMA

SCHOOL PARK.—A contract has been let for the construction of a \$12,000 school park with playground equipment on Seventeenth Street West, Panama City.

PARAGUAY

ROCKEFELLER FELLOWSHIP.—According to *El Diario*, Asunción, of September 24, 1927, Señor París Menéndez, a young Paraguayan pharmacist, has been awarded a fellowship to pursue further study in the United States. He will specialize in bacteriology, taking a three-year course in that subject.

PERUVIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Information has been received through the press that the Peruvian Government has offered to Paraguayan students scholarships in the engineering and technical schools of Lima, both of which are recognized for their excellent organization and high standards. A short time ago a similar offer for scholarships in the Military School of Paraguay was made to Peruvian students through the Paraguayan Minister in Lima.

SALVADOR

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—October 3 was the date set for the opening of the National Industrial School in the capital. Classes in 16 small industries began on that date, and on November 15 the class in silk-worm raising. Classes in these industries are also to be held in the Central Penitentiary so that prisoners may have a trade when they are liberated after serving their terms. The full list of subjects taught is as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Electro-chemistry. | 11. Hand and machine embroidery. |
| 2. Artistic iron work. | 12. Dressmaking. |
| 3. Bee-keeping. | 13. Millinery. |
| 4. Silkworm raising. | 14. Artificial flower making. |
| 5. Wicker furniture making. | 15. Mirror making. |
| 6. Weaving of soft straw hats. | 16. Dye making. |
| 7. Soap making. | 17. Making of shoe polish and grease |
| 8. Basket weaving. | for machinery. |
| 9. Preservation of fruits. | |
| 10. Hammered work in metals and
burnt designs on wood. | |

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—On September 22, 1927, the Ministry of Foreign Relations held entrance examinations for admission to the consular and diplomatic service of Salvador. (*Courtesy of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*)

UNITED STATES

CHAIRS OF LATIN-AMERICAN LITERATURE.—The University of Texas has established the first United States chair of Latin-American Literature, to be occupied by Associate Professor Arturo Torres-Rioseco, a Chilean poet who has been doing distinguished work as a teacher at the university. The University of Texas already has a chair of Latin-American History.

This announcement was followed by that of Stanford University's appointment of Dr. Alfred Coester as Professor of Spanish-American Literature. Professor Coester, whose books are well known to students in this field, spent several months last year in Argentina gathering material for future publications.

URUGUAY

FIRST REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS.—The First Regional Conference of Teachers from the departments of Artigas, Salto, Paysandú, Río Negro, and Soriano, held in the city of Paysandú, was closed on September 22, 1927, after a week's session during which many interesting addresses dealing with education were delivered. There were lectures on school curriculums, rural schools, correlation of subjects, children's libraries, the Montessori method and other topics. Not the least important feature of the Congress was the opportunity afforded for teachers from different sections to meet and discuss their common problems, each benefiting by the experience of the others.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—On September 14, 1927, two members of the National Council of Administration and the Minister of Public Instruction visited the vocational school maintained by the Society for the Protection of Children in Montevideo. This association provides an asylum for boys without proper homes and teaches them such trades as shoemaking, carpentry, and iron work.

CHILEAN TEACHERS IN URUGUAY.—The group of Chilean teachers which had just visited Argentina reached Montevideo on September 23, 1927, where they were cordially received by the heads of the schools which they visited. They were especially interested in the methods of the Decroly schools in Uruguay of which they had heard, and which they have decided to establish on trial in Chile. The visitors were entertained with special exercises by the children of the Montevideo school named for the Republic of Chile.

ART EXHIBITION.—On September 17, 1927, the Uruguayan artist Carlos Alberto Castellanos opened an exhibition of his paintings and tapestries in Montevideo. Public officials, art lovers, and society in general found the exhibition most interesting, the vivid coloring of the canvases attracting especial attention. There were 100 paintings and 22 tapestries, besides etchings and ceramics. One of the striking notes of the exhibition was the use of Indian motifs in the tapestries. Castellanos studied for 12 years in France, latterly under the artist Renois.

VENEZUELA

QUARTERLY LIBRARY REPORT.—According to the *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional* a total of 7,739 readers visited the National library in Caracas during the second quarter of 1927. As during the first quarter of the year, the greatest number, or 4,318, were interested in books, and the next largest number, or 1,918, in periodicals.



ARGENTINA

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERS CONGRESS.—The First National Congress of Bakers was held in Buenos Aires the middle of September. At the closing plenary session of the Congress on September 15, the National Federation of Bakers was constituted by the representatives of the various bakers' organizations present as delegates. The purposes of the federation are to coordinate and unify the resources of the industry for the common good of the bakers and the improvement of their products. All other smaller bakers' unions are to be incorporated in the federation, of which Sr. Agustín Allande was elected president.

BOLIVIA

LABOR CONDITIONS.—In his message to Congress on August 6 last, President Siles, speaking of labor conditions in the Republic, said that everything possible was being done to improve the status of workers. A decree of October 16, 1926, stipulates that all mining companies shall pay laborers' wages every week, after 12 o'clock on

Saturday, in order that the workmen may not have the opportunity to spend their wages in alcoholic drinks, whose sale is forbidden from that hour until noon of the following Monday. In order to avoid the excessive profits made by stores operated by mining companies, a decree was issued on February 7 last stipulating that the prices of all articles should be posted in front of the stores, said prices not to exceed, in any case, the cost, plus transportation and shrinkage and maximum of 10 per cent on account of administration expenses. Another decree prohibits the leasing of stores, which resulted in an undue increase in the prices of all articles.

CHILE

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.—The regulations issued in May, 1927, on the industrial accident compensation decree place occupational diseases on the same basis as industrial accidents, as far as compensation is concerned. The diseases for which compensation may be claimed are specifically mentioned, grouped under the headings of infectious diseases and poisoning from metals and from gases, occupational alcoholic and tobacco poisoning also being included.

TRADE-UNION OFFICIALS PROTECTED.—A recent decree of the Government provides that leaders of legally constituted trade unions may not be discharged by industrial or commercial firms or establishments, except for reasons shown to be legal before the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. This action is taken to protect the interests of workers organized in trade unions in conformity with Law No. 4,057 of September 29, 1924, membership in the union of the respective industry being compulsory.

EIGHTH CONVENTION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—The Eighth Convention of Labor Organizations was held in Santiago last September, with the attendance of more than 200 delegates from various cities, two Bolivian representatives being especially invited. Among the resolutions passed was one asking that home workers be given more facilities to avail themselves of the benefits of Laws Nos. 4054 and 4057. The former has to do with compulsory health insurance of workers and labor accident compensation, while the latter is concerned with union organization.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FARM LABORERS' AND STOCK PRODUCERS' UNION.—A farm laborers' and stock producers' union was recently organized in the city of Moca, reports stating that it will probably soon become affiliated with the Federation of Labor.

DOMINICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Among other interesting questions discussed in the last meeting of the executive committee of the Dominican Federation of Labor were the following:

Consideration of the need for the construction of a port in which ships of large draft can dock, limitation of size of estates, purchase of the Samaná-Santiago Railroad, restriction of sugar production, organization of manual training departments in the urban schools and school gardens in the rural communities, the necessity of demanding a guaranty of all the insurance companies operating in the country, the National Bank, the emission of national currency and the retirement from circulation of all foreign money.

SALVADOR

LABOR ARBITRATION BOARD.—On September 8, 1927, the President by decree appointed the members of the Labor Arbitration Board of Santa Ana.

URUGUAY

RAILROAD BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES.—The Board of Directors of the Central Railway of Uruguay decided in September to distribute a bonus of 7 per cent on wages for the period of 1926–27 ended June 30. This bonus was first given in the year 1919–20, not being paid from 1920 to 1923, due to the fact that dividends of stockholders did not amount to 5 per cent. In 1923–24, 5 per cent was paid; in 1924–25, 6 per cent; and in 1925–26, 6½ per cent.



BRAZIL

MUNICIPAL DAY FOR BABIES.—On October 11, 1927, three municipal competitions for child welfare were held in Rio de Janeiro, the first being for the healthiest babies, the second for the mother with the most children and the third for the best-kept home of persons of modest means.

SCHOOL LUNCH SERVED.—Poor children in the Visconde de Ouro Preto school in Rio de Janeiro are provided with free milk during the noon recess so that they may not have to go without food until the close of the school day.

PRESIDENT VISITS RED CROSS.—Early in October President Luis of Brazil visited the Brazilian Red Cross building which is being

completed in Rio de Janeiro. The various sections already in operation are:

The eye clinic; the sterilizer; the amphitheater for clinical lectures; the X-ray photograph room; the gynecology clinic; the laboratories; the nose, ear, and throat clinic; the Junior Red Cross section; the quarters of the Board of Directors; the Medical and Surgical Institute of the Red Cross; the children's section; the nurses' section; and the quarters for students in the Nurses' Training School of the Red Cross.

President Luis had many words of praise to say to Dr. Ferreira do Amaral, the president of the Red Cross, and the other officers present in regard to the progress made by this energetic association in bringing aid to the people of Brazil.

NEW THEORY ON CAUSE OF CANCER.—Dr. Octavo Felix Pedroso, a young Brazilian physician who after completing his medical course in Brazil undertook further scientific work in Europe and the United States, has recently returned to his native land to carry out a series of experiments under the auspices of the National Department of Health to prove his new theory of the cause of cancer and an appropriate method of prevention and cure. His theory involves the principle of chemical changes in the blood and the derangement of the iso-electric points in the blood stream. The existence of iso-electric points was unknown until 1922, when they were discovered by Dr. Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE GRANTED.—On November 8, 1927, the Pan American Union received a cablegram stating that woman suffrage has been granted in the State of Rio Grande do Norte. This is the first instance of woman suffrage in South America.

CHILE

SOCIAL-SERVICE INFORMATION OFFICE.—The Social Service School in Santiago has recently added to its useful work an information office, which is intended to be a clearing house for social information. It will keep on file data regarding various entities offering social assistance, in order to be able to refer any person in need of aid to the organization best suited for his purposes. Moreover, the office will have a trained social worker who will investigate cases at the request of organizations or private philanthropists, obtaining the facts which have a bearing on the case.

COSTA RICA

SCHOOL LUNCH.—The formal act of inauguration of the *Vaso de Leche*, an organization formed in Cartago to assist the educational authorities in providing a lunch for under-nourished school children, took place on September 15, 1927.

CUBA

NURSING SERVICE.—A child-welfare service, first established in Habana during the year 1913, now employs six nurses under the direction of a head nurse. This service provides consultations, pre-natal care, a dietetic laboratory, visiting nurses for expectant mothers, and other assistance for mothers and babies. The corps of public health nurses in Habana also consists of six nurses under the direction of a supervisor.

At the present time there exist in the Republic six training schools for nurses—the school annexed to the General Calixto García National Hospital, in Habana, with 50 pupils, superintendent, assistant superintendent, and 28 graduate nurses; that connected with the Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes Hospital (Habana), having 24 pupils, superintendent, head nurse for night work, and 20 graduate nurses; the training school of the Santa Isabel y San Nicolás Hospital, in Matanzas, with 16 pupil nurses, superintendent, chief of night service, and 10 graduate nurses; the Cienfuegos hospital training school, with 16 pupils, superintendent, chief of night service, and 10 graduate nurses; the Camagüey hospital training school, with 15 pupils, superintendent, chief of night service, and 6 graduate nurses; and the Santiago de Cuba hospital training school, with 15 pupils, a superintendent, and 10 graduate nurses. (*Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Geneva, September, 1927.)

PROMOTION OF CHILD WELFARE.—As part of an extensive campaign for the protection of mothers and infants the Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities plans to establish a national child-welfare service, designating nurses in the various municipalities to cooperate in this work with the local health officers. In every municipality an ambulance service will be maintained for the exclusive use of expectant mothers. A staff of experts on infant welfare appointed by the Secretary of Sanitation will give lectures in the various cities on the care and feeding of infants and small children. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

HOMES FOR WORKERS.—Following the plan carried out on several occasions by the Quito Municipal Council of permitting fathers of large families distinguished for their honesty, devotion to work, and good behavior, to draw lots for a house, the Ecuadorean Government allotted 5,000 and 3,000 sucres, respectively, to Guayaquil and Cuenca for the purchase of a house which was awarded by lot as part of the celebration of the recent patriotic holidays in those cities.

NEW ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.—Early last September a new asylum for children called *Albergue del Niño Jesús*, was opened in Guayaquil.

The creation of this welfare center is due to the patient and persevering efforts of the *Belén del Huérfano* benevolent society, composed of a group of prominent Guayaquil women under the presidency of Señora Ana Darquea de Sáenz de Tejada.

GUATEMALA

SANITARY CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS.—With the cooperation of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Director General of Public Health has organized a sanitary campaign in the schools of Guatemala City. Examinations will be given the pupils and an attempt be made through treatment to eliminate intestinal infections, which now form a large proportion of the causes of death among young children.

HAITI

ASSOCIATION OF HAITIAN WOMEN.—Under the active and intelligent leadership of Mlle. Rosinta Jean Joseph the Association of Haitian Women has recently been formed in Port au Prince for the development of small industries, the establishment of apprenticeships for young girls or women unable to attend school to learn a trade, and the opening of commercial courses in stenography and typing. In addition a course of lectures is to be given.

NICARAGUA

DISPENSARY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The Sanitary Section of the National Department of Health on September 17, 1927, announced in the press of Managua that it was establishing a dispensary for school children where any child registered in any of the Government schools may go for free advice. The dispensary will be maintained by monthly contributions of 10 centavos per school child, collected by the principal of each school. The dispensary will also give treatment for adenoids and supply glasses for defective vision.

PANAMA

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The Junior Red Cross of Panama was formed in the Normal School for Girls in Panama City on October 8, 1927, under the direction of Doña Ester Neira de Calvo. Dr. Ricardo A. Morales, representing his father, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, president of the Red Cross, spoke also upon this occasion, both he and Doña Ester Neira de Calvo stressing the idea of world brotherhood and the spirit of service expressed in the motto of the Junior Red Cross—"I serve."

AGUADULCE HOSPITAL.—The city of Aguadulce has made a contract for the construction of a modern hospital.

LEPER COLONY.—As the number of patients at the leper colony at Palo Seco has increased from 80 to 105 in three years, more buildings are necessary to house the inmates comfortably. Plans have been drawn for a new kitchen and dining room to accommodate 120 patients. It is believed that now more patients come to the colony feeling that they may be cured, whereas formerly sufferers from this disease looked upon the colony as a place of lifelong exile.

PARAGUAY

HEALTH STUDY.—Dr. W. A. Collier, an authority on the treatment of syphilis and tropical diseases of the Ehrlich Institute, Frankfurt, recently arrived in Paraguay, where he expected to visit the German colonies and make various scientific studies.

SALVADOR

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SALVADOR.—The Medical Society of Salvador was founded in Rosales Hospital, San Salvador, in the latter part of September.

PUBLIC CHARITY SOCIETY BUILDING.—The Public Charity Society in September bought property in San Salvador on which to construct a 100,000 colon building for its offices and services.

SALVADOREAN RED CROSS.—The Salvadorean Red Cross recently presented the pupils of School No. 1 of Zacatecoluca and the Indian School of Nahuizalco with supplies of clothing for needy children.

URUGUAY

HOUSING BOARD DECISION.—The Montevideo Housing Board recently decided to amend the ordinance of September 21, 1925, on rented buildings to include provisions that its approval of sanitary conditions in houses, rooms, buildings, etc., for rent should be valid for six months only. New permits for renting will be granted upon the fulfillment of requirements by the interested parties and after another inspection by the office in question. The proprietor or agent who displays "for rent" signs on property for which his renting permit has expired, will be fined 10 pesos.

CHILD-WELFARE BATHING BEACH STATIONS.—The National Council of Public Assistance has resolved to establish two kiosks, one at Pocitos Beach and another at Ramírez Beach near Montevideo, to afford protection to children who come to bathe or play in the sand.

These stations, in charge of trained nurses, will be prepared to render first-aid service, will examine the children for evidences of disease, will conduct health campaigns to educate the public in child care by means of posters, pamphlets, and leaflets, with emphasis on the benefits of sunlight and fresh air, and will receive lost children. From the part of the beach near these stations, which is to be known as the "Children's Health Zone," all children with contagious diseases are to be barred. It is also planned to have other similar stations at the beach for children below normal in health. Later child-welfare stations will be established at other near-by beaches.

TACUAREMBÓ HOSPITAL.—The hospital at Tacuarembó was recently opened, the Director of the National Public Charity Department attending the ceremony in company with other officials of the Government. The National Public Charity Department contributed toward the hospital 181,341.80 pesos, while the remaining 30,000 pesos were raised by the residents of the city.

PERSONAL HYGIENE PAMPHLETS.—The Montevideo Popular Committee on Sex Hygiene has recently issued pamphlets giving information on the subject of venereal disease, the statistics on children born with syphilis, the symptoms of disease, and the clinics where patients may receive free and effective treatment.

FIRST URUGUAYAN WOMAN ENGINEER.—Señorita Emilia Z. Loedel Palumbo, the first Uruguayan woman engineer, recently gave an interview, published in the *Mundo Uruguayo* for September 15, 1927, in which were interesting facts about her career. Her mother taught school in order to be able to keep her children together. As a child Señorita Loedel Palumbo exhibited such ability in mathematics that upon the advice of her teachers she took up engineering. She now holds a position in the Ministry of Public Works, where she makes plans and specifications for much Government construction.

VENEZUELA

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—In conformity with plans made by the Director of National Health, the presidents of the several States in which malaria and hookworm are prevalent have organized campaigns for combating the disease. Great quantities of quinine and other medicines have been sent the respective State authorities and thanks to their whole-hearted cooperation the number of cases has been materially reduced.

YEARLY REPORT OF SIMÓN RODRÍGUEZ INSTITUTE.—Significant of the extensive beneficent work being carried on by the Simón Rodríguez Institute of Caracas is the following report submitted for the year 1926-27 by that institution.

Children under 2 years of age:

General medical service—

Registered..... 1, 071

Free consultations..... 4, 987

Prescriptions given..... 4, 834

Milk station—Milk distributed, liters..... 16, 000

Children over 2 years of age and adults:

Consultations..... 5, 371

Operations..... 79

Laboratory examinations..... 533

X-ray examinations..... 69

Quartz lamp treatments..... 239

Prescriptions given..... 1, 324

Injections..... 6, 980

Casts applied..... 3

IMPROVEMENTS FOR LEPROSARIUM.—An expenditure of 289,255 bolivars for the construction of additions and repair work in the Cabo Blanco leprosarium recently received Government authorization. It is expected that with these improvements 500 patients may be accommodated in the leprosarium.

GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL POET HONORED.—Señor Rosendo Villalobos, considered by many the first poet of Bolivia to-day, has been nationally honored by a coronation, special delegations from Chuquisaca, El Beni, Potosí, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Tarija, and Oruro coming to La Paz the latter part of July to take part in the celebrations, at which a representative from each delegation was given several minutes to voice the appreciation of his city for Señor Villalobos.

BRAZIL

BUST OF NILO PEÇANHA.—On October 3, 1927, a bust of the late Nilo Peçanha, a distinguished Brazilian statesman, was unveiled in one of the city parks in Nictheroy. The ceremony was attended by Dona Annita Peçanha, widow of the eminent Brazilian, national deputies and senators, State authorities, groups of pupils from the city schools, and the president of the League of National Defense.

COLOMBIA

CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF THE LIBERATOR.—A bill providing for the commemoration of the centenary of the death of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, and the maintenance and improvement of the San Pedro Alejandrino estate near the city of Santa Marta where he died was recently presented in the Colombian congress. Its sponsors propose that a large modern iron bridge be built across the Manzanares River to afford easy access to the estate; that a permanent guard of honor taken from the National army garrison stationed at Santa Marta be maintained, and that each department contribute toward the celebration planned by presenting a bronze bust of some one of its most noteworthy sons to be placed along the Avenue of the Liberator, who led five of the South American Republics to freedom.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 15, 1927

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Argentine railways in 1926.....	1927 Oct. 4	Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, on Aug. 31, 1927.....	Oct. 5	Do.
Argentine grain exports.....	Oct. 6	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Foreign trade of Argentina, 8 months of 1927.....	..do....	Do.
Production and consumption of yerba maté in Argentina.....	Oct. 19	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Report on commerce and industries in Bolivia for September, 1927.....	Sept. 30	G. H. Butler, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Amazon rubber crop in 1927.....	Sept. 15	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos.
Budget for the State of Ceará for 1927.....	Sept. 22	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Finances of the State of Sergipe during 1926 and 1927.....	..do....	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Law governing the sale of fertilizers and chemical preparations for agriculture or livestock.....	Sept. 27	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Textile imports into Brazil during 1926.....	Sept. 28	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Training school for nurses in State of Pernambuco.....	..do....	Nathaniel P. Davis.
New bond issue by the State of Pernambuco.....	Sept. 29	Do.
Amazon Valley rubber market in September, 1927.....	Sept. 30	John R. Minter, consul at Para.
Review of commerce and industries at Bahia for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.....	Oct. 1	Howard Donovan.
Preliminary report of commerce and industries, Santos consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.....	..do....	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Declared exports from Bahia, during September, 1927.....	..do....	Howard Donovan.
The carnauba wax market at Bahia.....	Oct. 5	Do.
Program of second centennial of coffee in Brazil.....	Oct. 7	C. R. Cameron.
Tobacco exports from Bahia, September, 1927.....	Oct. 8	Howard Donovan.
Declared exports from Manáos first 9 months of 1927.....	..do....	George E. Seltzer.
Cocoa movement at Bahia during September, 1927.....	..do....	Howard Donovan.
Flotation of loan by the State of Sergipe.....	Oct. 10	Do.
Exports of manganese ore from Rio de Janeiro during September, 1927.....	..do....	Claude I. Dawson.
Statement of declared exports: coffee exported, and movement of vessels, during September, 1927.....	Oct. 12	Fred D. Fisher.
Review of commerce and industries of Sao Paulo, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.....	Oct. 15	C. R. Cameron.
Commerce and industries of Manáos for September quarter, 1927.....	..do....	George E. Seltzer.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for September, 1927.....	..do....	Claude I. Dawson.
Livestock breeding stations for Amazonas.....	Oct. 18	George E. Seltzer.
Road building in State of Bahia.....	Oct. 19	Howard Donovan.
CHILE		
Size of Chilean flag determined.....	Sept. 10	Embassy.
Principal imports into the Territory of Magallanes, during the 1926 calendar year.....	..do....	John T. Garvin, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
COLOMBIA		
The postal service, Buenaventura.....	Sept. 29	R. Hudson Fetner, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Exports from Buenaventura during September, 1927.....	Oct. 6	Do.
Articles imported through port of Buenaventura during June, 1927.....	Oct. 11	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
Review of commerce and industries of Santa Marta for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1927.....	Oct. 15	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
General survey of business conditions Cartagena consular district for September, 1927.....	..do....	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Cartagena.
Review of commerce and industries of Buenaventura, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1927.....	Oct. 19	Charles Forman.
COSTA RICA		
September report on commerce and industries.....	Oct. 13	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Review of commerce and industries of Port Limon consular district, third quarter.....	Oct. 14	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
Exports from the port of Puntarenas for July, August and September, 1927.....	Oct. 17	Roderick W. Unckles.
CUBA		
Review of general business conditions in Santiago de Cuba consular district for third quarter, 1927.....	Sept. 30	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Annual report of the Province of Matanzas consular district for the year 1926.....	Oct. 12	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.

Reports received to November 15, 1927—Continued.

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA—continued		
September review of commerce and industries of Cuba.....	1927 Oct. 24	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Value of exports from Cuba, January-June, 1927.....	do	Do.
Review of commerce and general conditions at Nuevitas, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 29	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Declared exports from all consulates in Cuba during October, 1927.	Nov. 2	L. J. Keena.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Exports of cocoa beans from Puerto Plata consular district, for quarter ended June 30, 1927.	Oct. 7	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	do	Do.
Review of Santo Domingo consular district, for third quarter, 1927. General conditions.	Oct. 10	William B. Lawton, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Dominican Government revenues for September, 1927.....	Oct. 15	Do.
The tobacco crop.....	Oct. 29	W. A. Bickers.
ECUADOR		
September review of commerce and industries.....	Oct. 12	W. Allen Rhode, consul general at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Coffee crop and exports for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1927.....	Oct. 21	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
Review of commerce and industries for September, and for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 24	Do.
Sugar and sugar exports for the years 1925 and 1926.....	Oct. 23	Do.
Increase in postage on mail originating in Guatemala.....	Nov. 1	Do.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 2	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries of Honduras for September, 1927.	Oct. 1	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Castilla for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 5	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Statistics of import and export movements through the customs of La Ceiba, during fiscal year Aug. 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927.	Oct. 8	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
Review of commerce and industries of La Ceiba, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 10	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cortes, third quarter, 1927.	Oct. 13	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
Export figures of the Republic of Honduras for fiscal year 1925-26.	Oct. 17	Geo. P. Shaw.
New stamp tax law.....	Oct. 20	Legation.
MEXICO		
Supplies of balsa, or corkwood.....	Oct. 6	Paul H. Foster, consul at Salina Cruz.
Economic conditions in Salina Cruz consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 9	Do.
Construction, public and private, for Torreon district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 10	Wm. I. Jackson, consul at Torreon.
Street paving at Durango.....	Oct. 13	David J. D. Myers, consul at Durango.
Long distance telephone service established from Mexico City through Monterey with the United States.	Oct. 17	William E. Chapman, consul at Monterey.
NICARAGUA		
Condition of the 1927 coffee crop, and exports of coffee for third quarter of 1927.	Oct. 1	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of commerce and industries of district, third quarter.....	Oct. 3	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Bluefields district, third quarter of 1927.	Oct. 5	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
Destination of Nicaraguan coffee crop.....	Oct. 14	Christian T. Steger.
PANAMA		
September report of commerce and industries of Republic of Panama.	Oct. 13	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
SALVADOR		
September review of commerce and industries of El Salvador, financial conditions.	Oct. 3	Le Roy F. Beers, vice consul at San Salvador.
Budget of Salvador for fiscal year 1927-28.....	Oct. 21	Do.
URUGUAY		
Business conditions in Uruguay for the September, 1927, quarter.	Sept. 30	C. Carrigan, consul general in charge at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Venezuelan trade-mark law, published in the Official Gazette of July 22, 1927, No. 16, 255.	Sept. 29	Legation.
Changes and additions to customs tariff of Venezuela, published in El Universal of Oct. 18, 1927.	Oct. 18	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at Caracas.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cabello consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	do	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



FEBRUARY

1928

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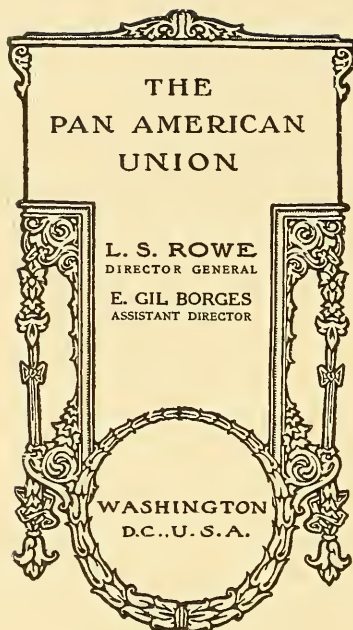
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FEBRUARY

1928



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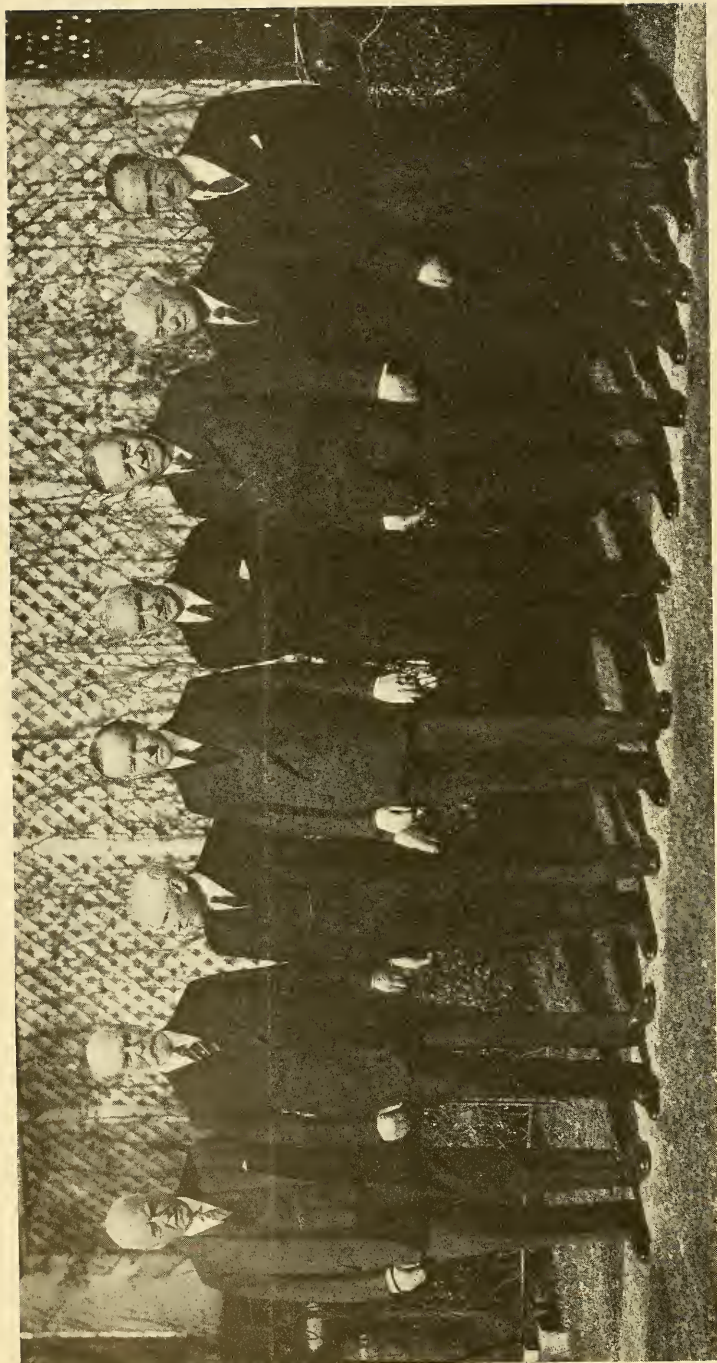
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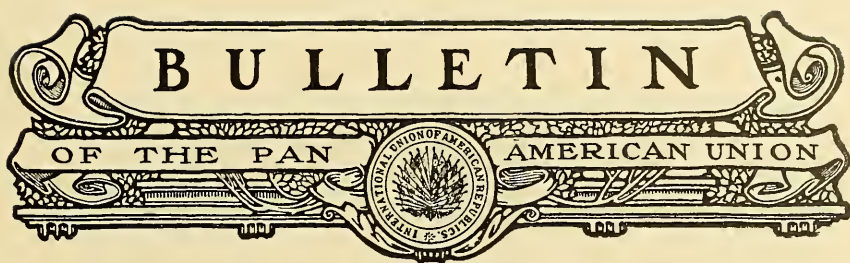
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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE WITH MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

This photograph was taken at the White House, December 28, on the occasion of the visit of members of the delegation to discuss plans for United States participation in the Conference. In the group, from left to right are Judge Morgan O'Brien; Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; President Coolidge; Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy; former Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama; Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. The remaining members of the delegation, who do not appear in the group, are Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico; Noble Brandon Judah, Ambassador to Cuba; and Ray Lynum Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford Junior University



VOL. LXII

FEBRUARY, 1928

No. 2

THE NEW MINISTER OF GUATEMALA IN WASH- INGTON .. :: :: :: ::

THE vacancy caused by the grievous and untimely death of Dr. Sánchez Latour has recently been filled by the appointment by Dr. Chacón, President of Guatemala, of Dr. Adrian Recinos as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala before the Government of the United States.

The new Minister of Guatemala on the occasion of presenting his letters of credence at the White House, January 11, just prior to President Coolidge's departure for the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana, Cuba, expressed himself in part as follows:

The President of the Republic, aware, doubtless, of my admiration and sincere affection for the people of the United States, has conferred on me the high honor of appointing me to represent the Government of Guatemala before the Government of which your Excellency is the worthy President. I have accepted this high charge with special pleasure, hoping to merit your excellency's support and generous aid in maintaining the friendship which exists between the two countries and in making even stronger the ties which happily have united them throughout their history as independent States.

The Guatemalan Nation, Mr. President, is striving every day to open the way toward a better future by means of continued peace and work; and with the help and valuable counsel of friendly nations, which like the United States have always given us their precious aid, we hope to reach the full development of our natural resources.

I shall consider myself very fortunate if, in the exercise of my mission and with the cooperation of your excellency's Government, I can contribute to the increase



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SEÑOR DR. ADRIAN RECINOS

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala to the United States

of economic and commercial relations between our countries and to the greater moral approximation of our peoples which have so many times shown that they are united by common ideals and aspirations.

From the President's cordial reply the following is quoted:

It is a genuine pleasure for me to receive from you the letters which accredit you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala near the Government of the United States. At the same time I desire to express once more to you the sincere regret felt by me and all the other members of this Government at the untimely demise of your esteemed predecessor, Señor Sánchez Latour.

The friendly relations between our two countries are founded upon a solid structure of mutual esteem, and in the work of maintaining them as they have so long existed, and of further strengthening them, I am pleased to be able to assure you of my own cordial cooperation as well as that of the other officers of the Government.

Dr. Adrian Recinos was born in Antigua, Guatemala, but his parents and ancestors were from the rich Province of Huehuetenango, situated among the mountains in the western part of Guatemala. It was here that Doctor Recinos spent his childhood days, amid scenes of highland grandeur which strongly influenced his character.

His first schooling was received in the city of Quezaltenango, but later he went to Guatemala City, where he received the degree of bachelor of science and letters and that of advocate and notary in 1907, from the faculty of law and social and political science. Upon graduation from the university, Doctor Recinos at once entered the diplomatic service. His first post was that of secretary of the Legation of Guatemala in San Salvador, which was followed by his appointment as first officer of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. In 1910 he became Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

Doctor Recinos supplemented his diplomatic duties by giving several courses in the school of law and in the colleges of Guatemala City, his major interest there being philosophy. An outgrowth of these teaching courses was a work entitled "Lessons in Philosophy," which has gone through several editions, being used as a textbook in all of the five Central American Republics.

His first visit to the United States was in 1915, when he came as the delegate of his country to the International Dry Farming Congress at Denver, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington, and the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists at Washington.

Doctor Recinos has been especially interested in recent investigations of the ruins of ancient civilizations in Guatemala, and has given a great deal of assistance to the scientific expeditions of the American School of Archæology, the Carnegie Institution, Tulane University, and museums of New York and Washington, which have been studying with marked success the ruins of Maya cities of Guatemala and Yucatan. He has for many years been a member of the

American Institute of Archaeology, Washington; founded the Society of Geography and History of Guatemala; is an honorary member of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics; and is a corresponding member of the Maya Society. His work, "A Monograph on the Department of Huehuetenango," is an important contribution to the study of the archaeology, geography, and history of that considerable part of the territory of Guatemala.

A member of the Liberal Party, Doctor Recinos was the leader of the political movement which placed Gen. José María Orellana at the head of the State, December 5, 1921. At the request of the President, in 1922, he became head of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. As such he brought about the satisfactory settlement of several claims which had been pending since the administration of President Herrera, among them the claim relating to the railroad from Zacapa to the frontier of El Salvador, which was settled by a friendly arrangement promoted by the efforts of Doctor Recinos and the mediation of the United States minister, Mr. Arthur H. Geissler. This arrangement, approved by the Government of General Orellana, upon being submitted to the legislative assembly was strongly opposed by a group of deputies. Doctor Recinos accordingly resigned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and sought reelection to Congress at the hands of his constituents in Huehuetenango. Again in Congress, he entered into a full explanation of the claim, its antecedents, and the difficulties arising from the cancellation by the Herrera Government of the concession for the construction of the Zacapa branch, pointing out the advantages of the arrangement which he had secured. Thanks to his personal influence and to his complete knowledge of the matter, the arrangement was approved after a considerable parliamentary debate. The Government was at last rid of a troublesome matter, while the branch railroad which is to unite Puerto Barrios with the capital of the neighboring State of El Salvador will soon be a reality, as it has been announced that it will be completed by next September. This labor was important, because it promotes easy communication between the several Central American Republics, and completes the Guatemalan section of the Pan American Railway, thus bringing the United States and Mexico into direct rail contact with the eastern section of Guatemala and the whole of the Republic of El Salvador.

In 1923, Doctor Recinos was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Spain, and Italy, and during his residence in Paris, Madrid, and Rome, he visited practically all the countries of Europe. As delegate from Guatemala he attended the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924. In the same year he had the opportunity of renewing his participation in the labors of the

Congress of Americanists, by attending its twenty-first meeting at The Hague and Gothenburg, Sweden.

Among the honors he has received from the nations of Europe may be mentioned his decoration as commander of the French Legion of Honor, his election to membership in the Institute of Comparative Law of Brussels, and the Ibero-American Institute of Comparative Law of Madrid.

In December, 1925, after resigning his European post, Doctor Recinos returned to Guatemala again to take up his duties in Congress, of which he was elected President in 1926. Following the sudden death of President Orellana in September, Doctor Recinos was among the candidates who were considered for the presidential office, his nomination being favored by the Liberal Party and other political organizations which had confidence in his experience and patriotism. However, after analyzing the situation with calmness and detachment, Doctor Recinos stated that in his opinion it would be wise to avoid the ills of the political contest made possible by the unexpected death of President Orellana, by supporting Gen. Lazaro Chacón, who had been elected as First Designate by the Legislative Assembly in 1926 and who was now provisionally exercising the executive power. Doctor Recinos' friends thereupon gave their support to General Chacón, thus ensuring his election.

Upon the occasion of the death of Dr. Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala to the United States, President Chacón found it advisable to send to Washington a man of the capacity and influence of Doctor Recinos, who is favorably known in governmental and Pan American circles. Accordingly, in spite of the great desire of the latter to work in his own country for the progress of agriculture, Doctor Recinos has returned to Washington as the diplomatic representative of that country.

An interesting phase in the career of the new Minister of Guatemala is his practice of journalism, in which he has been engaged for a number of years in his country. He is a writer of prominence in Central America, and is one of the most distinguished members of the *Ateneo* of Santiago de Chile, the American Historical Society of Buenos Aires, and the *Ateneos* of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

The BULLETIN joins with Doctor Recinos' many friends in Washington and elsewhere in wishing him a pleasant stay in this capital, and a full measure of success in his important mission.

FOUR RECENT SUCCESS- FUL PAN AMERICAN CON- FERENCES ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

I

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 1-10, 1927

The delegation appointed by the president of the American Institute of Architects, and designated by the Secretary of State of the United States of America to represent the institute and the United States at the Third Pan American Congress of Architects at Buenos Aires, sailed from New York for Buenos Aires aboard the Lamport & Holt Line Steamship *Vauban* on June 11, 1927. The voyage was uneventful and exceedingly comfortable, over smooth seas and under sunny skies, the weather being ideal and never uncomfortably warm.

A number of meetings were called during the voyage by the chairman of the delegation, Mr. Frank R. Watson, for the purpose of getting together and organizing, of outlining the work of the members at Buenos Aires so far as it could be anticipated, and of discussing the "General Regulations" of the Congress as promulgated by its executive committee. Several important points of policy were decided at these meetings.

In the light of the experience of Mr. Watson and Mr. Plack at the Second Congress in Santiago, it was decided that the delegation should have an official spokesman at the Congress in Buenos Aires in acknowledging and responding to addresses of welcome and the like, in representing the delegation on all occasions official or social, and in introducing the various delegates on occasions when the duty of speaking on a given subject had been assigned by the delegation to an individual member. By unanimous vote, Mr. Watson, the chairman, was requested to assume the functions of such official spokesman. In the same manner Mr. Howard was made secretary of the delegation.

A thorough discussion of the topics to be treated at the Congress resulted in the assignment of subjects to the various delegates as follows:

To Mr. Watson, Topic 4, "Spiritual bearings of the architect in America." This subject was taken to refer to the Ethics of the profession, and Mr. Watson's response was to be accompanied by the Code of Ethics of the American Institute of Architects.

To Mr. Plack, Topic 3, "How should the architects defend the rights of their profession, and which should be the best way to associate in order to obtain an efficient action?" and Topic 5, "The importance of periodical revisal of building legislation in accordance with technical progress and modern architectural demands."

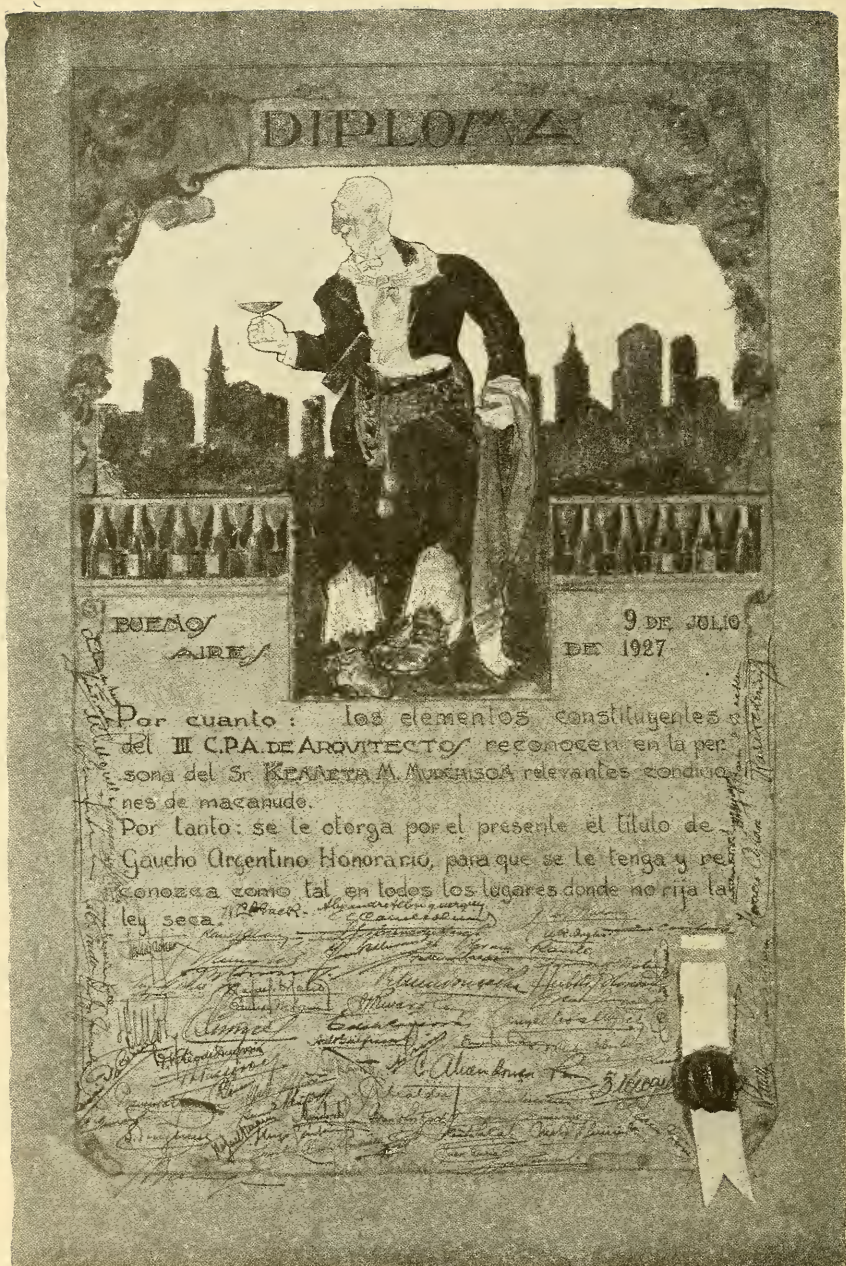
To Mr. Murchison, Topic 9, "What should be the architect's attitude toward modern social problems? The architect's share in the making of the laws"; and Topic 10 (among the "free topics" provided for, and devoted to all technical, artistic, legal, and social matters of interest to the profession), an address on "Arbitration."

To Mr. Laird, Topic 1, "How is the architect to define himself in America, and which should be the scope of the professional activities?" Also Topic 2, "Minimum curriculum for the architectural student in all American schools, so as to provide only one degree for the free practice of the profession in all American countries"; and Topic 8, "Public and private competitions throughout America and the importance of their efficient control by the architectural associations."

To Mr. Howard, Topic 7, "City Planning, and its relation to architecture."

In addition to the above the delegation decided to ask Señor Francisco Squirru (the general secretary of the Congress and a former student at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture), to read a paper written by Professor Parker (of that school) on Topic 6, "Ways and means to render a practical teaching of the science of construction in the Architectural Schools of America."

A general discussion of paragraph 12 of the "General Regulations," which provides that in its closing session "the Third Congress will decide the place and date of the Fourth Congress," brought out a unanimous expression of cordial feeling that the Congress should at some time in the near future be invited to meet in the United States, preferably in Washington, at the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects as well as the Capital of the United States, and in conjunction with the Pan American Union; but that the delegation would be exceeding its powers if it issued such an invitation, which should come officially from the American Institute of Architects. The delegation unanimously agreed, however, that



Courtesy of "Revista de Arquitectura," Buenos Aires

DIPLOMA PRESENTED TO KENNETH M. MURCHISON, ONE OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES

At the luncheon in honor of the various delegates given by the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos of Argentina the title of "Gaucho Argentino Honorario," together with the diploma pictured above, was bestowed on Kenneth M. Murchison of the United States delegation, in recognition of the high esteem in which he was held by members of the Conference. A colleague, Hugo Garbarini, executed with ability and a keen sense of humor the cartoon of Mr. Murchison

members of the Pan American Congress should be cordially invited to attend conventions of the Institute. . . .

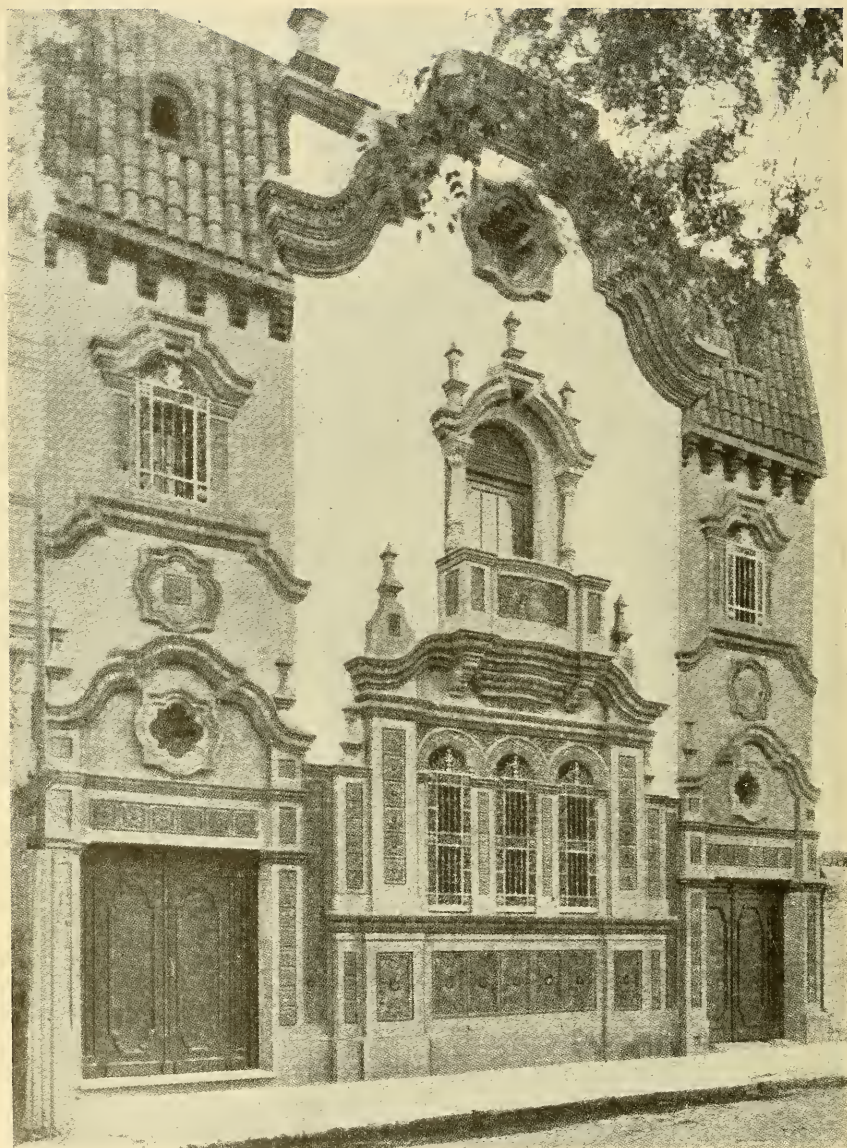
A question having been raised as to the scope and definition of the functions of the delegates, particularly with relation to the United States Government, the chairman read the letter of Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, which transmitted to him the certificates of designation, in which it was stated that the certificates had "been issued on the understanding that no part of the expenses of these gentlemen will be borne by the United States and that they are in no wise authorized to commit this Government."

The chairman communicated the information that Mr. Albert Kelsey had written him that he had been officially appointed the professional adviser in an international competition for a memorial to Columbus in Santo Domingo, in the shape of a lighthouse, and expressing the wish that, as a gesture of magnanimity, the first public announcement of this competition, with cordial invitation to participate, be entrusted to the Congress. The delegation being in full accord with this suggestion, the matter was left to Mr. Watson.

Among the passengers of the *Vauban* was a member of the Chilean delegation to the congress, Señor Risopatrón, professor of architecture at the Catholic University of Santiago, who, at the request of the United States delegation, very kindly consented to translate into Spanish, for use at the Congress, the Code of Ethics of the American Institute of Architects.

While still at sea a wireless message was received by the chairman from the American ambassador to Brazil, the Hon. Edwin Morgan, stating that he would meet the delegation on its arrival at Rio de Janeiro. The *Vauban* came to dock at that port at 6 p. m., Sunday, June 26, and Mr. Morgan immediately came aboard with his suite to welcome the delegation and to invite the members and the ladies of the party to dine at the embassy that evening. Representatives of the Brazilian Instituto Central de Architectos, Mr. John P. Curtis and Senhor Edgar P. Vianna (both former students at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture) also came aboard to extend the greetings of their organization and to arrange for a reception at its headquarters the following day. . . .

The following morning, Monday, June 27, Mr. Curtis and Senhor Vianna appeared bright and early at the Hotel Gloria to conduct Messrs. Laird, Murchison, and Howard by automobile on a round of sightseeing through the extraordinarily beautiful city, while Ambassador Morgan accompanied Messrs. Watson and Plack, who had visited the city before, on a slightly different route. The two parties met at Solar de Monjope, a villa which is being built and



Courtesy of "Revista de Arquitectura," Buenos Aires

A COLONIAL STYLE RESIDENCE IN ROSARIO

The unusually attractive façade is a modernized version of Spanish colonial architecture

furnished in the old Brazilian manner by Senhor Mariano, Junior, an admirable work, the collection of genuine old Brazilian furniture and decorative materials being of unique interest and value. Senhor Mariano himself received the delegation most graciously, and was indefatigable in conducting his guests over the entire establishment, which, while thoroughly modern in its appointments, gives a most vivid idea of a big Portuguese colonial residence of the olden time in the Tropics.

At 4 o'clock the delegation was received by the Instituto Central de Architectos in their quarters, Rua Quitanda, 21-20. An address of cordial welcome, in English, by the president, was fittingly responded to by Chairman Watson in English and by Mr. Murchison in French. After an all too brief opportunity for informal conversation, the delegation, accompanied by the American Ambassador, returned to the steamer, which weighed anchor for the south at 5 o'clock.

The *Vauban* was due to reach Buenos Aires the morning of July 1, on which day the opening session of the Congress or rather the preconvention meeting of the "Comite Permanente," was to be held. Arrival, however, was delayed one day, the *Vauban* making the port of Montevideo, a night's voyage from Buenos Aires, at dusk of June 30, there to remain 24 hours for cargo. The committee at Buenos Aires had made every effort to arrange for the delegation's transshipment by river boat, sending the chairman a wireless message to that effect. Through some slip in official quarters the plan failed of execution, and the delegation was compelled to remain at Montevideo; but fortunately the Uruguayan architects were on hand with a cordial welcome and generous hospitality, so that the day was spent very agreeably and profitably in visiting the city, conducted in automobiles by a group of representative local members of the profession, who in addition entertained the delegation at lunch and dinner. The visit to the very attractive city of Montevideo under such delightful auspices renewed and confirmed the favorable impression received at Rio de Janeiro of the high character and exceeding friendliness of South American architects.

The following morning, Saturday, July 2, the steamer docked at Buenos Aires, where the delegation was taken possession of by a large group of architects representing the committee of arrangements. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of their reception. Formalities at the customhouse were reduced to a minimum and within a few minutes the delegates were on their way, in private automobiles, to their hotel quarters.

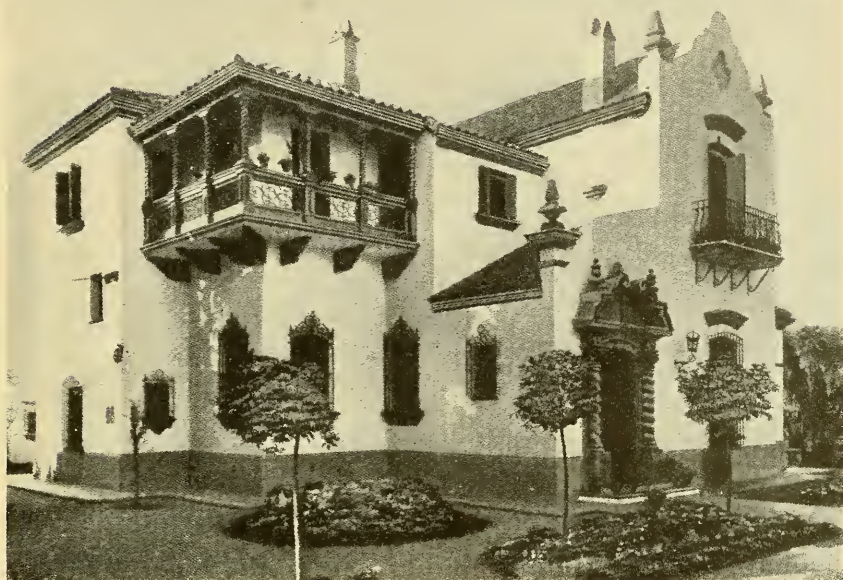
From the moment of arrival, throughout the week and more of the Congress, there was an uninterrupted series of activities, official, professional, and social. The program had been admirably arranged

to include not only a large amount of hard work on the part of all delegates, but also visits to many of the important institutions of the city and the near-by region, and opportunities to meet the highest officials of the Government, as well as to see something—all that time permitted—of Argentine social life. As a full account of the week's work would far exceed the desirable limits of this report, a brief résumé only of the engagements provided for by the "Programa Oficial" follows:

On Saturday, July 2, the inaugural meeting of the Congress was held in the assembly room of the great new post-office building, the entire top story of which, as well as portions of the floor below, had been given over to the use of the Congress for offices, committee rooms, and an exposition of architectural drawings and materials. This meeting was an impressive function under the auspices of His Excellency the President of the Argentine Nation, the Minister of Foreign Relations, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Public Instruction, the Municipal Intendente of the Capital, the President of the Concejo Deliberante, the Director General of Architecture, the rector and the dean of the faculties of the National University of Buenos Aires. The assembly room was packed not only with the delegates from the various Pan American nations but with a notable gathering representative of the social and official life of Buenos Aires. The address of welcome was pronounced by Señor Raul E. Fitte, president of the executive committee, which was followed by responses from representatives of each of the national delegations, Chairman Watson speaking for the United States. The Architectural Exposition was then thrown open, and the afternoon terminated with a sumptuous "vino de honor," which afforded an opportunity to meet all present in the most delightful informal way.

Sunday, July 3, was devoted in the morning to visits to two of the great hospitals of Buenos Aires, followed in the park by a joyous barbecue lunch in the native Argentine manner. In the afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Buenos Aires Jockey Club at the races in the hippodrome.

Monday, July 4, was observed by the Congress, in honor of the United States delegation, with a special session at which addresses of congratulation and cordial friendship, personal and national, were exchanged. A gracious feature of this session was the presentation of diplomas by the chairman of the Chilean delegation conferring honorary corresponding membership in La Association de Arquitectos de Chile upon Messrs. Plack and Watson, in recognition of their "distinctive service in establishing responsive relations between North and South America at the Second Pan American Congress of Architects at Santiago in 1923." In the morning visits were made to the Casas Baratas de Barrio Alvear and the Casas Colectivas at



Courtesy of "Revista de Arquitectura," Buenos Aires

A NEW RESIDENCE IN BUENOS AIRES

The front and side of an attractive home designed by the Argentine architects, Sres. Birabén and Lacalle Alonso

Flores and Barrio Rawson. The two juries of award for the different classes of work in the exhibition met, organized, and began their labors. Of the United States delegation, Messrs. Watson, Plack, and Murchison, were placed on the jury in charge of awards for the architects' section (projects for public buildings and monuments, for private buildings, for private monuments, and for decoration, architectural motifs and details, city planning and landscape architecture, works on American archeology, and photographs of completed buildings or projects), and for the section of public and private institutions (departments and administrations of public works, offices of architecture with national, state or municipal character, private offices and business firms and private companies of architecture and construction). Messrs. Laird and Howard were placed on the jury of awards for the students' section (school work and projects of candidates for degree), of which jury Mr. Howard was elected chairman. There were also meetings of the committees on Topics 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. In the evening His Excellency, the Minister of Public Works, Señor Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, gave a banquet to the Congress at the Jockey Club.

The morning of Tuesday, July 5, had been reserved for a visit to the Port of Buenos Aires and the works of the C. H. A. D. E.,

but this excursion was given up on account of heavy rain. The entire day was devoted to the deliberations of the juries and of the committees on Topics 2, 4, 6, and 8, of the last of which, "Competitions," Mr. Laird was made Chairman. In the evening the entire Congress was entertained at a gala performance at the Teatro Colón, a magnificent opera house of the continental European type, rivaling in some ways the Grand Opera in Paris.

Wednesday, July 6, was devoted to an excursion to the city of La Plata, the capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, including a reception by the intendente in the Palacio Municipal, a lunch offered by the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos in the fine new building of the Jockey Club at La Plata, a visit to the La Plata Museum, with its extremely interesting palaeontological collection, a drive through the town, and an official visit to the Governor of the Province.

The Escuela Rawson and the Instituto Bernasconi in Buenos Aires were visited the morning of Thursday, July 7, and the Congress was entertained at lunch by the University Club in their new building just approaching completion. An official call on the President of the Nation and his ministers, meetings of the juries and committees, and a plenary session of the congress to consider Topics 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 occupied the rest of the day. That evening the visiting delegations entertained their Argentine hosts at a banquet in the Hotel Plaza.

A visit to the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, the Edificio Tornquist, and the Bolsa de Comercio, together with meetings of the juries and committees, and a plenary session to consider Topics 2, 4, 6, and 8 filled the day of Friday, July 8. In the evening the members of the congress were entertained at a ball given by the Club Belgrano.

Saturday, July 9, was the Argentine national holiday, celebrating the Declaration of Independence. The closing session of the congress which had been programmed for the forenoon was postponed to the following day because of unfinished business, the juries and committees taking this time to complete their labors. In the afternoon the Congress was entertained by the intendente municipal from whose balconies was viewed the "Desfile de Tropas" in honor of the day. The farewell banquet tendered the visiting delegations by the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos took place that evening, and the United States delegation took the opportunity to present the following resolution, translated into Spanish and pronounced by Mr. Murchison:

On this 9th day of July, when the Republic of Argentina celebrates the anniversary of its independence, the brotherly love and cordial sympathy of all good Americans from the United States must go out to her with peculiar depth and force. We remember our own independence day—the glorious Fourth

of this same month; we remember our own beloved liberator, Washington; and in so remembering, we can not fail to recognize with kindred honor and affection Argentina's day, and Argentina's liberator, the great San Martín, whose name is blazoned with that of Washington among the immortal few who have brought freedom to mankind.

To the members of the United States delegation to the Third Pan American Congress of Architects, these feelings come with special power. We have experienced at first hand the warmth of friendly welcome. We have worked shoulder to shoulder with our fellows of the south to find solutions for the problems of our profession. We have been privileged to enjoy a splendid and unforgettable hospitality. Great as our admiration and our affection for our neighbors of South America have always been, we shall return to our own land with those sentiments magnified a hundred fold and with a new keenness born from personal contact. We can not go away without recording the expression of our appreciation. Therefore: be it

Resolved, That the United States delegation offers its heartfelt thanks for the distinguished hospitality with which Argentina has favored us, and hopes that at no distant day the Pan American Congress of Architects will visit our shores and give us an opportunity to reciprocate.

The final session of the Congress took place on Sunday, July 10. A statement of the conclusions reached by the Congress, together with a list of the awards made by the juries to exhibitors, will be forwarded to the institute in due course.

To say that the members of the United States delegation are in cordial sympathy with the purpose and conduct of the congress would be to understate the enthusiasm which they all feel. It is their unanimous conviction that the Pan American Congress has begun a great professional work in a notably worthy way and that its continued activities bid fair to accomplish a far-reaching and beneficent result. They believe that every opportunity should be sought to draw closer the bonds of fellowship between the congress and the institute.

In closing its report this delegation makes the following recommendations:

First. That the American Institute of Architects take under consideration the advisability of extending its membership, or of establishing a new class of membership, to include architects of other American countries than the United States.

Second. That the American Institute of Architects consider the advisability of extending a formal invitation to the Pan American Congress of Architects to hold one of its triennial meetings in Washington at as early a date as practicable.

FRANK R. WATSON, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM L. PLACK.

KENNETH M. MURCHISON.

WARREN P. LAIRD.

JOHN G. HOWARD, *Secretary*.

II

EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

LIMA, OCTOBER 12-20, 1927

There is a very deeply-rooted conviction among those who were privileged to attend the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference, called by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and held in Lima, Peru, October 12 to 20, 1927, that it was both in attendance and the actual progress realized one of the most satisfactory Pan American conferences ever assembled.

In the first place, the Peruvian Government, particularly President Leguía, the Minister of Foreign Relations and the Minister of Promotion, spared neither pains nor expense to make the meeting a success. No labor or sacrifice of personal convenience was too great for the organizing committee of whom Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, that eminent physiologist, educator, and social worker, was the heart and soul.

Then, too, the program, broadly conceived and skillfully executed, was printed and distributed well in advance of the meeting. In view of these none too usual antecedents and in view also of the close contacts maintained with the respective national sanitary chiefs of the American Republics during the entire period of inception and preparation, the marked success of this conference is not surprising.

The United States Government was represented by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, chief of the United States Public Health Service, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and one of the most widely known and most highly respected sanitary authorities in the Americas; by his assistant, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd and Dr. John D. Long, both of the United States Public Health Service and welcome and simpatica figures in the sanitary headquarters of almost every port of the Americas, Doctor Long being, in addition, the chief quarantine officer of the Canal Zone.

A special word of appreciation must be given to the Peruvian daily press, which gave precedence to the conference reports during the entire sessions. Indeed, it is said that no previous Pan American conference has ever been so well reported as this.

The sessions throughout were extremely harmonious, being distinguished by the utmost good will not only on the part of the members of each national delegation but on the part of the various delegations as a whole.

Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, of Peru, was elected president of the conference, Dr. Baltazar Caravedo, also of Peru, secretary general, and Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, of the United States, Dr. Benito Oswaldo Cruz, of Brazil, and Dr. Alfredo Sordelli, of Argentina, secretaries.

The results of the conference, which will be set forth in detail in the official report now in preparation—a report of the final session, including resolutions adopted, having already been published for the use of delegates to the Sixth International Conference of American States—have been briefly summarized by Doctor Lloyd for the BULLETIN, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

- (1) Interpreting certain parts of the Pan American Sanitary Code.
- (2) Reminding signatory powers of their obligation to adopt the prescribed form of bill of health for vessels.
- (3) Suggesting to signatory powers the desirability of establishing board of physicians in their respective ports, whose duty it shall be to render a diagnosis in doubtful cases of infectious or contagious disease.
- (4) Recommending that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau indicate to naval architects and to steamship companies the desirability and convenience of the rat-proofing of all seagoing vessels.
- (5) Recommending to the Governments of the American Republics the construction of rat-proof wharves and docks in all seaports.
- (6) Recommending that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau secure, as soon as possible, the execution of the recommendation of the Scientific Congress which met in Lima in 1924, to the effect that all American Republics adopt the nomenclature of diseases approved by the Convention of Paris of 1920 and now effective in the United States.
- (7) Recommending the placing of sanitary inspectors on vessels.
- (8) Recommending to the signatory powers faithful compliance with articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Pan American Sanitary Code.
- (9) Recommending to the several American Governments adequate social defense against the abuse of narcotics.
- (10) Recommending to those Governments not already having such, the creation of a ministry of health.
- (11) Recommending certain procedures for the control of bubonic plague.
- (12) Recommending that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in cooperation with the various health organizations of the American Republics, undertake the collection and publication of data showing the geographical prevalence of human parasites prevalent in the Americas.
- (13) Recommending certain measures for the prevention and control of venereal disease and of prostitution.
- (14) Providing that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in cooperation with the International Office of Paris, act as a regional organization for the collection and transmission of information with regard to the prevalence of contagious diseases.
- (15) Recommending that all American Governments (through their departments of health) forward to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau all available data with regard to the results of vaccination against tuberculosis, and directing the bureau to present this information in suitable form to the next Pan American Sanitary Conference.
- (16) Suggesting to the American Governments for consideration the advisability of making pre-nuptial physical examinations, as a part of its campaign against venereal disease.
- (17) Recommending certain measures in the interest of the working class.
- (18) Declaring that alastrim should be considered as smallpox until such time as the contrary may be proven.

(19) Recommending the sending of copies of all laws and regulations pertaining to health and sanitation to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

(20) Providing for the calling together of the members of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in Washington, once in 12 to 18 months, and providing for the payment of their traveling expenses from the funds of the Bureau; also providing that any member or representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau may be called to duty at some place other than his residence, and that when so assigned to duty, his traveling expenses and a per diem when not traveling (but not a salary) may be paid from the funds of the bureau.

(21) Creating the position of traveling representative and providing for the traveling expenses and a per diem when not traveling of the occupant of this position from the funds of the bureau.

(22) Recommending for consideration and study by the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference the hospital situation in the American Continent, and that information on this subject be collected by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for presentation to the conference.

(23) Recommending to the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference the drafting of a model law for the safeguarding of milk intended for human consumption.

(24) Approving in principle the draft of a project of law for the safeguarding of milk to be sold in the Republic of Peru.

(25) Recommending the creation of Institutes of Hygiene and Social Medicine.

(26) Inviting the attention of the American Governments to the importance of combating the evils of alcoholism.

(27) Suggesting that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau solicit from each signatory Government, on behalf of future conferences, a list of subjects whose study is of special interest to the country proposing the questions; that such list be forwarded to the bureau 18 months prior to the assembling of a conference and that the sanitary bureau examine the topics submitted and, selecting from these, prepare a program for the impending conference.

(28) Recommending that the several Governments of the American Republics give their attention to the problems of school hygiene and that one year prior to the assembling of the next Pan American Sanitary Conference, reports of such activities as may have been realized, be forwarded to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and that the subject of school hygiene be given a place on the program of the ninth conference.

PROTOCOL TO THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE

Ratifications of the code shall be deposited with the Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba; the Government of Cuba will notify all other Governments, which notification shall constitute a mutual exchange of ratifications. The agreement will begin to be effective in each country as soon as ratified by it and will remain in force indefinitely, provided that any country may have the right to withdraw from the agreement after one year's notice given to the Government of Cuba.

Upon the removal of the remains of Unanue to their final resting place, a ceremony performed under the auspices of the Organizing Committee of the Conference, the delegates contributed a suitable floral offering.

A plaque of gold, suitably inscribed and commemorating the conference and President Leguía's activities in connection therewith, was presented to him by the delegates.

The personnel of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau was reconstituted as follows: Honorary director, Dr. Enrique Paz Soldán, professor of hygiene of

the University of Lima, Peru; director, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service; vice director, Dr. Mario G. Lebreto, director of Hospital "Las Ánimas" and chief of the section of epidemiology of Cuba; members of the board: Dr. Solón Núñez F., Secretary of Health and Public Welfare of the Republic of Costa Rica; Dr. Ramón Baez Soler, sub-secretary of Health and Public Welfare of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Justo F. González, professor of medicine and member of the Congress of Hygiene of Montevideo, Uruguay; Dr. João Pedro de Albuquerque, director of public hygiene and vice-president of the League for Health of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Buenos Aires was selected as the next meeting place of the conference.

In view of these resolutions and the active steps being planned toward their realization, we may look hopefully forward to the next Pan American Sanitary Conference, to be held in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, during 1930.

III

FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

HABANA, DECEMBER 8-13, 1927

Little space was given by the press outside of Habana to the first of the series of Pan American congresses to be held this season in that beautiful city, a congress of physicians, educators, and social workers. Yet the formulation of fundamental principles of child-welfare work, the interchange of ideas and experience, the ties of friendship growing out of a week of close association, will have results perhaps no less far reaching than those of the larger congress of statesmen, diplomats, and experts in international law and international commerce, which will assemble on January 16.

The child congress, which met from December 8 to December 13 under the auspices of the Government of Cuba, was the fifth such congress to be held in a period of 11 years—the others having met in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile. The sixth congress will be held in Lima, Peru, in 1929.

Official delegates from 14 American countries participated in the congress, and several papers by a delegate from a fifteenth country, Brazil, who was not able to be present, were read. The President of Cuba, Gen. Gerardo Machado, was named honorary president of the congress, and the presidents of the other American Republics were also named honorary presidents. The president of the congress was the distinguished and beloved Cuban pediatrician, Dr. Angel A. Aballí, professor in the University of Habana and director of a children's clinic, and the secretary was Dr. Félix Hurtado, also professor of pediatrics in the university. Among the 15 other members of the organizing committee appointed by the Cuban Government and designated by the congress as its executive committee were the secretary of the National Department of Health and Charity, the

director of the Pan American office of the State Department, a high official of the Department of Justice, members of the National Congress, pediatricians and educators, many of whom were professors in the university. The expense of the congress was borne by the Government of Cuba. The excellent arrangements made by the organizing committee, the delightful entertainments given by the officials and cooperating organizations, and the spirit of hospitality and sincere friendship which prevailed, will long be remembered by those who were privileged to be delegates. Members of the United States delegation were especially grateful for the services of the excellent interpreter assigned by the executive committee.

Although the United States participated in previous congresses, the Habana congress was the first Pan American Child Congress to be attended by a large number of North American delegates. Fourteen delegates designated by the United States Government and five representatives of other organizations were present, and the papers of five official delegates who at the last moment were unable to attend were read. Included in the United States delegation were representatives of three Federal bureaus, the State of Indiana, the Territory of Porto Rico, and 10 private nation-wide organizations. Many of these organizations and several not represented in the delegation contributed to the child-welfare exhibit held in connection with the congress. The participation of so representative a delegation can not fail to result in greatly increased cooperation between the children's workers of North America and those of South America.

Among the delegates from Latin-American countries were the director of the child-welfare service for infants and the director of the child-welfare service for older children of the national public assistance department of Uruguay, both connected with the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood; a pioneer in methods of study and treatment of delinquent children in Argentina; the president of the pediatric society of Argentina; eminent pediatricians and public health workers from Peru; the chief of the department of psycho-pedagogy and health in the department of education of Mexico; and distinguished representatives of child-welfare activities in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

Women were not included in the official delegations of any of the Spanish-American countries, though a woman served as secretary of one of the sections. Six of the fourteen official delegates from the United States and four of the five unofficial delegates were women. Several Cuban women participated in the plenary sessions and section meetings, presenting able and carefully prepared papers.

The opening session of the Congress was under the presidency of the Secretary of State, Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, who declared that



PATIO OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITY, HABANA

In this building were held the "Concurso de Maternidad," and the child welfare exhibit, features of the Fifth Pan American Child Congress. A bust of Dr. Carlos Finlay, the noted Cuban scientist, occupies the center of the patio

it is as necessary to have a national policy of education as it is to have a national policy of international relations. "It can even be said," he stated, "that the second can not be well directed and positive if the first be entirely lacking."

Plenary sessions were held each morning, at which papers from the various sections were read. Afternoon sessions were held by each of the six sections—medicine, hygiene, education, sociology, psychology, and legislation. Twelve papers were read at the plenary sessions and more than 100 in the section meetings. The press of

Habana rendered notable service in giving excellent reports of the papers and discussions.

As a result of the deliberations, 120 resolutions, covering practically all the subjects considered, were reported by the committee on conclusions and adopted by the congress. One of the most important commended the inauguration of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo and recommended that it receive the official support of the American Governments that have not yet adhered. Another resolution recommended the erection of a statue in the Republic of Uruguay in "memory of the great master of Spanish-American youth, the great author, José



Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN AT THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITY, HABANA

Enrique Rodó." Recommendations that laws for the protection of childhood be enacted and that child-welfare laws be harmonized and coordinated were adopted, as were detailed recommendations relating to the organization of juvenile courts. Some of the many other subjects covered by the resolutions were the following: Laws providing for rest before childbirth and aid to mothers during this period; investigation of paternity and the enforcement of parental responsibility; training of child-welfare workers; development of visiting teacher work; measures against poverty; infant mortality; Pasteurization of milk; and supervision of wet nurses and protection of their children.

In his eloquent farewell address summarizing the work of the congress, Dr. Néstor Carbonell, one of the vice presidents, emphasized

the necessity of making these recommendations effective, and not merely so much worthless paper. "It is necessary," he said, "that the American Governments which have not yet developed all their resources for the welfare of childhood should hasten to undertake the work of improvement. It is time to terminate that brutal law of selection existing in some of our countries, not by reason of the Spartan code, but for lack of protective laws for the mother and child and of real public health institutions; in a word, because they do not cultivate the health of the child, but view with indifference the empty cradles and the constant procession of little white coffins to the cemeteries."

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress was notable for many reasons, among which the following are deserving of special mention:

1. It was the first congress which could look to a permanent Pan American Children's Bureau to serve as a center of research and a clearing house of information between the meetings of the Child Congresses. The International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, which has been functioning in Montevideo since last July under the direction of the distinguished child specialist of Uruguay, Dr. Luis Morquio, is an outgrowth of the Child Congresses. Ten countries are now represented on the governing board, and others have indicated their intention of becoming members in the near future. It is hoped that sufficient resources will soon be forthcoming to enable the institute to become more completely organized for the important work assigned to it.

2. The membership of the congress and its plan of organization were evidence that the child-welfare program in America is to be not only continuous, but well-rounded, viewing the child in all phases of his life and development—physical, intellectual, and social. The majority of the delegates were pediatricians, though lawyers and educators were also represented. It is to be noted that only the delegation from the United States included social workers, and that



Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

MILK FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITY

The boy is carrying home a bottle of Pasteurized milk which is distributed by the department to the needy of Habana

public-health nurses were not included in any of the official delegations. These two professions are in their infancy in Latin America, but the realization of the need for their development is keenly felt in many quarters, and very promising beginnings in establishing training centers have already been made. The plenary sessions enabled the specialists in the different fields to work together, thus becoming familiar with the problems of other professions than their own. The opportunities for interchange of experiences and points of view were much greater than in the fourth congress, in which all the technical discussions were in the specialized section meetings.

3. It was evident that as a general rule child-welfare programs in Latin-American countries are to be public programs. It is true that numerous charitable institutions exist, and that some associations are carrying on important pioneer work. On the whole, how-



CHILDREN OF THE
MENOCAL ASYLUM,
HABANA

Courtesy of Katharine F. Lenroot

ever, pioneer work in modern methods of maternity and infant hygiene and child care is being developed by public departments. The Government of Uruguay, a country with about 1,500,000 inhabitants, spends more than \$8,000,000 a year for its department of public assistance, which has under its care over 5,000 dependent children. The Government of Cuba, with a population of about 3,500,000, spends nearly \$5,500,000 a year on its Department of Health and Charity, the secretary of which is a member of the President's cabinet.

4. Recognition was given to the mothers themselves as the most important partners in any undertaking in behalf of children. A luncheon to promote interest in parent-teacher associations was given by Mrs. Margaretta Willis Reeve, of the United States delegation, and attended by practically all the delegates and many citizens of

Habana. The most interesting feature of the congress was the "Concurso de Maternidad," an annual nation-wide contest in maternity and child care under the auspices of the Government of Cuba, which this year was held in conjunction with the child congress. Prizes were awarded by the President of Cuba in the National Theater, and later the delegates participated in the beautiful and touching homage to maternity in the stadium of the National University, the prize-winning mothers receiving the homage of Government officials, the delegates to the child congress, society leaders, and school children.

Naturally the experience of each international gathering like the child congress furnishes suggestions for the organization of future congresses. In the opinion of the writer, the time has now come to limit the program to fewer subjects, not attempting to cover all topics at each congress. For example, the organization of juvenile courts has been thoroughly considered by at least two congresses, and time should not be given to a theoretical discussion of this subject at the next congress. It would be most desirable, however, if brief reports could be made of actual progress in juvenile court organization in various countries since the preceding congress. The existence of the Child Welfare Institute in Montevideo should make it possible for the deliberations of future congresses to be less theoretical and more in the nature of a biennial taking stock of accomplishments and of goals yet to be reached.

The plan of holding plenary sessions should be continued. The section organization should be reviewed and, in the opinion of the writer, the sociology and legislation sections should be combined into one section of social work. It is probable that most of the papers of the psychology section could be assigned either to the education or the social work sections. Public health nursing should be given adequate recognition in the hygiene section.

Important as are the problems of childhood to individual and national well-being, the Pan American Child Congresses have an even wider significance. To quote again from the farewell address of Doctor Carbonell, the Director of the Pan American Office of the State Department: "The times in which we live are not propitious for isolation, but for association. . . . If these congresses had no other result than the friendship of Americans of various regions, they would be worth while for this reason alone. In these congresses the man from the south becomes a friend of the man from the north, and between friends difficulties are easily resolved. . . . America some day will be one in justice, one in love, and one in the conquests of progress and of civilization."



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

Delegates from several of the Latin American Republics who, visiting Washington after the adjournment of the Pan American Child Congress at Habana, were invited by the Director General of the Pan American Union to again meet some of the United States delegates to the Congress. *Front row—Left to right:* Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the Bureau of Public Health Service and Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Miss Anna E. Richardson, American Home Economics Association; Mlle. Berry, Madame J. Varela, wife of the Minister of Uruguay in Washington; Madame Berro; Miss Katharine F. Grover, Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; and Miss Mary Dabney Davis, Bureau of Education. *Second row—Left to right:* Dr. Grover A. Knicker, Assistant Chief of Field Investigation in Child Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Roberto Berro, of Uruguay; Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education; Dr. Raul Chilis Aguirre, of Argentina; Dr. John O'Grady, Director Catholic Charities of the District of Columbia; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, in charge of insular and foreign operations, American Red Cross; Dr. Julio A. Barza, of Uruguay; Dr. Emilio Ferrari; Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, Assistant to the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. John D. Long, Chief Quarantine Officer, Canal Zone; Dr. John Foote, Professor of Diseases of Children, Georgetown University Medical School; and Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

Official delegates of the United States to the Fifth Pan American Child Congress were as follows:

Katharine F. Lenroot, assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Rodney H. Brandon, executive secretary, Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill.

C. C. Carstens, Ph. D., executive director, Child Welfare League of America, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City; also representing the National Conference of Social Work.

Charles L. Chute, general secretary, National Probation Association (Inc.), 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Mary Dabney Davis, Ph. D., specialist in nursery-kindergarten-primary education, Bureau of Education, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Arthur William Dunn,¹ national director, American Junior Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

A. Fernós Isern, M. D., assistant commissioner of health, Government of Porto Rico, Department of Health, San Juan, Porto Rico.

John Foote, M. D., professor diseases of children, Georgetown University Medical School, 1861 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.; also representing the American Medical Association.

Grover A. Kempf, M. D., surgeon, chief of field investigations in child hygiene of the Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Rose J. McHugh, director of field studies, department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Rev. Dr. John O'Grady, secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities; director Catholic Charities of the District of Columbia, 305 Vermont Building, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Margaretta Willis Reeve, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Ambler, Pa.

Miss Anna E. Richardson, field worker in child development and parental education, American Home Economics Association, 617 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Frederic W. Schlutz, M. D., professor of pediatrics, University of Minnesota Medical School, and representative of the American Pediatric Society, 121 Millard Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ada E. Schweitzer, M. D., director, division of infant and child hygiene, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

Official delegates of the United States to the Fifth Pan American Child Congress who were not able to be present but whose papers were read:

Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Ph. D., professor of social economics, graduate school of social service administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

John A. Lapp, Ph. D., professor of sociology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Anna B. Pratt, director, the White-Williams Foundation, 1421 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

¹ Died Nov 15.

Frank Howard Richardson, M. D., fellow of the American College of Physicians, 102 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In addition to the foregoing, the following delegates, official and of private organizations in the United States, also attended the Fifth Pan American Child Congress:

Miss Marguerite Boylan, executive secretary of the Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, 244 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, national corresponding secretary, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 5996 Woodbine Avenue, Overbrook, Pa.

Mrs. J. K. Sparkman, Cayo de la Rosa, Hoyo Colorado, Cuba, representing the International Federation of Home and School.

Miss Elsie Mae Willsey, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.

Mrs. Francisco Vizcarrondo, department of education, San Juan, P. R.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON EUGENICS AND HOMOCULTURE

HABANA, DECEMBER 21-23, 1927

Convoked in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States (Santiago, 1923), the First Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homoculture met in Habana, December 21, 22, and 23 of last year. Delegates of 15 nations took part in the deliberations, which were under the presidency of Dr. Francisco María Fernández, Secretary of Health and Charity of the Republic of Cuba. The secretary general was Dr. Domingo F. Ramos, whose paper advocating a Pan American association of eugenics and homoculture, read before the Sixth Latin American Medical Congress, gave rise to the introduction of the subject in the Santiago conference.

Important among the numbers on the program were addresses by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, director of the eugenics record office of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, on "Racial Crosses," and by His Excellency Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Minister of Chile in Cuba, on "the physical training of the Chilean armed forces." Both addresses were accompanied by motion-picture films.

Several sessions were devoted to the discussion of a "Project for Pan American Bases of Eugenics and Homoculture." This project, as approved, contained 23 paragraphs advocating, among other things, the following:

Establishment in Habana of a Pan American bureau of eugenics and homoculture; the foundation of national institutes of anthropology and homoculture; popular education in eugenics, homoculture and social problems; standards for the anthropological classification of man in the Americas; the passage of laws by the American Republics excluding immigrants biologically unfit; the pre-nuptial medical certificate; a month's rest for women before and after

childbirth; breast feeding for babies; pure milk supply; physical training in schools and other institutions; and a course in all medical schools in eugenics and homoculture.

In compliance with the clause in the resolution passed by the Fifth Conference of American States which provides that the "First Inter-American Conference on Eugenics and Homoculture shall elect an executive board to be called the 'Inter-American Bureau on Eugenics and Homoculture,' which shall have its seat in the city to be named by said conference," the Conference on Eugenics and Homoculture designated as provisional members of this bureau the Cuban delegation to that conference, this nomination to await the action of the Sixth International Conference of American States, now meeting in Habana.

The delegates to the Conference on Eugenics and Homoculture united with the officials of the Fifth Pan American Child Welfare Congress, the Seventh National Medical Congress, and the Cuban Medical Press Conference in presenting to President Machado of Cuba a gold plaque, in token of their appreciation for the generous hospitality of which they were the recipients in the beautiful Cuban capital.

Visits to hospitals and other interesting institutions in combination with numerous social events, notably a luncheon offered by Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, rounded out the program of the Conference on Eugenics and Homoculture, which adjourned to meet in Buenos Aires not later than 1930.



GROUP OF TRANSLA VERSE

ÁRBOLES

POR JOYCE KILMER (United States)

*Imagino que nunca me será dado ver
un poema tan bello como un árbol. Su ser*

*lo amamantan los jugos de la tierra feraz
que en sus venas circulan como savia en agraz.*

*El árbol, cara al cielo, contempla a su Creador
con sus velludos brazos en éxtasis de amor.*

*El árbol, en los ortos del Estío es un don
coronado de trinos en loca floración.*

*Vive en manso connubio con la lluvia otoñal;
cuelga la nieve de su armiño virginal.*

*Poemas son hechuras de simples como yo:
¡pero un árbol! un árbol sólo Dios lo creó!*

—*Revista de Educación* agosto a octubre.
1926, La Plata, Argentina.

SI UNA ESPINA ME HIERE.

POR AMADO NERVO (México)

*¡Si una espina me hiere, me aparto de la espina
pero no la aborrezco! Cuando la mezquindad
envidiosa en mí clava los dardos de su inquina,
esquívase en silencio mi planta, y se encamina
hacia más puro ambiente de amor y caridad.*

*¡Rencores! ¿De qué sirven? ¿Qué logran los rencores?
Ni restañan heridas, ni corrigen el mal.
Mi rosal tiene apenas tiempo para dar flores
y no prodiga savias en pinchos punzadores.
Si pasa mi enemigo cerca de mi rosal,*

*se llevará las rosas de más sutil esencia,
y si notare en ellas algún rojo vivaz,
¡será el de aquella sangre que su malevolencia
de ayer vertió, al herirme con encono y violencia,
y que el rosal devuelve, trocada en flor de paz!*

TIONS OF AMERICAN



T R E E S

By JOYCE KILMER (*United States*)

*I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.*

*A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;*

*A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;*

*A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;*

*Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.*

*Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

IF A THORN WOUNDS ME

By AMADO NERVO (*Mexico*)

*If a thorn wounds me, I draw back from it:
I do not hate the thorn. If, hating me,
Some base hand pierces me with malice blind,
Silent I turn away, and go to find
A purer air of love and charity.*

*Rancor? For what? Has good e'er sprung from it?
No wound it staunches, puts no evil right.
Scarce has my rosetree time to bear its flowers,
It wastes no vital sap on thorns of spite.*

*And if my foe should near my rosetree pass
He shall pick from it many a fragrant bud;
And if he sees in them a vivid red,
The tint will be the redness of my blood—*

*Blood drawn by his ill will of yesterday,
In hatred that it seemed could never cease,
And which the rosetree now in perfume sweet
Returns to him, changed to a flower of peace!*

(—Translation by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

LA MÁS FERMOsa

Por ENRIQUE HERNÁNDEZ MIYARES (Cuba)

*Que siga el caballero su camino
agravios desfaciendo con su lanza;
todo noble tesón al cabo alcanza
fijar las justas leyes del destino.
Cálale el roto yelmo de Mambrino
y en tu rocín glorioso altivo avanza,
desoye al refranero Sancho Panza
y en tu brazo confía y en tu sino.*

*No temas la esquivéz de la Fortuna;
si el caballero de la Blanca Luna
medir sus armas con las tuyas osa
y te derriba por contraria suerte,
de Dulcinea, en ansias de tu muerte,
di que siempre será la más fermosa!*

LA PALMERA

Por LEOPOLDO LUGONES (Argentina)

*Al llegar la hora esperada
En que de amarla me muera,
Que dejen una palmera
Sobre mi tumba plantada.*

*Así, cuando todo calle,
En el olvido disuelto,
Recordará el tronco esbelto
La elegancia de su tallo.*

*En la copa, que su alteza
Doble con melancolía,
Se abatirá la sombría
Dulzura de su cabeza.*

*Entregará con ternura
La flor, al viento sonoro,
El mismo reguero de oro
Que dejaba su hermosura.*

*Y sobre el páramo yerto,
Parecerá que su aroma
La planta florida toma
Para aliviar al desierto.*

*Y que con deleite blando,
Hasta el nómada versátil
Va en la dulzura del dátil
Sus dedos de ámbar besando.*

*Como un suspiro al pasar,
Palpitando entre las hojas,
Murmurará mis congojas
La brisa crepuscular.*

*Y mi recuerdo ha de ser,
En su angustia sin reposo,
El pájaro misterioso
que vuelve al anochecer.*

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

By ENRIQUE HERNÁNDEZ MIYARES (Cuba)

*Keep on thy way, O knight, with courage free,
 Redressing wrongs and griefs with mighty spear!
 All noble firmness brings at last more near
 The founding of just laws in equity.
 Mambrino's broken helmet take to thee;
 Ride forward, proud, elated, without fear;
 To Sancho Panza's proverbs lend no ear,
 Trust in thine arm and in thy destiny.*

*For the disdain of Fortune have no care;
 And if the Knight of the White Moon should dare
 Measure his arms with thine, and thou shouldst fall
 By evil fate, say with thy latest breath,
 Of Dulcinea, 'mid the pangs of death,
 That she will ever be most fair of all!*

(—Translation by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

THE PALM TREE

By LEOPOLDO LUGONES (Argentina)

*When comes the hour I long for,
 When I shall die of love,
 Then let them leave a palm tree
 Planted my grave above.
 For thus, when reigns deep silence,
 Oblivion covering all,
 The trunk, so tall and shapely,
 Will her fair form recall.
 Its crown of leaves, that sadly
 Droop from their height in air,
 Will be her head's dark sweetness,
 Down bending towards me there.
 And tenderly the blossoms
 Will strew upon the wind
 The selfsame golden traces
 Her beauty left behind.
 The flowering tree that stands there
 Amid the desert drear,
 Will seem to take her fragrance
 The wilderness to cheer.
 And even the wandering nomad,
 With soft and quiet bliss,
 Will seem her amber fingers
 In the sweet dates to kiss.
 And like a sigh in passing,
 The twilight breeze that blows,
 Among the branches throbbing,
 Will murmur of my woes;
 And my remembrance, grieving
 Forevermore, will be
 The mystic bird, at nightfall
 Returning to the tree.*

(—Translation by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

EL RÍO

Por JORGE HÜBNER (Chile)

*La música del río llena de llanto humano
por los campos nocturnos, como un ensueño yerra,
y les cuenta a los tristes que a un hondo mar lejano
van llevando sus aguas el dolor de la tierra.*

*Los dolientes lo saben líquida luz de estrellas
que despeñan al valle las cimas de los montes,
y de pie ante sus aguas su alma se va por ellas
en un vertiginoso devenir de horizontes.*

*Va como los cristianos a cumplir su destino,
y oculta sus combates entre gasas de bruma,
y cuando lo desgarran las rocas del camino
embellece a las rocas con sus chales de espuma.*

*Cuando la soledad temblorosa de frío
comience a deshojar las flores de mi ruta,
dime cómo fundiste dos ríos en un río
¡maestro melodioso de la unión absoluta!*

*Y cuando mi inquietud llore por el descanso
dime cómo aquietaste tus aguas tormentosas,
y adormiré mis días en la paz de un remanso
donde el recuerdo flote con la levedad de rosas . . .*

EL DULCE MILAGRO

Por JUANA DE IBARBOUROU (Uruguay)

*¿Qué es esto? ¡Prodigio! Mis manos florecen;
rosas, rosas, rosas a mis dedos crecen.
Mi amante besóme las manos, y en ellas
¡oh, gracia! brotaron rosas como estrellas.*

*Y murmura al verme la gente que pasa:
¿No veis que está loca? Tornadla a su casa.
¡Dice que en las manos le han nacido rosas
y las va agitando como mariposas!*

*¡Ah, la gente necia que nunca comprende
un milagro de estos, y que sólo entiende
que no nacen rosas más que en los rosales
y que no hay más trigo que el de los trigales!*

*Que me digan loca, que en celda me encierren;
que con siete llaves la puerta me cierren;
que junto a la puerta pongan un lebrél,
carcelero rudo, carcelero fiel.*

*Cantaré lo mismo: Mis manos florecen,
rosas, rosas, rosas a mis dedos crecen . . .
¡Y toda mi celda tendrá la fragancia
de un inmenso ramo de rosas de Francia!*

THE RIVER

By JORGE HÜBNER (Chile)

*The music of the river, full of our human weeping,
Through dark fields in the nighttime goes wandering like a dream,
And says to those who sorrow that to a far, deep ocean
The woe and anguish of the world are borne upon its stream.*

*Those that are heavy hearted know it is liquid starlight
Which the high forest summits into the vale downpour.
They stand beside its waters and let their souls float with them
Through new and strange horizons, swift changing evermore.*

*On to fulfill its destiny it journeys, like the Christians;
It hides its conflicts in light mists, that o'er the surface play;
And when the rocks along its course with sharp teeth rend it fiercely,
It beautifies the rugged rocks with veils of shining spray.*

*When loneliness that shivers with cold begins to scatter
The petals of my wayside flowers, as I go journeying on,
O thou melodious master of full and perfect union,
Then tell me how thou blendest two rivers into one!*

*When weary grows my restlessness, then tell me how thou stillest
Thy rough, tempestuous billows with stormy foam agleam;
And I will put my days to sleep in a stretch of quiet water,
Where memory floats as lightly as the roses on the stream.*

(—Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

THE SWEET MIRACLE

By JUANA DE IBARBOUROU (Uruguay)

*Oh, what is this? A miracle! My hands are blossoming.
See, roses, roses, roses forth from my fingers spring!
My lover kissed my hands, and then a charm wrought silently;
Upon them flowers came softly out, as stars do in the sky.*

*And now the people murmur who behold me as I roam:
"Don't you see that she is crazy? Poor woman! Send her home.
She says that roses from her hands are born in wondrous wise,
And as she goes she waves them, like flitting butterflies."*

*Ah, foolish, foolish people, with minds too dull and slow
To grasp a marvel such as this! Alas, they only know
That nowhere save on rosebushes are born red roses sweet,
And only in the wheat fields men gather ears of wheat.*

*But let them call me crazy, and shut me in a cell,
And lock the door with seven keys, to close it fast and well;
And let them set a watchdog beside the portal, too,
A warder rough and savage, a warder tried and true.*

*I still shall sing the same thing: "My hands are blossoming!
Sweet roses, roses, roses out of my fingers spring!"
And wondrous fragrance through my cell will breathe by night and day,
As if 'twere filled with roses fair of France, a vast bouquet.*

(—Translated by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL¹

MINAS GERAES, with an area of approximately 216,000 square miles, and a population of 5,841,237 inhabitants, is one of Brazil's greatest States in area and its greatest in population, being about equal in both respects to the State of Texas. In colonial times, the wealth of Minas Geraes was derived from its deposits of gold and precious stones—whence its name, meaning "General Mines"—and while there is no doubt that its subsoil still holds prodigious mineral treasure, the people of that State have for many years depended on agriculture and stock raising as the basis of their prosperity.

From the beginning of the present century each successive State administration has made the most strenuous efforts toward the modernization of agriculture through the establishment of agricultural schools and model farms employing up-to-date methods and machinery.

The establishment of the Gamelleira model farm in 1906, during the administration of Governor João Pinheiro da Silva, marks the beginning of an uninterrupted series of improvements in agricultural education, the result of which has been a complete transformation in agricultural methods, with immense gain to the farmers themselves and to the coffers of the State, the latter deriving the greater part of its revenue from agricultural interests.

As now organized, agricultural education is offered by this State through the following agencies: Model farms and demonstration fields; farm schools for destitute boys; agricultural courses in other schools; and a college of agriculture, besides a large number of private agricultural schools subsidized and supervised by the State Government.

MODEL FARMS AND DEMONSTRATION FIELDS

The chief purpose of the model farms and demonstration fields is to provide facilities for training in farming or cattle raising, depending on which of the two is more important in the respective region.

Model farms are of four types, occupying, respectively, a minimum area of 86, 215, 420, or 688 acres. The instruction in these types

¹ Condensed from *O Ensino Agronomico no Estado do Minas Geraes*, 1925.

varies progressively, according to the size of the farm, from the teaching of the simplest aspects of agriculture with the use of the simplest implements, up through successive grades to a curriculum offering thorough instruction in agriculture and in the use of many kinds of implements and machinery for the cultivation of crops and the preparation of their products. The primary object of these farms and the schools connected therewith is to teach agriculture to young men intending to take up farming in a modern scientific way. A number of courses, however, especially those devoted to practical work, are open to laborers sent by their employers to the model farms to secure training calculated to increase their usefulness in farm work. Regular students who wish to do so may take an examination at the end of the 10 months' course, successful candidates being entitled to a Government certificate accrediting them as teachers of farming. Each of the five students scoring the highest marks during the course and in the examination is awarded one of the best farm lots in any one of the State colonies. All model farms are provided with pedigreed breeding stock, which is also used for the benefit of the neighboring farmers.

FARM SCHOOLS FOR DESTITUTE BOYS

One of the most interesting aspects of agricultural education in the State of Minas Geraes is presented by the farm schools for destitute boys. Serving both as homes and schools, these six state-supported institutions have a capacity of 345 boys between the ages of 8 and 12 who, as a rule, are sent out into the world at the age of 17, although sometimes not until they are 21. The schools are of the cottage system so as to give the boys as nearly a normal family life as possible. Two years after entrance each boy's work is given a money value, of which 70 per cent is returned to the school, the boy thus learning to pay for his education and other needs; 15 per cent is put in the State Savings Bank in order to provide him with a small capital when he begins life for himself; 10 per cent goes to a reserve fund for improving the school and establishing others of the same type—the student thus passing on to others some of the benefits he has received; while the remaining 5 per cent is given to the boy to spend as may be necessary. A regular scholastic program of instruction in agriculture and in a supplementary trade is carried out.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES IN OTHER SCHOOLS

Complementary agricultural courses were created by a decree of October 13, 1925, the prime object of which is to provide class instruction and practical training in agricultural subjects. Many of their activities are also important from a purely cultural point of view.

These courses include: Physics and chemistry; natural history; drawing; agronomy; and farm accounting, each treated at length. Under agronomy is included a multitude of matters of a general nature but presenting particular aspects of local and regional interest in the State, such as improvement of soil by tillage, clearing by fire and objections thereto, draining, destruction of weeds, irrigation, and manuring; the intensive study of corn, rice, tobacco, manioc, sugar cane, forage plants, and other crops of special interest to that State. Cattle raising is studied with all the care that it deserves in a region peculiarly fitted by nature for that industry. The courses also embrace the study of rural health and hygiene, with particular reference to the future of the race and the country.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

This school dates from 1920. As its name implies, it is devoted to higher education in agriculture. It includes 12 departments: Veterinary science and medicine, stock raising, agronomy, horticulture, phytopathology, insect pests and soils, rural engineering, agricultural chemistry, forestry, mathematics, Portuguese and Brazilian history. The school, which is housed in a magnificent building not far from Viçosa, is well equipped for each of its activities.

SUBSIDIZED PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

The Instituto Agrícola de Lavras, which is affiliated with the Instituto Evangelico near the city of Lavras, is worthy of particular mention. This institute, founded 32 years ago, is an outgrowth of the Collegio Internacional, established by an American organization at Campinas, in the State of São Paulo, in 1869. It began its activities in Lavras as a school for girls, afterwards taking the name of "Collegio Carlota Kemper," in honor of that venerable educator, a native of Virginia, who devoted more than 40 years of her life to the education of Brazilian youth. In 1904 a boys' school was founded in connection with the collegio, which a few years later was granted a charter placing it on a par with the Collegio de Pedro II, in Rio de Janeiro. Ipso facto, its credits receive recognition at all establishments of higher education throughout the Republic. The agricultural school, founded in 1908 and governed by a board of trustees duly incorporated under the laws of the country, offers a four-year course modeled after that given by the Federal Government.

The "Aprendizado Agrícola Carlos Prates" is another institution worthy of mention here. Situated in the municipality of Theophilo Ottoni, it was founded in colonial times by Capuchin friars, who devoted themselves to the conversion and education of the Indians, establishing a colony and training school at that place. Although

the school has been reorganized, it continues to be administered by the religious order which founded it. Like all other subsidized schools it is under the supervision of the State government.

Among other important subsidized schools which limitation of space permits us only to mention, are: The *Aprendizado Agricola Leopoldina*, a boarding and day school in the vicinity of Leopoldina; the *Aprendizado Agricola Eduardo do Amaral*, near Porto Alegre, subsidized by a recent decree; the *Aprendizado Agricola Delfim Moreira* which, although small, is faithfully carrying out the purposes for which it was established; the *Collegio Agricola São Francisco*, an admirable institution near Conceição, in the northern part of the State; and the tobacco demonstration farm at *Ligação*, which has all kinds of equipment for use in experiments concerned with the tobacco culture and industry.

Besides the above school and demonstration farms, the State has a number of cooperative cotton fields, the object of which is to provide centers for special study of such subjects as methods of culture, control of pests, selection of varieties, and the best methods for the preparation of the product.

The present sketch as has been stated affords a mere glimpse of the agricultural school system in Minas Geraes. It is hoped, however, that some idea may be obtained of the scope of agricultural teaching in this State and of the complete transformation it is effecting in the economic life of that important unit in the Brazilian Federation.



LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES¹

SINCE in all the countries forming the area commonly known as Latin America the library has long been recognized as a necessary aid in the general intellectual development of the people, from the earliest times the Governments have encouraged the establishment and maintenance of such collections. This was equally as true during the colonial period under the Spanish régime as since independence, for as early as 1551 the Viceroy of Peru established what is believed to be the first library in the Western Hemisphere, a library which is still in existence. One of the earliest acts of that great hero, San Martín, looking toward the improvement of a people just liberated, was to found a library. Other libraries established in 1600, 1614, 1654, and 1692 are still functioning.

To-day modern library progress is to be observed in practically all Latin American countries—beautiful, modern buildings that are the last word in library architecture; classification in accordance with one of the several systems recognized as authoritative; extension work; and the keenest desire on the part of the respective librarians that their organizations perform real service to the people of their cities. In one country many thousands of dollars have been spent during the past few years in providing libraries for every town in the Republic, and from another thousands of volumes of national literature have been distributed to notable libraries throughout the world.

To enable students of library affairs to gain some idea of the immense stores of volumes in the Latin American countries the Pan American Union sent a questionnaire to a selected list of libraries, with the result shown in the following statistical table. This questionnaire was not a survey of library matters in general, but a preliminary inquiry on the part of the Union, with the expectation that the result will point the way for more extended work in the future. The table, which lists 106 libraries containing 4,791,407 titles,² we believe to be the first ever compiled for Latin America. Since it is confessedly incomplete and some of the figures are evidently estimates, any subsequent list will undoubtedly show many changes. The supplementary list of libraries for which statistics are not yet available was also prepared from original source material.

¹ Prepared by Charles E. Babcock, librarian of the Pan American Union.

² Data covering 70 additional Mexican libraries now in hand.—Editor's note.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Country and name of library	Place	Date established	Director	Librarian	Number of volumes and pamphlets	Average number of yearly additions	Average number of readers per year	Date of report
ARGENTINA								
Biblioteca Argentina-----	Rosario-----	1910	C. Muniagurria-----	A. Lovell-----	30,972	2,000	50,000	1926
Biblioteca Belgrano-----	Avellaneda-----	1910	A. Giura-----	C. A. Durruty-----	2,119	120	1,100	1923
Biblioteca de Córdoba-----	Córdoba-----	1911	M. Redonil-----	L. F. Rosa-----	10,000	600	10,000	1926
Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias-----	do-----	1878	-----	E. Sparr-----	23,000	600	-----	1923
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas-----	Buenos Aires-----	1909	E. M. Gonella-----	R. A. Ball-----	9,030	1,000	26,868	1926
Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata-----	La Plata-----	1884	C. Vega Belgrano, H. de Simons (vice).-----	-----	110,000	3,000	50,000	1926
Biblioteca del Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires-----	Buenos Aires-----	1915	O. Rodriguez Sardachaga-----	L. de León Canaveri-----	32,411	2,203	4,248	1926
Biblioteca del Colegio Nacional de Tucumán-----	Tucumán-----	1865	E. Terán Frías-----	A. Suasnaba-----	11,000	200	3,500	1926
Biblioteca del Consejo Nacional de Mujeres-----	Buenos Aires-----	1903	C. L. de Argerieh-----	Lía Bizzózero-----	15,224	2,000	1,000	1926
Biblioteca del Pueblo-----	La Plata-----	1920	H. Córscico-----	A. Córscico-----	1,500	85	800	1926
Biblioteca Juan Bautista Alberdi-----	do-----	1916	A. L. Pettitossi-----	R. Guzmán-----	1,985	300	2,400	1926
Biblioteca Mayor de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba-----	Córdoba-----	1614	G. Bernann-----	G. Bernann-----	35,000	3,000	4,500	1922
Biblioteca Nacional de Buenos Aires-----	Buenos Aires-----	1810	P. Groussac-----	J. L. Lanza-----	425,000	4,356	89,270	1926
Biblioteca Pedagógica e Infantil-----	Rosario-----	1911	E. R. Vigil Howe, J. J. Del Valle, Secretary-----	M. Aliaga Rueda, I. A. Santiago-----	8,000	1,300	19,800	1926
Biblioteca Pedagógica y Popular "Domingo F. Sarmentino."-----	Santa Fé-----	1915	N. García-----	A. A. Faralla-----	2,500	2001	2,800	1926

STATISTICAL TABLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES—continued

Country and name of library	Place	Date established	Director	Librarian	Number of volumes and pamphlets	Average number of yearly additions	Average number of readers per year	Date of report
ARGENTINA—continued								
Biblioteca Popular Alborado	La Plata	1918	Venancio Cheula, (Presidente, Comisión Bibliotecaria)	F. Serrano	1, 537	200	817	1926
Biblioteca Popular Bernardino Rivadavia	Bahía Blanca	1882	F. Cervini	E. B. Pérez	23, 183	1, 974	25, 000	1926
Biblioteca Popular de la Sociedad Tipográfica de La Plata	La Plata	1903	M. Franzini	A. Millan	9, 000	300	700	1923
Biblioteca Popular del Centro Estudiantes de Avellaneda	Avellaneda	1919	R. Nery Paylos	A. Piazza and A. Gaué	800	60	1, 229	1926
Biblioteca Popular del Municipio	Buenos Aires	1881	C. A. Rodriguez	E. Chiappe	100, 900	1, 100	35, 932	1926
Biblioteca Popular Mariano Moreno	Santa Fé	1912	J. Ferreyra Lozano	A. M. Gil	3, 612	300	18, 696	1926
Biblioteca Pública "La Verdad"	Rosario de Santa Fé	1910	J. M. García and A. Verges	V. Ruiz Oetragorá	2, 306	300	1, 800	1926
Biblioteca "Vélez Sarsfield"	Buenos Aires	1903		M. Páez	2, 750			1923
BOLIVIA								
Biblioteca de la Corte Superior del Distrito	La Paz	1889	F. Vergara	M. Fuentes	8, 000	25	80	1926
Biblioteca del Colegio Militar	do	1901	V. M. Merino	A. Uriarte	4, 000	200	300	1926
Biblioteca del H. Congreso Nacional	do	1912		L. Campuzano A.	7, 500	250	1, 200	1926
Biblioteca del Instituto Normal Superior	do	1917		L. Morañón	4, 300	150	1, 200	1926
Biblioteca Jáuregui Rosquellas	Sucre	1909	A. Jáuregui Rosquellas	A. Jáuregui Molina	14, 000	800	4, 000	1926

Biblioteca Nacional de Bolivia.	do	1836	M. Rosquellas	R. Garrón	20,000	600	7,400	1926
Biblioteca Pública Municipal.	La Paz	1838	J. Germán Varela	M. Tellería M. (sub-director).	30,000	350	20,000	1926
BRAZIL								
Biblioteca da Academia Brasileira de Letras.	Rio de Janeiro	1897	President of academy	Elected annually	13,000	300	-----	1926
Biblioteca da Associação Christã de Moços. (Y. M. C. A.)	do	1893	P. Campello	O. Lessa	1,100	60	1,825	1926
Biblioteca da Directoria de Estatística Commercial.	do	1912	L. de Affonseca Junior.	J. Carneiro da Fountoura.	4,198	250-300	600	1923
Biblioteca da Directoria Geral de Estatística.	do	1871	J. L. Sayão de Bulhões Carvalho.	A. Dias Carneiro	30,000	2,546	1,110	1923
Biblioteca da Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro.	do	1883	Y. Rocha Vaz	A. P. L. de Luza	46,420	305	11,026	1926
Biblioteca da Federação Espirita Brasileira.	do	---	L. O. Guillon Ribeiro.	A. de Souza	6,000	-----	5,000	1926
Biblioteca da Marinha.	do	1802	A. R. Teixeira	M. de Souza Filgueiras.	40,000	500-600	1,200	1923
Biblioteca do Arquivo Nacional.	do	1876	B. Pandiá Tautphous C. Branco.	A. C. Chichorro da Gama.	10,000	200	1,000	1926
Biblioteca do Gabinete de Leitura Camocinense.	Camocim	1913	J. B. Vêras	J. Mansueto Sabino	1,272	-----	200	1926
Biblioteca do Gabinete Portugues de Leitura.	Rio de Janeiro	1837	H. Taborda, secretary.	B. de Ramiz Galvão	100,000	1,200	25,000	1923
Biblioteca do Instituto Geographico e Historico da Bahia.	Bahia	1894	B. J. de Souza	A. M. de Aguias	10,000	500	1,500	1926
Biblioteca do Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.	Rio de Janeiro	1838	M. Fleiuss	L. Furquim Lahmeyer	124,000	1,000	2,500	1926
Biblioteca do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.	do	1903	C. Chagas	A. H. Overmeer	45,000	2,000	-----	1926
Biblioteca do Ministerio da Viacão e Obras Publicas.	do	1906	M. Bulcão	-----	6,000	2,000	8,000	---
Biblioteca do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores.	do	1906	N. Reys	-----	10,000	-----	-----	1926

STATISTICAL TABLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES—continued

Country and name of library	Place	Date established	Director	Librarian	Number of volumes and pamphlets	Average number of yearly additions	Average number of readers per year	Date of report
BRAZIL—continued								
Biblioteca do Mosteiro de S. Bento.	Rio de Janeiro	1600	P. Eggerath	A. Kaufmehl	18,000	500	-----	1926
Biblioteca do Senado Federal.	do	1866		A. Santo Cartaguino	18,900	483	2,000	1926
Biblioteca Publica do Ceará.	Fortaleza	1867	M. Salazar Finza de Pontes.		8,254	200	5,000	1926
Biblioteca Publica do Estado da Bahia.	Bahia	1811	J. de Oliveira Campos, P. de Alcantara Ramos (vice).		30,000	1,545	24,086	1923
Biblioteca Publica da Faculdade de Direito do Ceará.	Fortaleza	1864	M. Salazar Finza de Pontes, A. S. de Allenquerque (assistant).		26,000	300	15,000	1923
Biblioteca Publica do Estado de Pernambuco.	Recife	1852	Humberto Carneiro	Francisco Barreto Caheté.	7,000	150	2,200	1922
Biblioteca Publica do Estado de São Paulo.	São Paulo	1896	J. Azevedo	A. Freire	19,419	-----	21,990	1923
Biblioteca Publica do Estado de Sergipe.	Aracajú	1851	E. da Fonseca Doria		30,000	2,000	10,000	1923
Biblioteca Publica do Rio Grande do Sul.	Porto Alegre	1859	V. Silva	E. Guimaraens	40,000	1,500	12,000	1922
CHILE								
Biblioteca de la Escuela de Medicina.	Santiago	1906		D. Izquierdo Prieto	30,000	350	1,800	1926
Biblioteca de la Universidad Católica de Chile.	do	1895	F. Vives E.		50,000	-----	820	1926

Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional.	do.	1883	A. Labatut.	J. M. Insinyia & J. Ugarte V.	50, 000	1, 000	10, 000	1926
Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional.	do.	1813		D. Benavente.	73, 000	378	23, 258	1926
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.	do.	1813	C. Silva Cruz, A. I. Palma (sub.).		783, 956	1, 769	94, 455	1926
Biblioteca Popular.	do.	1908	R. Izquierdo Gutiérrez.	R. Izquierdo Gutiérrez.	4, 960	200	1, 580	1923
COLOMBIA								
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Matemáticas e Ingeniería.	Bogotá.	1880	J. Carrizosa.	J. E. Vanegas.	2, 281	38	1, 492	1926
Biblioteca del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario.	do.	1654	M. Santamaría Caro.	M. Santamaría Caro.	9, 012	500	4, 000	1926
Biblioteca Nacional.	do.	1777	C. A. Martínez Santamaría.	L. E. Forero.	100, 000	1, 000	15, 000	1922
COSTA RICA								
Biblioteca Nacional de Costa Rica.	San José.	1890	J. García Monge.		100, 617	1, 251	32, 249	1926
CUBA								
Biblioteca de la Academia de Ciencias.	Habana.	1867			101, 000			1927
Biblioteca de la Cámara de Representantes.	do.	1903	C. M. Trelles.	C. M. Trelles.	40, 000		5, 000	1926
Biblioteca de la Cruz Roja.	do.	1923			1, 000			1927
Biblioteca de la Universidad.	do.	1728		R. Fuente.	30, 000	500		1926
Biblioteca del Centro Gallego.	do.	1886			4, 200		7, 200	1927
Biblioteca del Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de la Habana.	do.	1894		A. Ferrer.	18, 280	140	6, 792	1926
Biblioteca del Colegio de Abogados.	do.	1879			6, 000			1927
Biblioteca del Liceo de Matanzas.	Matanzas.	1882		C. M. Trelles y Go- vin.	3, 110	90	725	1926
Biblioteca del Senado.	Habana.	1903			11, 000		1, 866	1927
Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo.	do.	1880			4, 600		90, 000	1927

STATISTICAL TABLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES—continued

Country and name of library	Place	Date established	Director	Librarian	Number of volumes and pamphlets	Average number of yearly additions	Average number of readers per year	Date of report
CUBA—continued								
Biblioteca Pública de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País.	Habana	1793	-----	E. Rodríguez de Armas.	60,382	380	4,800	1926
Biblioteca Nacional	do	1901	-----	-----	207,423	-----	21,847	1927
Biblioteca Pública de Matanzas.	Matanzas	1899	J. A. Escoto y Castelló.	J. A. Escoto y Castelló.	25,000	500	4,000	1923
Biblioteca Rafael María de Labra.	Habana	1869	-----	-----	1,217	-----	5,695	1927
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC								
Biblioteca Municipal de Santo Domingo.	Santo Domingo	1922	J. R. Pérez Román.	V. A. Pichardo & A. Gómez.	2,014	240	3,500	1923
ECUADOR								
Biblioteca de la Universidad de Guayaquil.	Guayaquil	1911	V. E. Molestina O.	V. E. Molestina O.	6,557	276	2,500	1926
Biblioteca Municipal de Guayaquil.	do	1862	M. Chaves Franco.	J. A. Alminato.	32,687	600	30,000	1926
Biblioteca Nacional	Quito	-----	C. de Gangotena y Jijón.	C. de Gangotena y Jijón.	50,000	-----	5,000	1926
GUATEMALA								
Biblioteca Nacional de Guatemala.	Guatemala	1875	V. Aguilar Peláez.	V. Aguilar Peláez.	24,000	700	3,600	1922

HONDURAS							
Biblioteca Nacional	Tegucigalpa	1880	E. Martínez López	D. Cubas	15, 000	143	4, 999 1926
MEXICO							
Biblioteca de la Sría. de Relaciones Exteriores.	Mexico City	1921		Atenógenes Santa-	15, 000	1, 223	1, 375 1926
Biblioteca del Archivo General de la Nación.	do.	1923	R. López		40, 000	1, 023	1, 000 1926
Biblioteca del Museo Nacional de México.	do.	1869	L. Castillo Ledón	M. Silva y A.	68, 000	1, 200	3, 600 1926
Biblioteca Nacional de México.	do.	1857	M. Mestre Ghigliazza.	J. B. Iguiniz	800, 000	5, 000	65, 860 1923
PANAMA							
Biblioteca "Colón"	Panama	1892	T. F. Goti	M. Lasso S.	10, 500	300	20, 400 1926
PARAGUAY							
Biblioteca Nacional de Paraguay.	Asunción	1902	J. Godoi	R. Godoi	12, 000	120	1, 300 1923
PERU							
Biblioteca de la Universidad de Lima.	Lima	1551	L. Varela Orbegoso		47, 000	2, 000	60, 000 1926
Biblioteca de la Universidad del Cuzco.	Cuzco	1692		J. H. Saldivar	9, 000	500	2, 000 1926
Biblioteca de la Universidad Mayor de San Marcos.	Lima	1898	U. A. Revoredo	U. A. Revoredo	25, 000	300	----- 1922
Biblioteca Nacional de Lima.	do.	1822	C. A. Romero		62, 000	2, 000	24, 000 1926
Biblioteca Popular de Cajamarca.	Cajamarca	1891	V. Pita	G. Pita	-----	-----	-----
SALVADOR							
Biblioteca Nacional	San Salvador	1886	A. Ambrogi		14, 500	2, 500	20, 000 1926

STATISTICAL TABLE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES—continued

Country and name of library	Place	Date established	Director	Librarian	Number of volumes and pamphlets	Average number of yearly additions	Average number of readers per year	Date of report
URUGUAY								
Biblioteca del Archivo y Museo Histórico Nacional.	Montevideo.	1910	T. Manacorda	S. Modernell Irigoyen.	9,500	250	2,000	1922
Biblioteca del Club Católico de Montevideo.	do	1880		G. M. Arnas	3,825	250	3,000	1926
Biblioteca Facultad de Derecho.	do	1885	J. J. Amézaga	E. Henón	47,093	3,472	19,589	1926
Biblioteca Nacional.	do	1816	A. Scarone	A. Scarone	100,000	60,000	44,000	1926
Biblioteca Popular del Consejo Auxiliar de la Unión.	do	1922	J. P. Raissignier	R. Mariano	2,500	300	650	1926
VENEZUELA								
Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia.	Caracas	1889	L. Vallenilla Lanz	V. Dávila	12,000	200		1926
Biblioteca de la Academia Venezolana correspondiente de la Real Española.	do	1887	J. de Dios Méndez y Mendoza.	J. R. Ayala	2,566			1926
Biblioteca de la Universidad de los Andes.	Mérida	1794	H. G. Bernal	A. Justo Silva	3,515	144	3,150	1922
Biblioteca del Congreso.	Caracas	1915	F. Tisneuer Arraiz	F. Tisneuer Arraiz	5,000	300		1923
Biblioteca Nacional	do	1874	J. E. Machado		60,000	1,000	36,000	1926

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Libraries for which statistics are not yet available

ARGENTINA

AVELLANEDA

Biblioteca Bernardino Rivadavia.
 Biblioteca de "Los Estudiantes."
 Biblioteca del Partido Socialista.
 Biblioteca del Pueblo Unido.
 Biblioteca Mariano Moreno.
 Biblioteca Municipal.

BUENOS AIRES

Biblioteca de la Asociación Bernardino Rivadavia.
 Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales.
 Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina.
 Biblioteca de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras.
 Biblioteca de la Nación.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad Luz.
 Biblioteca de Policía.
 Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional.
 Biblioteca del Consejo de Educación.
 Biblioteca del Jockey Club.
 Biblioteca del Museo Mitre.
 Biblioteca Jurídica Argentina.
 Biblioteca "Mariana Chertkoff."
 Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros.
 Biblioteca Nacional de Marina.
 Biblioteca Obrera.
 Biblioteca Sarmiento.

CÓRDOBA

Biblioteca de la Legislatura.
 Biblioteca de las Facultades de Derecho, Medicina, e Ingeniería.
 Biblioteca "General Paz."
 Biblioteca "Vélez Sarsfield."

LA PLATA

Biblioteca Ateneo Estudiantil.
 Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho.
 Biblioteca del Museo.
 Biblioteca Martín Iraola.
 Biblioteca Mendelssohn.
 Biblioteca Obrera.
 Biblioteca Sarmiento.
 Biblioteca Tipográfica.
 Biblioteca V. Serras Prats.

ROSARIO

Biblioteca del Consejo Nacional de Mujeres.
 Biblioteca Mariano Moreno.
 Biblioteca Pública de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas.

SANTA FÉ

Biblioteca de la Asociación de Empleados Públicos de la Provincia.
 Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad Cosmopolita de S. Mutuos.
 Biblioteca de la Universidad del Litoral.
 Biblioteca "Emilio Zola."
 Biblioteca Popular Monteagudo.

TUCUMÁN

Biblioteca Alberdi.
 Biblioteca del Círculo del Magisterio.
 Biblioteca Sarmiento.

BOLIVIA

LA PAZ

Biblioteca de la Academia Aymará.
 Biblioteca de la Compañía de Jesús.
 Biblioteca de la Oficina de Estadística y Propaganda.
 Biblioteca de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración y Estadística.
 Biblioteca de la Recoleta.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geográfica.
 Biblioteca de la Universidad.
 Biblioteca de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés.
 Biblioteca del "Centro Militar."
 Biblioteca del Colegio de Abogados.
 Biblioteca del Convento de San Francisco.
 Biblioteca del Museo Nacional.
 Biblioteca y Museo Pedagógicos.

SUCRE

Biblioteca Arana.
 Biblioteca de la Escuela Normal de la República.
 Biblioteca de la Excelentísima Corte Suprema de Justicia.

Biblioteca de la Recoleta.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geográfica Sucre.
 Biblioteca de la Universidad de San Francisco Xavier.
 Biblioteca de San Felipe Neri.
 Biblioteca del Colegio Nacional Junín.
 Biblioteca del Instituto Médico Sucre.
 Biblioteca "Gabriel René Moreno."
 Biblioteca Iturricha.
 Biblioteca "O. Ernesto Rück."
 Biblioteca Pública.

BRAZIL

BAHIA

Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Medicina da Bahia.
 Bibliotheca do Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura.

GRANJA

Bibliotheca do Gabinete de Leitura.

RECIFE

Bibliotheca de Gayama.
 Bibliotheca de Nazareth.
 Bibliotheca de Pau d'Atho.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Bibliotheca da Associação dos Empregados no Commercio.
 Bibliotheca da Camara dos Deputados.
 Bibliotheca da Escola Militar.
 Bibliotheca da Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes.
 Bibliotheca da Escola Polytechnica.
 Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Direito.
 Bibliotheca da Sociedade de Geographia do Rio de Janeiro.
 Bibliotheca da União Catholica Brasileira.
 Bibliotheca do Club Germania.
 Bibliotheca do Club Militar.
 Bibliotheca do Club Naval.
 Bibliotheca do Conselho Municipal.
 Bibliotheca do Convento do Carmo.
 Bibliotheca do Departamento Nacional de Saúde Publica.
 Bibliotheca do Exercito.
 Bibliotheca do Externato do Collegio Pedro II.
 Bibliotheca do Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros.

Bibliotheca do Instituto Nacional de Musica.
 Bibliotheca do Internato do Collegio Pedro II.
 Bibliotheca do Jardim Botânico.
 Bibliotheca do Museu Nacional.
 Bibliotheca do Supremo Tribunal Federal.
 Bibliotheca do Supremo Tribunal Militar.
 Bibliotheca Fluminense.
 Bibliotheca Municipal.
 Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro.
 Bibliotheca Popular.

SÃO PAULO

Bibliotheca da Camara Municipal.
 Bibliotheca da Escola Polytechnica.
 Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Direito.
 Bibliotheca da Força Publica.
 Bibliotheca da Secretaria de Agricultura.
 Bibliotheca do Museu do Estado.

SOBRAL

Bibliotheca do Gabinete de Leitura.

VIÇOSA

Bibliotheca do Gabinete de Leitura.

CHILE

CAUQUENES

Biblioteca del Liceo de Hombres de Cauquenes.

CONCEPCIÓN

Biblioteca Pública de Concepción.

COPIAPÓ

Biblioteca del Liceo de Hombres de Copiapó.

LA SERENA

Biblioteca del Liceo de Hombres de La Serena.

SANTIAGO

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Derecho.
 Biblioteca de la Recoleta Dominica.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril.
 Biblioteca de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería.

Biblioteca del Instituto Pedagógico.
Biblioteca del Seminario Conciliar.

TALCA

Biblioteca del Liceo de Hombres de Talca.

VALPARAÍSO

Biblioteca Pública de Valparaíso (Severin).

COLOMBIA

BOGOTÁ

Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de Historia.
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho.
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina.
Biblioteca del Gimnasio Moderno.
Biblioteca del Seminario Conciliar.
Biblioteca "Jorge Pombo."

COSTA RICA

SAN JOSÉ

Biblioteca de la Corte Suprema de Justicia.
Biblioteca del Colegio de Señoritas.
Biblioteca del Liceo de Costa Rica.

CUBA

HABANA

Biblioteca de la Asociación de Dependientes.
Biblioteca de la Gran Logia.
Biblioteca del Centro Asturiano.
Biblioteca del Centro Balear.
Biblioteca del Centro Valenciano.
Biblioteca del Centro Vasco.
Biblioteca del Círculo Médico.
Biblioteca del Club Atenas.
Biblioteca del Ejército.
Biblioteca Municipal.
British Club Library.

MATANZAS

Biblioteca de la Colonia Española.
Biblioteca de la Institución Luz y Caballero.
Biblioteca del Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza.

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL

Biblioteca Amador Baquerizo.
Biblioteca de Autores Nacionales.
Biblioteca de la Asociación Escuela de Medicina y la de Derecho.
Biblioteca del Colegio Vicente Roca-fuerte.
Biblioteca González Rubio.

QUITO

Biblioteca de la Universidad Central.
Biblioteca de Relaciones Exteriores.
Biblioteca del Clero.
Biblioteca del Colegio Mejía.
Biblioteca Municipal.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY

Biblioteca Nacional del Partido Liberal Federalista.

QUEZALTENANGO

Biblioteca Pública.

MEXICO

MEXICO CITY

Biblioteca de la Sociedad "Antonio Alzate."
Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geográfica y Estadística.

PANAMA

AGUADULCE

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Aguadulce.

ANTÓN

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Antón.

BOCAS DEL TORO

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Bocas del Toro.

CHITRÉ

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Chitré.

CHORRERA

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de la Chorrera.

COLÓN

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Colón.

DARIÉN

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de La Palma.

DAVID

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de David.

LAS LAJAS

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Remedios.

LAS TABLAS

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Las Tablas.

NOMBRE DE DIOS

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Nombre de Dios.

OCÚ

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Pesé.

PANAMÁ

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios.

Biblioteca de la Escuela Normal de Institutoras.

Biblioteca de la Escuela Profesional.

Biblioteca del Centro Escolar Manuel Amador Guerrero.

Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional de Panamá.

PENONOMÉ

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Penonomé.

SAN FRANCISCO

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de San Francisco.

SANTIAGO

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Santiago.

SONÁ

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Soná.

TABOGA

Biblioteca Escolar Popular de Taboga.

PARAGUAY

ASUNCIÓN

Biblioteca Americana.

PERU

LIMA

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Ingenieros.

Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina.

Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geográfica.

Biblioteca del Club de la Unión.

Biblioteca del Instituto Histórico.

Biblioteca Municipal.

Biblioteca Obrera.

SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR

Biblioteca Municipal.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO

Biblioteca de Arquitectura, Universidad de Montevideo.

Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ingeniería.

Biblioteca de la Facultad de Medicina.

Biblioteca de la Sección de Enseñanza Secundaria.

Biblioteca de los Maestros.

Biblioteca del Ateneo de Montevideo.

Biblioteca del Círculo de la Prensa.

Biblioteca Municipal.

VENEZUELA

CARACAS

Biblioteca de la Academia de la Lengua.

Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de Medicina.

Biblioteca de la Alta Corte Federal.

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Derecho.

Biblioteca de la Universidad Central de Venezuela.

Biblioteca del Arzobispado.

Biblioteca del Club Venezuela.

Biblioteca del Colegio de Abogados.

Biblioteca del Colegio de Ingenieros.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES PLANS PROGRAM FOR 1928¹ ∴ ∴

UNUSUAL interest from the Pan American standpoint attaches to the meeting of the executive committee of the board of governors, League of Red Cross Societies, held at headquarters in Paris, September 30 and October 1 last. Of the 11 members present on that occasion three were Latin Americans: Señor E. J. Conill of the Cuban Red Cross, one of the vice chairmen; Professor Calderón of the Colombian Red Cross; and Señor Pani of the Mexican society.

After discussing and taking action upon a full report on the international Red Cross situation—which for lack of space can not be given here, notwithstanding its importance—and the reports of the secretariat for the period ending September 30, 1927, the committee approved a further report presented by the secretary general regarding the proposed activities of the secretariat in 1928, outlined as follows:

The attention of the secretariat during the coming year should be concentrated more particularly upon closer and more effective collaboration with the national societies in carrying out activities already undertaken or planned by the latter. With this end in view, the executive committee has authorized the secretary general's proposal for a reorganization of the secretary general's office. This office, as from October 1, is divided into three bureaus—a bureau of general affairs, a Pan American bureau, and an administrative bureau.

The Pan American bureau, for the English, Spanish, and Portuguese speaking societies of America, and the bureau of general affairs for all other Red Cross Societies, will be especially charged with the study of problems of general interest to Red Cross Societies which lie outside the purview of the different technical divisions. These bureaus will work in close contact with the publication service and with the propaganda service, and will aim at collaborating with national societies, particularly in regard to such measures as the latter may contemplate for strengthening their membership and increasing the resources at their disposal.

¹ Condensed from League of Red Cross Societies Information Bulletin, Paris, Oct. 15, 1927.

Special efforts will be made by the secretary general's office during 1928 to secure the recognition of Red Cross Societies in the relatively few countries where the necessary formalities for this purpose have not yet been carried out. It is also intended that plans should be carefully worked out for more effective cooperation than has been possible in the past between the league secretariat and the Latin American Red Cross Societies.

The propaganda service, while continuing its present activities, will concentrate more particularly upon the study of available propaganda material, with special reference to the material organization connected with the arrangement of "Red Cross Weeks" or "Red Cross Days" by national societies. It is hoped that the study of this question will progress sufficiently during the course of the year to allow of the publication of a summary of the special methods employed in this connection in the different countries. Other studies of a general character will be undertaken with a view to the eventual publication of the general system of internal organization of the different national societies and the methods used by them, apart from the institution of special Red Cross Weeks or Days, for the purpose of raising funds. Plans in connection with the proposed production of a Red Cross propaganda film were also submitted to the executive committee, and approved.

In regard to nursing, the plans sanctioned contemplate the introduction of certain improvements in the international nursing courses in London and the arrangement for the summer of 1928 of a "refresher course" for graduates of the international courses. The execution of this project has been made possible by a special grant from the American Red Cross for which the executive committee voted a hearty resolution of thanks, as also for its continuous support of the Junior Red Cross activities of certain European societies.

The nursing division intends to make a detailed study of the nursing services afforded by the different national Red Cross Societies, and cherishes the hope that in 1929 it may be found desirable to convoke a conference of the directors of such services for the purpose of comparing methods and discussing the technical questions of special interest to these services. In all this work close relations will, of course, be maintained with the International Council of Nurses.

The Junior Red Cross division has been authorized to continue its activities as in the past. Its plans include the publication in 1928 of an illustrated Red Cross manual and of new Junior Red Cross posters. Special attention will be given to the study of international school correspondence methods, with a view to the convocation at a later date of a special conference to discuss the different problems presented by this important Red Cross activity. The division will continue to

keep in close touch with modern educational movements and will be represented at educational conferences at which questions affecting the Junior Red Cross are tabled for discussion. It is also proposed to give special attention to plans for a further development of the Junior Red Cross in the Latin American countries and to assist a number of individual societies in putting into effect Junior projects in which they have expressed particular interest. The special subvention furnished by the American Red Cross for the furtherance of the Junior Red Cross movement in certain European countries will be administered by the Junior Red Cross division as in the past. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund having intimated that it will not be able during 1928 to provide any subvention to the League for Junior Red Cross purposes, the possibilities of obtaining support from other sources will be explored.

The emigration division of Red Cross work will continue its study of migration problems in collaboration with other organizations concerned with these questions, and the results of its investigations will be made available in due course to the national Red Cross Societies interested.

The league secretariat has been authorized by a special resolution of the executive committee to participate actively in the organization of the Social Service Fortnight which is to be held in Paris in July, 1928. Dr. René Sand, technical counsellor, will act as secretary general of the Social Service Conference and as one of the secretaries general of the Child Welfare Congress.

At the meeting on October 1 Mr. van Slooten Azn, on behalf of the finance committee, presented the report of that committee, which was adopted by the executive committee. This report gave approval to the administration of the league's financial affairs during 1927, and the executive committee's resolution gave authority for continuing that administration on the same lines for the remainder of the year. The finance committee further reported in favor of the league's acquiring, by purchase or construction, a house in Paris as a permanent headquarters, and the executive committee instructed the secretariat to investigate possibilities in this direction.

The budget for 1928, as approved by the finance committee and adopted by the executive committee, envisages a total expenditure for the general purposes of the league of a sum of \$225,000 and of special funds to the amount of \$50,000.

Further resolutions authorize the undertaking of two missions of outstanding importance. It is hoped to obtain from the British Red Cross the loan of the services of Brig. Gen. H. B. Champain, secretary general of that society, to undertake visits, on the league's behalf, to the Red Cross Societies of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa which no representative of the league has hitherto had

occasion to visit; and the chief of the Pan American Bureau will visit those Central and South American countries whose Red Cross Societies have not as yet been visited by a league representative, or whose Red Cross committees, provisionally formed, have not yet completed the formalities necessary to obtain international recognition. It is expected that Mr. Larrosa, the chief of the Pan American bureau, will at the same time visit Habana during the sessions of the Sixth International Conference of American States in January, 1928, where, with Mr. Conill, vice chairman of the board of governors, he will establish contact with the respective national delegations of this conference, on the agenda of which the question of Red Cross activities on the American continent occupies a prominent place. It is anticipated that, following this conference and the return of Mr. Larrosa from his visit to Central and South America, a special subcommittee consisting of Mr. Conill and Professor Calderón, in consultation with the Pan American Bureau, should formulate, for submission to the executive committee, plans covering the league's collaboration with Latin American societies during the coming year.

From these and other plans in hand or under way it may be confidently expected that 1928, with respect to the enlargement of Red Cross work, particularly in Latin America, will be a "banner" year.

VENEZUELA'S MOST FAMOUS THERMO-MIN- ERAL SPRINGS ∴ ∴ ∴

MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL NOTES

IN San Juan de los Morros, State of Aragua, Venezuela, there are thermomineral springs of prehistoric fame whose empiric reputation has of late been reaffirmed through the chemical analysis of their waters by several well-known physicians and chemists. Among these may be mentioned the two able studies by Dr. Luis G. Blanc, of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and Dr. G. Delgado Palacios, head of the chemical laboratory in the central office of the Venezuelan National Department of Health, on which the following account is largely based.

The several virtues of the sulphur springs at San Juan de los Morros were so well appreciated in pre-Columbian times that the

Cacique Indians disputed their possession as a rare treasure. During the past century they have been visited by many distinguished explorers, among whom were Baron von Humboldt, Boussingault, Karsten, Ernst, and Vicente Marcano who, attracted by the strange geological formation in which these springs are located, investigated the chemical and therapeutic properties of the waters supplied. Moreover, reports of the numerous cures effected by their use have been so widespread that large numbers of people from the most remote points of the Republic come to the Morros de San Juan in search of the health which they have failed to find elsewhere.

A two hours' ride over the 36 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 miles) of well-constructed railroad, considered a daring engineering feat, brings the traveler from the port of La Guaira to Caracas, and



THE HOTEL AT SAN JUAN DE LOS MORROS, VENEZUELA

Modern hostelry at the famous hot sulphur springs of Venezuela. This resort, within convenient reach of La Guaira and Caracas by railroad and motor highway, boasts a temperate and healthful climate

from the Valley of Caracas, situated to the south of the coastal range at an altitude of from 850 to 1,050 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) above sea level, with a pleasant and healthful climate, direct communication may be made by train to the point on the Valencia line which is connected by an automobile highway with Los Morros. There is also a splendid macadam highway leading up from La Guaira to the hot springs.

The Morros de San Juan consist of a series of peaks the largest of which, more or less vertical and shaped like an obelisk, rises to an altitude of 1,015 meters above sea level. It is composed of masses of yellow marble covered by dense vegetation the intense verdure and variety of which are in strong contrast with the yellow slopes and peaks they clothe.

At the base and toward the east side of the Morros are a series of five small hills called "Los Morritos," (the little Morros) which are formed of the same marble, have the same cavernous structure, and are as thickly forested as Los Morros. It is at the foot of these hills that the hot mineral spring of San Juan de los Morros gushes forth with a flow of 164,500 liters (liter equals 1.06 quarts) per day or 1.9 liters per second. To the east of the Morros de San Juan, at a distance of 20 kilometers, are the sulphur springs of the Morros de San Sebastián and, farther on in the same direction, the Morros de la Santa Cruz and the Guarume hot springs.

The Morros de San Juan springs form a great transparent pool 6 by 13.5 meters with a depth varying from 1.50 to 2.14 meters,



THE MORROS, FROM THE PORCH OF THE HOTEL

The Morros de San Juan consist of several peaks, the highest of which rises to an altitude of 3,300 feet

the bottom of which is covered by thick black mud, streaked in spots with various colors, ranging from pale yellow to dark blue. Brought to the surface, this mud, which is reputed to possess curative virtues, turns perfectly black.

On approaching the pool one detects the presence of hydrogen-sulphite, an odor which causes the people who live near by to call it the pool of "stinking water." To the taste, however, it is noticeably sweet, leaving an itching sensation on the tongue and lips which together with a slightly bitter and metallic flavor often lasts several minutes.

During recent years General Juan Vicente Gómez, Constitutional President of Venezuela, has arranged for the construction of modernly appointed baths and a high-class hotel at San Juan de los Morros

which has already become a popular resort visited by Venezuelans and foreigners alike.

The pool or tank is now located within the bathhouse, being raised slightly above the individual baths. These latter, which are 32 in number, are in separate rooms, are of sufficient size to contain 800 liters of water, and have been equipped with everything needed to make the operation of bathing both comfortable and pleasant.

The greater part of the water is of a distinctly bluish color, the temperature in the outermost circle of the pool being 32° C. (89.6° F.), and in the center near the pipe which feeds the baths, 33° C. (91.4° F.) at the surface, and 37° C. (98.66° F.) at the bottom, where the water and gases gush forth. At the beginning of the last century Baron von Humboldt, who was the first to test the temperature of these waters, found them to be 31.3° C. (88.34° F.); 50 years later Karsten found it to be 36.30° C. (97.34° F.). In contact with this water the skin becomes softened and feels as if it had been rubbed with soap.

The hotel, which is 150 meters distant from the spring, is a splendid modern building, simple in design yet spacious. From its terraces and dining rooms one may enjoy the stupendous spectacle of the Morros as a whole which, as Miguel Tejera very well said, "resemble the ruins of an immense Gothic cathedral of which only the high towers and pointed spires remain." Here guests find everything needed for their comfort and enjoyment, including an excellent cuisine. The water served in the hotel comes from the purest bicarbonate sodium-calciide springs and, issuing from the rocks at the base of the Morros, is conveyed through impermeable iron pipes to the hotel table itself.

A modern country park with picturesque suspension bridges over the stream which flows a short distance from the hotel has recently been laid out, and everywhere enchanting views greet the eye. Tennis courts, golf links, and a swimming pool with every possible accommodation have been provided for the enjoyment of the guests. Dances are held nightly and moving pictures shown. Both private and public telephone service with the principal cities of the Republic is also available.

The atmospheric conditions in the San Juan Valley are ideal for a temperate and healthful climate. Barometer readings record but slight changes in the atmospheric pressure at various hours of the day—two or three millimeters of mercury at most—while the normal mean temperature is 28° C. (82.4° F.) with a minimum of 18° C. (64.4° F.) and a maximum of 33° C. (91.4° F.)

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL COOPERATION WITH MEXICO :: :: :: :: ::

FOREMOST among the institutions sponsoring intellectual cooperation with Mexico is Pomona College, at Claremont, Calif. Seven years ago Pomona organized an annual conference of the "Friends of the Mexicans." Originally confined to teachers interested in Mexican child and adult education, the scope of its work has widened until it covers practically all problems pertaining to the Spanish-speaking population of the United States. Under the able leadership of Mr. James H. Batten, director of the department of regional service of Pomona, the conference has not allowed itself to foster any type of propaganda, nor has it sought to function as an "uplift" movement in the generally recognized sense of the term. It annually brings together educators, social workers, agriculturists, and others who discuss from the standpoint of practical men and women the mutual interests of the American and the Mexican in the Southwest. Out of the conference have grown movements toward better housing, better sanitation, better school facilities, and better understanding of the Mexican temperament and character.

The 1927 conference was held at Pomona College on November 11 and 12. The topics selected for special consideration show the extensive field that the meetings of to-day are covering. They include "Housing and sanitation," "Welfare work among Mexicans," "The Mexican immigrant," "The Mexican and American citizenship." Several addresses delivered by experts on the above topics were followed by discussions under selected leaders. In the evenings entertainment was provided in the form of a musical fiesta consisting of native songs and dances in costume by 40 Mexican artists and speeches by Mr. F. A. Pesqueira, consul of Mexico in Los Angeles, and others. In the same building with the conference there was an exhibit of Mexican art and handiwork and one of model housing projects and welfare and settlement houses, with data concerning their work.

Several resolutions were passed by the conference, one of which recommends the appointment by the Governments of the United States and Mexico of a joint commission on emigration and immigra-

tion, to make a thorough study of these questions and to recommend to the two Governments intelligent and equitable legislation. Another resolution provided for the appointment of local research committees, to make a thorough study of the situation of the Mexican population, especially as to methods for the control of seasonal Mexican labor, to study successful efforts for better housing of Mexican families, and to suggest minimum standards of wholesome housing and sanitation for Mexican workers.

One of the most important developments from these conferences has been the inauguration in 1926 of a plan whereby summer-school students are exchanged by Pomona College and Mexico. Through the cooperation of Mr. F. A. Pesqueira, the governors of the States of Baja California and Sonora gave financial aid to 15 Mexican teachers of those States, so that they might study English and educational methods at the Pomona College summer school. In time, Pomona hopes to extend this work to Central and South America.

An exchange was also arranged with the University of Mexico by which two students went to Pomona, while two Pomona students attended the summer school in Mexico City. Upon their return to Pomona these students gave an enthusiastic account of their experiences in Mexico. Extracts from their letters to the college show that they were deeply impressed with the value of this plan. One student says, "I have often stated, on being asked what my estimate was of the value of my summer in Mexico, that it was worth at least a year in college. I feel that I gained as much cultural enrichment, as much general understanding of the world, as much actual knowledge, and, finally, as much pleasure as I would have obtained or could have obtained from a year at any educational institution in this country. Through my experiences during the summer I was enabled to know a people other than my own, and in a measure understand them. A new field of interest was created for me. All things and events which pertain to Mexico are now of a live general interest to me because of the time that I spent in studying first hand the conditions of the country. In fact, my interest is so great that I am keenly anticipating a return to Mexico City in the near future." Another student writes, "I think that the value of these exchanges lies in the formation of a group of students intensely interested in Mexico and eager to correct prejudices concerning the country across the border. There is so much that is worth while in Mexico that it seems to me it is the duty of the college to bring these things to the attention of its students, especially since we are so close to the border, and Spanish receives so much attention in the departments of foreign languages."

Another development of the conference of "Friends of the Mexicans" has been the organization of a travel committee at Pomona College, under whose auspices a combined vacation and study tour to Mexico City was conducted in 1927. Although some of the members of the party did not know Spanish, they enjoyed the trip very much and found it extremely profitable.

Because of this spirit of cooperation, Pomona has won a high place in the esteem of Mexican educators, who are cooperating in every way possible with her plans. Furthermore, such close contact with Mexico places Pomona in a unique position among the colleges of the United States. The presence of the Mexican group at the summer school and the special opportunities offered for the study of the history and literature of Mexico and of the Spanish language are bringing to Pomona students from all over the United States who have an interest in Mexico and in Latin America.

LATIN AMERICA EXPERI- MENTS IN SILK CULTURE

IN view of the constant succession of crises in the agricultural countries of the world, particularly in those limited to one or two products, any initiative looking toward the introduction of new staples, such as silk culture, for example, commands immediate and close attention on the part of national and international authorities in industrial economy.

Among the staple industries of the world few rank higher than that of silk culture, the related textile industries of which, in the United States alone, call for yearly imports of from \$300,000,000 to \$475,000,000 worth of raw silk, and occupy a place in the foremost rank as sources of national and individual prosperity.

The efforts which from time to time have been made to introduce silk culture into the United States have been consistently unsuccessful, due partly to unfavorable climatic conditions and, to a much greater degree, to the high price of labor.

These drawbacks do not, however, apply to extensive regions in several of the Latin American Republics, notably, Cuba, Panama, Brazil, and Nicaragua, in each of which interesting experiments in silk culture are now being carried on with considerable promise of eventual success.

In Cuba, where the world decline in the price of sugar is a matter of constant national concern, the experiment is taking practical



Courtesy of the Panama Times

OSIGIAN GRAFTED MULBERRY TREES IN NICARAGUA

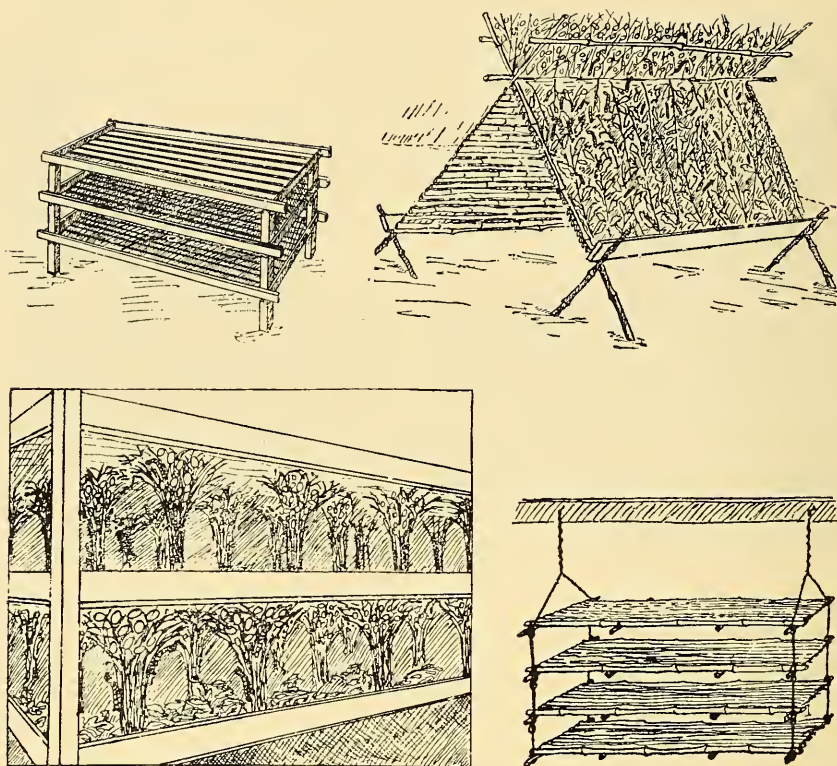
Note the height of these five-month old-trees. In European countries a mulberry tree requires five years to attain equal growth



Courtesy of the Panama Times

AN EXHIBIT OF NICARAGUAN GROWN COCOONS

The first crop of cocoons from various parts of the Republic, as a result of the introduction of silkworm culture by Dr. Vartan K. Osigian, who comes of an Armenian family which has been engaged in the silk industry for seven centuries. The natives of Nicaragua learn the details of the business very quickly, and find the employment both interesting and remunerative.



HOMEMADE APPARATUS USED IN SILKWORM RAISING IN BRAZIL

Upper left: Trays constructed of wooden slats and wire netting raised one above the other on rough frames about 15 to 18 inches apart. The feet of this apparatus should be set in vessels containing water to prevent damage by ants and rats. Upper right: After the hatching of the silkworms the frames are utilized as feeding trays on which the mulberry branches and leaves are placed. Lower left: Frame showing the tufts of mulberry leaves which the adult worms climb without difficulty to make their cocoons. Lower right: A type of hanging frame suspended from the ceiling

shape under the patronage of President Machado, the Secretary of Agriculture, and Doctor de Pamphilis, the latter an Italian authority of international reputation, the southern slopes of the mountains in the Province of Pinar del Rio having been recommended as suitable sites for the silkworm's permanent home in Cuba. It is hoped that within comparatively few years Cuba will be able to supply the spindles of the United States with a better quality of raw silk than is now imported from China and Japan, at a price as low as now paid, if not lower.

Then there is the very practical experiment initiated recently in Panamá by a national company, apparently well supplied with capital, to establish the silk industry in that Republic, beginning with the planting of mulberry groves and the raising of silkworms through each successive stage to the crude silk. The moving spirit of

YOUNG SILKWORMS

Ten-day-old silkworms feeding on
a mulberry leaf



Courtesy of the Silk Association of America



Courtesy of the Silk Association of America

ADULT SILKWORM

A full-grown silkworm, natural size. Note the nine breathing holes along the entire length of the body

this experiment is Dr. Vartan K. Osigian, who previously initiated a similar experiment in Nicaragua.

The experiment in Nicaragua has proved beyond question that the mulberry tree can be grown and the silkworm raised at a reasonable profit in that country. Moreover, the Osigian Silk Co. has proved that silk can be manufactured in Nicaragua for national and external consumption. Doctor Osigian, the president of this company, an Armenian by birth and a citizen of the United States by naturalization, comes of a family which for seven centuries has

been devoted to the silk industry, from the egg "seed" to the finished product from the loom.

The climate of Nicaragua seems to be especially propitious for the production of the mulberry tree and the culture of the silkworm, trees five months after planting attaining a development which, in Europe, would require as many years.

The business of raising silkworms, which is largely an individual house or cottage occupation, has been very quickly learned by the Nicaraguan country people, who find it both interesting and remunerative. In a recent exhibition of the Osgian Silk Co. products, a



Courtesy of the Silk Association of America

GROUP OF COCOONS SPUN IN "BRUSH"

very creditable collection of unusually fine cocoons, produced by women in various parts of Nicaragua, was shown.

It is in Brazil, however, that silk culture experimentation is being taken most seriously. Among the various experimentation centers, that conducted by the *Sociedade Anonyma Industrias de Seda* at Campinas in the State of São Paulo is undoubtedly the most comprehensive, in both equipment and instruction. This society, which engages to purchase all cocoons available at the highest market prices, furnishes free of charge the following material:

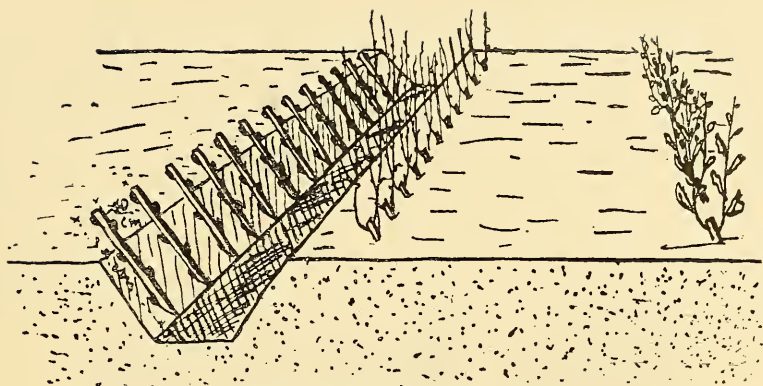
1. Mulberry seedlings of the best quality, in quantities varying according to the amount of labor available and the space to be devoted to silkworm raising.

2. Eggs of silkworms already acclimated in Brazil and carefully selected at the Institute de Sericultura at Campinas, are distributed from September to March.

3. All technical and agricultural information necessary for silkworm farming.

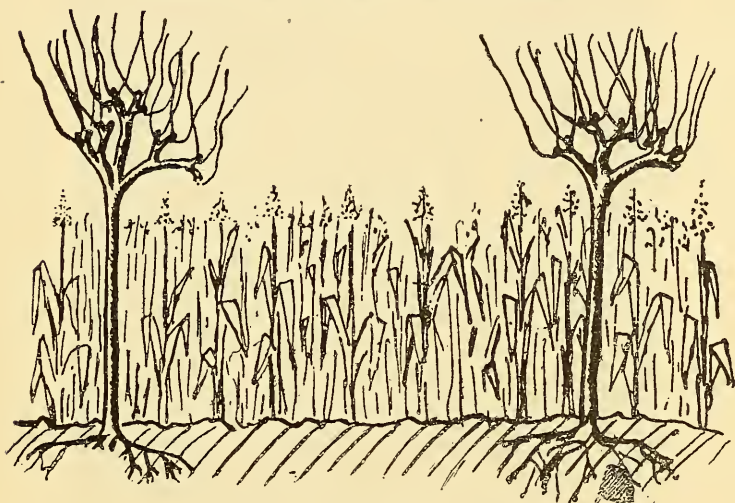
The constant extension of silkworm raising in Brazil is strongly recommended for the following reasons, based on numerous experiments at the Silkworm Institute at Campinas and by many Brazilian silkworm farmers who have effected numerous mulberry cuttings in the last few years:

The facility with which the hardy native mulberry tree can be cultivated and its rapid growth furnishing a constant supply of



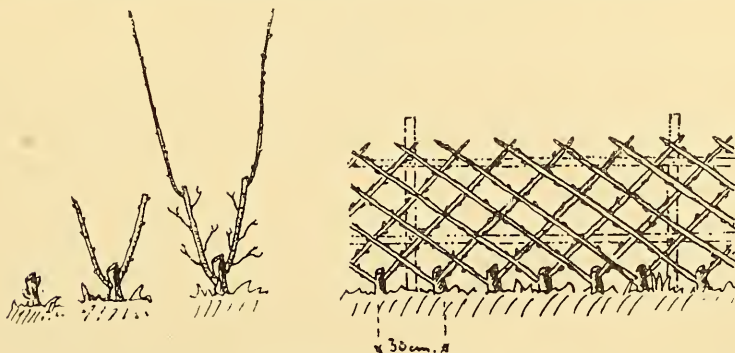
NURSERY OF MULBERRY PLANTS

Showing the method of planting the cuttings in Brazil



SPACING OF MULBERRY PLANTS

The distance between plants should be from 5 to 10 meters, or more. When the trunks have reached a height of 1 to 2 meters the land between can be utilized for other crops, as depicted here



A LIVE FENCE OR HEDGE

When the mulberry trees are planted at intervals of from 30 to 50 cm. the branches can be trained to overlap, forming a "live" fence or trellis

healthy leaves for the sustenance of the silkworms. The mulberry tree may also be planted as live fences or hedges, as a shade and ornamental tree, and to replace fence-posts. It also furnishes good timber and its leaves are an excellent food for cattle;

The favorable climatic conditions of Brazil which permit a number of hatchings during the year;

The ease with which the silkworm is raised, since the work may be carried on by women, old men and children not otherwise occupied;



EXHIBIT OF SILK FLOWERS SPUN AND WOVEN FROM
COCOONS RAISED IN NICARAGUA

In case of the inevitable losses attendant upon single crop raising, the farmer may within the short space of 30 to 45 days find a new source of income capable of compensating him at least in part for the losses suffered;

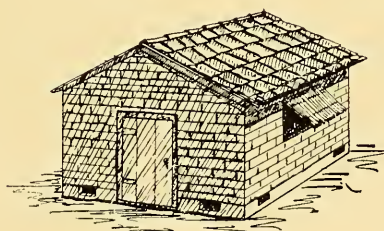
The small amount of capital required for the planting of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms.

It should be noted, moreover, that one person, either a woman or a child, can raise 15 grams of eggs, from which it is possible to obtain 30 kilos of cocoons, the profit from which would be 300 milreis. The present price of 8 to 10 milreis for a kilo of young cocoons is for the commercial type; that is, in perfect condition. As it is very easy to

obtain 6 hatchings a year, a total return of 1,800 milreis is entirely feasible. Naturally, with larger quantities of leaves and a larger amount of labor, more eggs could be raised, with proportionally greater profit, the labor consisting principally in special attention to the worms during the last week of the hatching.

The *Sociedade Anonyma* also gives complete and detailed information as to best soils, locations, and exposures for young mulberry plantations, including fertilizers, both natural and commercial; instruction as to selection of seed and methods of multiplication by grafting and by cuttings; together with best methods of pruning and cutting, both for "form" and yield of leaves. Nor are insect enemies and their control neglected. Of all the instruction given, the most practical is, perhaps, that relating to the simple apparatus required by the silkworm culturist, most of which is homemade, as may be seen by the illustrations in this article.

In conclusion, no thoughtful person who has first-hand information as to the widespread experimentation in the countries named, more particularly in Brazil, can fail to be impressed by the enormous possibilities and implications of this potential new American industry.



SMALL HOUSE FOR SILKWORM
RAISING

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—*The Review of the River Plate* for October 21, 1927, gives the following information in regard to the extension of the Great Southern Railway of Argentina:

The general extension plans of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway comprise the construction of 960 kilometers of new line (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), including the 350 kilometers already being built, as follows: (1) From San Vicente station to the town of San Vicente; (2) from Napaleufu to Loberia; and (3) from Azul to Dorrego. The Napaleufu-Loberia extension will bring immediate benefit to no less than 90,000 hectares of very fertile country in the Province of Buenos Aires good for grain and potatoes. Growers were formerly 30 kilometers from the nearest railway but will now have their haulage much reduced and also be brought into direct communication with the port of Quequen. The Azul-Dorrego line will benefit settlers in an area of about 30,000 hectares. The additional lines for which the Southern Railway has applied for concessions are the following: Miramar to Pieres, 74 kilometers; Necochea to Energia, 61 kilometers; Carhue to Rivera, 50 kilometers; and Darwin to Patagones, 300 kilometers.

Other proposed extensions for which Government sanction has not yet been requested include 57 kilometers of line from Orense to Copetones and 65 kilometers from Tres Arroyos to Claromeco. Claromeco, which is 30 kilometers distant from the nearest inland railway station, at Copetones, is a point on the Atlantic coast about midway between Necochea and Bahía Blanca, a stretch of coast at present nowhere reached by railway. The extensions planned comprise a mileage equivalent to slightly more than 10 per cent of the existing mileage of the Southern Railway.

AREA PLANTED TO CEREALS.—On October 21, 1927, the General Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture furnished the following estimates of total cereal plantings:

Plantings in Provinces and Territories

Province or Territory	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye	Birdseed
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Buenos Aires.....	3, 119, 000	600, 000	986, 000	293, 800	115, 400	23, 200
Santa Fe.....	892, 000	960, 000	44, 700	38, 500	19, 400	2, 000
Cordoba.....	2, 247, 000	420, 000	62, 600	43, 400	59, 300	9, 000
Entre Rios.....	465, 000	668, 000	100, 000	5, 000	400	700
San Luis.....	73, 000	1, 200	2, 100	1, 000	28, 100	100
Santiago del Estero...	23, 000	22, 800	1, 100	1, 000	5, 000	-----
La Pampa.....	1, 088, 000	119, 000	57, 500	75, 300	88, 400	3, 000
Other Provinces and Territories.....	48, 000	9, 000	24, 000	13, 000	17, 000	-----

BRAZIL

COFFEE BICENTENARY.—As was announced in a preceding issue of the BULLETIN, the bicentenary of the introduction of coffee into Brazil was celebrated by a large coffee exposition and congress held in the city of São Paulo for the month beginning October 12, 1927. The following account is condensed from an article appearing in the section devoted to the Monthly Bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo in the *Brazilian American* for October 29, 1927:

In 1727 the first coffee plant was introduced into the Province of Pará by the French, but its cultivation made little progress in Brazil until 1767, when it was extended to the Province of Maranhão. In 1774 a Belgian monk named Molke procured some plants from one of the prosperous Maranhão estates and carried them to Rio de Janeiro, the first one being planted in a monastery garden. Joachim Bruno, the then bishop of Rio de Janeiro, to whom Brazil is indebted for the introduction of many of its now valuable trees and plants, perceived the potential value of coffee cultivation. He therefore was accustomed to distribute the seeds of the coffee from Molke's plantation among the religious institutions of his diocese, as well as among the laity.

In the bicentennial exposition 18 States displayed exhibits, not only of coffee but of the many other products making up Brazilian wealth. There were in all 473 exhibitors, comprising States, municipalities, banks, transportation, machinery, and chemical concerns, coffee plantations, and other entities. The exhibits of coffee were divided into four main sections: Agriculture, industry, commerce, and subsidiary matters concerning coffee plantations, such as the health, welfare, and recreation of the workers.

Included in the list of topics for the Coffee Congress were the following: Statistical studies of harvests and climatic factors, cultivation in many aspects, fertilizers, uses of coffee husks, irrigation, economic entomology, and vegetable pests. The congress also studied the questions of commerce, colonization, and agricultural credits, the last being of especial importance.

It should be noted in this connection that out of a total of Brazilian exports in 1926 amounting to 3,181,715 contos of reis paper, the value of coffee exports alone was 2,347,645 contos.

A more extended account of the exposition will be given in a later issue.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—On November 9, 1927, the Condor Syndikat started its commercial aviation service from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, with stops in Santos, Florianopolis, Porto Alegre, and Pelotas, using a twin-motored Dornier Wal plane of 10-passenger capacity. The connecting line to the northern ports of Victoria, Bahia, and Recife (Pernambuco) began operations on the 15th of the same month. The distance from Recife to Rio Grande do Sul is more than 2,000 miles.

FORD INDUSTRIAL COMPANY OF BRAZIL.—The *Diario Official* of the State of Pará for October 23, 1927, reports the incorporation in that State of the Ford Industrial Company of Brazil with a capital of 8,000 contos (conto equals \$120), the principal stockholder being

the Ford Motor Co. Among the purposes of the company mentioned in the articles of incorporation are the purchase of lands, the planting of rubber trees, the extraction of rubber, and the manufacture of rubber articles.

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.—A court of commercial arbitration has been established by the São Paulo Commercial Association, with the cooperation of the council of representatives of the foreign chambers of commerce in that city.

PORT WORKS.—A decree of the Federal Government authorizes the expenditure of a sum not to exceed 15,000 contos (conto equals \$120) on the improvement of port works at San Luiz de Maranhão. The State government of Pernambuco is also undertaking the increase of port facilities at Recife (Pernambuco), where it intends to construct 200 meters of quays in 10 meters of water (meter equals 3.28 feet), and 330 meters of quays in more shallow water. It will likewise build a cold-storage plant and install endless belts for loading and unloading coal, besides additional cranes and other improvements. At Victoria the port works begun some time ago by the Federal Government are being carried forward by the government of the State of Espirito Santo. Besides dredging, the extension of wharves, and the erection of three reinforced concrete warehouses, construction is under way on a bridge of six spans, each 65 meters long, connecting the mainland with Principe and Victoria Islands, on the latter of which the city is located.

BRAZILIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural session of this association was celebrated on November 15, 1927, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic, by a luncheon held in New York, at which the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Frank Munson; treasurer, Mr. James S. Carson; and secretary, Mr. Renato Azevedo.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Carson said that the object of the association is to increase the social, cultural, and commercial relations between the two largest Republics of this continent. Mr. Carson was followed by other speakers, chief of whom was Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral, ambassador of Brazil in the United States. Doctor do Amaral took occasion to point out the harm done to international relations by some motion-picture producers, who in their haste to make a film lose sight of the consideration and respect due to the feelings of foreign nations, and represent falsely their customs, language, standard of living, and social progress—a harm which also prejudices the motion-picture industry.

The BULLETIN welcomes a new colleague in *Brazil*, the magazine published monthly by the American-Brazilian Association. The first issue of *Brazil*, which appeared in November, contained many articles and items of interest concerning Brazil and Brazilian-American relations, as well as excellent illustrations.

CHILE

PORT WORKS AT ANTOFAGASTA.—The port works at Antofagasta, the contract for which was let in 1918 to a Chilean firm, are rapidly approaching completion, the term of the contract being 12 years. A breakwater 1,454 meters long turns the former open roadstead into a safe harbor 36 hectares in extent (meter equals 3.27 feet; hectare equals 2.47 acres). Wharves and docks affording ample space for the trade of this important port will complete the plan, the total cost of which will be 120,000,000 pesos.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—From an interesting article in *La Nación* of Santiago for October 25, 1927, which gives a brief history and description of the present activities of the National Agricultural Society, are taken the following data:

Founded in 1869, the society's first efforts were directed toward promoting scientific farming. Later it undertook to aid agriculturists by its own scientific investigations, to inform and guide public opinion in agricultural matters, and to unite the farmers of the country. Its work now has three principal divisions—the general promotion of agriculture, the scientific work of the Biological Institute and the experimental station, and the commercial section, which facilitates purchases of seed and fertilizers for its members. It also publishes an excellent magazine. [This the BULLETIN is happy to number among its exchanges.]

Recent activities include the creation of a dairy section and a study of the leading South American markets made by a personal representative of the society, with a view to increasing Chilean agricultural exports.

The Biological Institute, founded seven years ago, prepares serums and vaccines for use against animal diseases and makes other scientific examinations and investigations along many different lines. The increasing work of the institute necessitated the erection, two years ago, of a large three-story building for offices and laboratories, behind which are situated stables for the animals used for the manufacture of serums or for research, and other dependencies, forming altogether a model plant.

The Agricultural Society also conducts an experiment station where research in genetics is being carried out on various grains and other crops, selected seed being raised for distribution among farmers. Fine stock is also imported for breeding purposes.

It is planned to erect a model dairy plant in order to promote the dairy industry in Chile. The chemical section is engaged in studying soils and fertilizers, motor fuels, and other problems. Poultry raising and beekeeping are also given careful attention.

The annual stock show organized by the National Agricultural Society took place in Santiago in October last, with especially fine entries. Exhibits of agricultural machinery added to the interest to the show.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY.—As BULLETIN readers are informed, Argentina has appropriated funds for the construction of a highway to the Chilean frontier via Uspallata, which will be continued on the Chilean side to Valparaíso. The Chilean Ministry of Promotion has allotted 300,000 pesos for the purchase of road-building machinery to be used on the mountainous section.

CAMPAIGN IN FAVOR OF CHILEAN MANUFACTURES.—The Minister of Promotion has appointed a representative to visit 20 Chilean cities, carrying with him an exhibit of Chilean manufactures from more than 60 factories. He will endeavor to foster a larger patronage of national products, and to secure a complete list of Chilean industrial plants for the use of merchants, consulates, and Government departments.

CHILE IN THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Preparations are rapidly going forward for Chilean participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville this year. Among the different subjects on which exhibits are being prepared are the following: History, ethnography, archeology, folklore, fine and decorative arts, architecture, nitrate, iodine, mining, agriculture, industry, public education, dentistry, pharmacy, the theater, music, and publications. Models of mines and of a nitrate plant will be displayed, and part of the grounds about the Chilean building will be planted to crops on which the beneficial effect of fertilization with nitrate will be shown. Special phonograph records of Chilean music and dances will also be made. Don José Toribio Medina, the eminent Chilean historian and bibliographer, has been commissioned by the Government to go to Seville and make facsimiles of the letters of Pedro de Valdivia, conqueror of Chile, to Emperor Charles V, which letters are there preserved in the Archives of the Indies.

COLOMBIA

DUTY ON COFFEE EXPORTS.—The President of the Republic has signed a law, passed by the National Congress, by virtue of which a duty of 10 centavos will be levied on each bag containing 60 kilograms of coffee for exportation. The proceeds will be applied toward the organization and support of an active scientific propaganda for Colombian coffee. The money will also be used to introduce the best methods of coffee cultivation, to establish general warehouses for this product, and to send commissions of experts to the different coffee producing and consuming countries to study methods of cultivation, sale, and propaganda.

NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE.—Last November the Treasury Department signed a contract with a Colombian company for the establishment of a national merchant marine. The company agrees to construct four modern ships having a capacity of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons to be used for the transportation of passengers and freight between Colombian seaports on the Atlantic and New York.

REORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY.—A law of October 25, 1927, authorizes the Government to reorganize the Ministry of Industry, dividing it into bureaus which will be subdivided into sections. They will be placed in charge of experts who will make the work of the ministry more efficient. The Government will

engage foreign experts to give advice on the execution of contracts for the exploration, exploitation, refining, and transportation of hydrocarbons, and, generally speaking, on all questions pertaining to the petroleum industry. Experts on mines will also be engaged.

SHIPS FOR THE MAGDALENA RIVER.—Last October saw the launching of four new ships made in Germany which the Northeastern Railroad Co. had ordered for freight transportation.

PAVING MACHINERY.—The Government recently ordered from abroad all necessary machinery for paving the streets of Bogotá according to the most rapid modern methods.

COSTA RICA

CENSUS REPORTS.—Official reports of the census made in May, 1927, state the total population of Costa Rica to be 471,524, the population of the several Provinces and their capitals being as follows:

Province	Population (including capital)	Capital	Population
San José.....	153, 183	San José.....	50, 580
Alajuela.....	97, 577	Alajuela.....	8, 496
Cartago.....	70, 199	Cartago.....	14, 883
Heredia.....	38, 407	Heredia.....	7, 631
Guanacaste.....	51, 142	Liberia.....	3, 161
Puntarenas.....	28, 739	Puntarenas.....	7, 790
Limón.....	32, 278	Limón.....	15, 624

EXPANSION OF STATISTICAL OFFICE.—The creation of two new statistical sections, one to gather data on coastwise trade and the other to record labor and trade statistics, market quotations, international exchange rates, and national and municipal financial statements was recently authorized by President Jiménez.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—A new transport service from Limón to San Francisco was established by the United Fruit Co. on October 24, 1927. This service will not only insure the arrival in better condition of the fruit transported, but will be less costly than shipping it by train to a Costa Rican port on the Pacific and thence by sea.

CUBA

SIX MONTHS' EXPORTS.—The information circular to diplomatic and consular officers sent out by the Cuban Department of State gives the following figures on the first six months' exports of 1927:

Total exports amounted to \$183,365,476 for the first six months of 1927. Exports of raw and refined sugar were valued at \$153,315,462; those of tobacco,

raw and manufactured, at \$20,000,000; and those of fruits, grains, vegetables, animals, and animal by-products at lesser amounts. Exports to various countries ranged as follows: United States, \$141,414,824; other American countries, \$5,742,954; Germany, \$1,150,639; Spain, \$908,927; France, \$3,393,620; United Kingdom, \$20,088,095; other European countries, \$5,977,791; other countries, \$6,688,626. Imports amounted to \$139,000,000 in round numbers.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The General Bureau of the Census gives the official estimate of the population of Cuba as 3,570,675.

CUBAN BUILDING IN IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—On November 25, 1927, Colonel Quiñones, delegate of the Cuban Government to the Ibero-American Exposition, sailed for Spain with two army officers to supervise the construction in Seville of the Cuban building for the Ibero-American Exposition, which building is later to house the Cuban consulate. The piece of ground assigned by the Spanish Government to Cuba is 65 by 70 meters, one of the largest of the American sites in the exposition.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IRRIGATION ENGINEER.—At the request of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic, an English specialist in irrigation works has come to cooperate with the civil engineer in charge of the irrigation works now being constructed in the Republic.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—Acting on the idea of the governor of the Province of Seybo, a group of prominent citizens and four of the leading farmers from each section of this Province met on October 9 last to organize a society for the promotion of agriculture and stock breeding. This society will also help to combat the diseases which destroy plants and livestock.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.—Telephone communication between Seybo and the village of Ramón Santana has been established. With the opening of this new line the whole Province of Seybo is served by telephone.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Several projects for the construction of important public buildings in the Republic are being considered. The buildings to be erected are the Palace of Justice, the university, the Normal School of Santo Domingo, and schools for 10 provincial capitals. The Bureau of Engineering and Public Works will render full assistance in this task as soon as the plans are approved by the Department of State, Justice, and Public Instruction.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN TRADE.—The Director General of Statistics recently gave out the following figures on the foreign trade of Ecuador during the first and second quarters of 1927:

	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports over imports
	<i>Sucres</i>	<i>Sucres</i>	<i>Sucres</i>
First quarter.....	11, 920, 801	15, 411, 906	3, 491, 105
Second quarter.....	15, 568, 060	25, 270, 256	9, 702, 196
Increase in second quarter...	3, 647, 259	9, 858, 350	6, 201, 091

The value of the principal articles of export in the first half of 1927 was: Cacao, 25,971,855 sucres; shelled tagua (vegetable ivory) nuts, 1,831,658 sucres; unshelled tagua nuts, 385,816 sucres; bananas, 257,567 sucres; coffee, 529,661 sucres; rubber, 805,096 sucres; "Panama" straw hats, 3,211,220 sucres; and crude petroleum, 2,523,046 sucres.

STOCK RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.—On October 5, 1927, the leading stock raisers of the Provinces of Guayas and Los Ríos met in the town of Salitre for the purpose of organizing an incorporated company to deal in agricultural products, especially cattle, and to increase their production.

DIRECT STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GUAYAQUIL.—It was mentioned in the last issue of the *Bulletin* that the Meridian Line had newly been established to ply directly between New York and Guayaquil. It may be added that the Grace Line likewise carries merchandise from New York to Guayaquil without transshipment in Panama, its steamers also calling at Colombian ports before reaching Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA

ANNUAL FAIR.—Reports state that the annual August fair held in Guatemala City attracted traders from all sections of the Republic, and even neighboring countries, unprecedented interest having been shown in the various exhibits of farm stock and machinery.

HAITI

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—The financial adviser-general receiver's report for October gives the following information on roads and bridges:

The Juan de Vera and La Hatte bridges were opened to traffic on October 15 and 22, respectively. Work on bridges at Port Canal and La Matrie, Department of the North, was delayed on account of heavy rains. Work on the Jaemel road has progressed so as to benefit traffic considerably. Sections of road eliminating eight of the worst river crossings have been opened. Work on the abutments of the Grande Rivière bridge is now completed so that the erection of the bridge can proceed.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—See page 208.

HONDURAS

NEW HIGHWAY.—President Paz Baraona has promised the citizens of Choluteca that a new highway to San Lorenzo shall be built.

HONDURAN INVENTOR RECEIVES PATENT.—The press reports that Marcial Bracamonte has received a patent from the United States Patent Office in Washington for his invention called a *Telegráfono* which sends and receives telegraphic and telephonic waves silently. As soon as possible Señor Bracamonte will give a public demonstration of his invention, which he hopes to introduce into the telegraph system of Honduras and other countries. It is said that the invention is of simple and inexpensive construction, and enables the operator to utilize either the telegraph or telephone for communication.

MEXICO

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY.—On November 11, 1927, President Calles officially opened to traffic the fine new highway running from Mexico City through the States of Mexico, Morelos, and Guerrero to the port of Acapulco on the southern Pacific coast.

The termination of this highway is an important event for the Republic as a whole and for the southeastern States, particularly Guerrero. The mountains of the latter State made highway construction there most difficult, but also offer what is perhaps the most picturesque scenery of Mexico now accessible to the tourist. The opening of this road marks the completion of another section of the extensive highway program which Mexico has been developing during the past few years.

NICARAGUA

HIGHWAYS.—The press of Managua stated recently that the Ministry of Promotion had imported three automobile trucks for work on the highway construction planned by that department, and that work was to be commenced in the middle of October on the construction of the 12-kilometer highway from Jinotepe to San Marcos.

PANAMA

IMPROVEMENTS IN PANAMA CITY.—The press reports that within less than a year the residential section of Panama City will be increased by the development of a tract of more than 10 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). There are to be seven streets and a boulevard in the new section, known as Cangrejo Heights, which will contain 100 building lots. All modern improvements, such as electricity, sewer and water systems, are to be installed and the streets bordered with trees.

MINING IN VERAGUAS PROVINCE.—An English mining company was incorporated last November in London with a capital of £180,000 for the operation of certain mines in Veraguas Province, where it is

hoped to extract gold and other minerals from the tract of 5,000 square miles held by the company.

PARAGUAY

PORT WORKS.—On October 20, 1927, a decree was passed authorizing the Executive to enter into a contract for the construction of piers and retaining walls, the installation of necessary machinery, and the dredging of a deeper channel in the harbor at Asunción. Work must be begun within six months after the approval of the plans submitted to the Government.

FLOUR MILL.—According to recent press reports, milling was to be begun on January 1, 1928, in the new flour mill at Villarica said to have a daily production capacity of 1,000 sacks of 70 kilograms each (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). This enterprise will undoubtedly create a demand for more extensive wheat cultivation throughout the country. Seed has been distributed to the farmers of Independencia colony and with the arrival of Italian immigrants interested in the cultivation of wheat on scientific principles, production will be greatly stimulated. The initial capital of the company is 1,500,000 Argentine pesos.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE SEED.—Seeking a solution for the most important problems in the cultivation of rice, namely, the selection of seed and the introduction of superior varieties, the Bureau of Agriculture has distributed among farmers 5,022 kilograms of seed of an acclimated Japanese variety.

GUIDE AND YEARBOOK.—According to *El Diario*, Asunción, of October 24, 1927, a combined guide and yearbook has been placed on sale in Asunción. This publication, carrying exhaustive information on Paraguayan commerce, industries, agriculture, labor conditions, and press, as well as official statistics, is said to be the first of its kind to appear in the country.

TOURING CLUB REVIEW.—The first number of a publication by the Paraguayan Touring Club made its appearance on October 19, 1927. Aside from highway information it contained other reading matter and graphic material.

PERU

TAMBO DEL SOL RAILWAY.—The *West Coast Leader* of November 1, 1927, gives the following information regarding one of Peru's railways:

The Tambo del Sol Railway, under construction for several years past, is Peru's first line of penetration from the Pacific coast into the undeveloped country of the Amazonian Basin. Linked by the Central and Cerro de Pasco Railways with the port of Callao, the Tambo del Sol Railway has already been completed for a distance of 78 kilometers over the eastern Cordillera of the Andes. The present terminal, Queparacra, at kilometer 78 is at an elevation of 3,000 meters, on the way to which the line crosses an elevation in the mountains of 4,380 meters, whence it descends the ranges. A further 25 kilometers will

bring the railway into excellent timber country. Along the route planned for the line, which is to terminate at Pucallpa, over 480 kilometers from the starting point, there is rich country to be opened to trade. At kilometer 160 is the town of Oxapampa in a southern section of a fertile valley settled over 50 years ago by immigrants from the southern Tyrol. Beyond Pozuzo for another 240 kilometers to Pucallpa on the Ucayali River at kilometer 480, is a stretch of some 2,500,000 acres of rolling timber country suitable for agriculture. Practically all the region through which the railway will pass has mineral deposits and promising oil prospects. The contractor who has built most of the existing 78 kilometers expects shortly to commence construction work at the other end of the line at Pucallpa on the Río Ucayali. Pucallpa is in communication with Iquitos on the Amazon by means of river steamers which transfer their cargoes at the latter port to ocean vessels. A large consignment of railway construction material has already arrived at Iquitos for beginning the work at Pucallpa.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The following table shows the comparative figures of the first half year's foreign trade in 1926 and 1927:

Period				Metric tons	Value, Peruvian pounds	Duty, Peruvian pounds
January-June, 1926.....				1, 156, 059	19, 738, 338	1, 397, 621
January-June, 1927.....				1, 104, 498	20, 332, 599	1, 345, 881
Increase or decrease.....				-51, 561	+594, 261	-50, 740

1927	Tons	Value Peruvian pounds	Duties Peruvian Pounds	1926	Tons	Value Peruvian pounds	Duties Peruvian Pounds
Exports.....	794, 849	10, 877, 701	330, 964	Exports.....	834, 957	10, 437, 461	330, 603
Imports.....	309, 649	9, 454, 898	1, 015, 917	Imports.....	321, 102	9, 300, 877	1, 067, 018
Total...	1, 104, 498	20, 332, 599	1, 346, 881	Total..	1, 156, 059	19, 738, 338	1, 397, 621

IBERO AMERICAN EXPOSITION EXHIBIT.—The president of the Peruvian commission in charge of the building and exhibits of Peru at the Ibero American Exposition to be opened in October, 1928, in Seville, Spain, recently told the press that cables from the architect stated that the Peruvian building would be completed by May, and that the commission was working industriously preparing the sections on agriculture, mines, bibliography, archaeology, the arts, etc.

SALVADOR

GOOD ROADS DAY.—The Information Bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Salvador published the following in its issue dated October 10, 1927:

Salvador, in fulfilment of the resolution of the First Pan American Highway Congress held in October, 1925, in Buenos Aires, to celebrate October 5 as Good Roads Day, on that date opened the new highways constructed during the year. Those officially opened on October 5, 1927, were: Soyapango-San Salvador, Mejicanos-San Salvador, and San Salvador-Aculhuaca. The Minister of Promotion, other Government officials, the diplomatic corps, the press and other persons were present at the ceremony. The President and members of his com-

mittee rode over the new roads in an automobile. All three of these roads contribute to the progress of the towns near the capital. An omnibus service is now in operation. The Government plans to extend the asphalt highway system, opening more new roads each year.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to official information printed in *La Mañana*, Montevideo, of November 13, 1927, the total value of Uruguayan foreign trade for the first nine months of 1927 was 131,246,394 pesos, or exports valued at 69,920,440 pesos and imports valued at 61,325,954 pesos, making a favorable balance of trade of 8,594,486 pesos. The value of exports and imports during the similar period for the past four years is compared as follows:

Year (first nine months)	Imports	Exports
1923.....	42, 151, 923	74, 483, 448
1924.....	45, 083, 293	82, 158, 661
1925.....	53, 616, 243	78, 711, 547
1926.....	54, 588, 079	74, 582, 557
1927.....	61, 325, 954	69, 920, 440

PRIZE PLAN FOR SEVILLE EXPOSITION BUILDING.—By decision of the judges, the first prize in the competition for the Uruguayan building in the Seville exposition was awarded the plans by Mauricio Cravotto, while the second place was given those of Señor Alberto Muñoz del Campo and Señor Carlos García Arocena. The subject awarded first place is designed along Spanish-colonial lines. The principal façade is simple and dignified, the entrance being accentuated with a rich decorative note inspired by Moorish influence. An expenditure of 80,000 pesos has been authorized by the Government for the cost of construction.

FOREST NURSERIES.—In pursuance of the forestry program being developed by the Government, Señor Miguel Jauriguierry, an agronomic engineer in government employ, made a trip through the Departments of Paysandú, Salto, and Artigas during November to initiate the planting of departmental nurseries.

FIRST ANNUAL ENGINEERING CONFERENCE.—Sessions of the first Uruguayan engineering conference held in Montevideo closed on October 12, 1927. During the conference special visits of inspection were made the machinery room of the Department of Public Works and various port works of the city. So successful was the conference that it was decided to hold other similar conferences in the future.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.—Following a regulation making the Pasteurization of milk obligatory in Montevideo, several private enterprises have already been set in operation. One of these, which

has a capacity of 7,000 liters (liter equals 1.06 quarts) per hour will soon establish a special department in which other milk dealers may have their products Pasteurized.

VENEZUELA

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION DURING JULY.—The total Venezuelan petroleum production during July, 1927, according to *O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports*, August, 1927, was estimated at 5,480,204 barrels of 42 gallons each, or an average daily production of 176,780 barrels, a total of 2,225,171 barrels more than the amount produced during July, 1926, and greater than the production of any one month of that year. Shipments during July, 1927, were estimated to have been 4,425,922 barrels.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

PUBLIC DEBT.—Data furnished by the National Treasury of Bolivia give as follows the public debt of that Republic as of June 30, 1927:

External debt

	Balance in bolivianos
Chandler loan.....	5,080,500.00
Ulen loan (sanitation bonds).....	3,763,500.00
American loan of 1922.....	76,533,000.00
Loan for Potosí-Sucre Railroad.....	4,799,500.80
Dillon, Read & Co.....	42,000,000.00

 132,176,500.80
Internal debt

Internal debt bonds.....	2,493,724.48
Acre and Pacific bonds.....	1,669,990.00
Acre indemnity bonds.....	300,468.50
State bonds of 1914.....	7,848,000.00
State bonds of 1924.....	8,484,700.00
Special State bonds of 1924 for the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Co.....	468,800.00
Cini-Potosí road bonds.....	800,000.00

 22,065,682.98
Floating debt

Banks—ordinary accounts.....	8,694,248.04
Banks—various accounts.....	1,308,650.65
Term obligations.....	7,445,223.43
Mortgage banks.....	854,456.31

 18,302,578.43

Thus the total of the public debt amounts to 172,544,762.21 bolivianos. At the present rate of exchange a boliviano is worth approximately 40 cents United States gold.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN LOAN.—A new issue of 6½ per cent external sinking fund bonds of 1927 of the United States of Brazil to the amount of \$41,-500,000 and £8,750,000 was offered simultaneously in the United States and Europe last October at 92½ and interest.

CUBA

PUBLIC DEBT.—The following statement of the public debt is taken from the President's message read before Congress on November 7, 1927:

Comparative statement of national debts

	Feb. 28, 1927	Sept. 30, 1927	Paid between Feb. 28 and Sept. 30, 1927
<i>Foreign</i>			
\$25,000,000 5 per cent Speyer loan, 1904.....	\$17,647,000	\$16,606,000	\$1,041,000
\$16,500,000 5½ per cent Speyer loan, 1904.....	13,747,000	13,348,000	399,000
\$10,000,000 5 per cent Morgan loan, 1914.....	7,220,100	7,158,100	62,000
\$50,000,000 5½ per cent Morgan loan, 1923.....	40,850,800	39,192,400	1,658,400
\$9,000,000 5½ per cent Morgan loan, 1927.....		9,000,000	
	79,464,900	85,304,500	3,160,400
<i>Internal</i>			
Internal debt, 5 per cent, 1905.....	8,165,200	8,114,200	51,000
Increase, 1917, 5 per cent internal debt.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	
	10,665,200	10,614,200	51,000
Totals:			
Foreign.....	79,464,900	85,304,500	3,160,400
Internal.....	10,665,200	10,614,200	51,000
	90,130,100	95,918,700	3,211,400

GUATEMALA

LIQUIDATION OF DEBT.—In accordance with a contract celebrated between the Secretary of the Treasury and a representative of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, London, approved by the Government on October 15, 1927, bonds to the amount of £844,603 bearing 4 per cent interest will be issued by the Government to be given as payment for interest due members of the council up to June 30, 1913, on Guatemalan Government bonds held by them.

INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT REVENUE.—Official reports state that the total Government revenue for the first six months of 1927 from customhouse receipts, liquor taxes, monopolies, the mail and telegraph service, and other sources, was 388,419,836 pesos, an increase of 35,632,471 pesos over the amount collected during the same period of 1926.

SALVADOR

REDUCTION OF BUDGET.—As a measure of economy the President of Salvador on September 23, 1927, issued a decree published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 27, 1927, reducing the budget for 1927–28, already approved by the Legislative Assembly. The original budget allowed for expenditures amounting to 21,827,624.61 colones, which sum has now been reduced by 1,126,220 colones, leaving the authorized expenditures to be made during the fiscal year at 20,701,604.61 colones. This decree went into effect on October 1, 1927.

VENEZUELA

PUBLIC DEBT.—In his report for the year 1926, submitted to Congress of April 19, 1927, Sr. M. Centeno Graü, Minister of Finance, stated that the public debt of Venezuela had been diminished by 7,346,483.50 bolivars during 1926, representing a total payment of 2,713,812.95 bolivars for interest, 5,624,743.30 bolivars for amortization, and 107,636.64 bolivars for other expenses, or 8,446,201.90 bolivars. The existing debt of the Republic remains as follows:

	Bolivars.
3 per cent internal consolidated national debt.....	33, 791, 686. 18
3 per cent inscribed debt.....	2, 098, 652. 50
3 per cent diplomatic debt, emission of 1905.....	44, 276, 380. 00
3 per cent national debt for diplomatic contracts:	
French emission, 1897 (Fabiani).....	1, 078, 500. 00
French emission, 1902–1904.....	2, 211, 375. 71
French emission, 1905 (Plemley).....	2, 986, 375. 70
Dutch emission of 1903.....	570, 000. 00
	6, 846, 251. 41
Total.....	87, 012, 790. 09



LEGISLATION

CHILE

NEW MINISTRY.—A decree of September 29, 1927, created the new Ministry of Promotion, composed of the former Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Colonization, and of the General Bureau of Highways, Bridges and Rivers. Señor Adolfo Ibáñez was appointed the first minister of the new portfolio.

COLOMBIA

IMMIGRATION LAW.—The National Congress recently enacted a law according to which every foreigner arriving in Colombia must

have a passport issued by the competent authorities of his country and visaed by a Colombian consular agent. This law also determines what foreigners can be expelled from Colombian territory as undesirable aliens.

NEW PUBLICATION ON COLOMBIA.—An interesting pamphlet entitled *Trading Under the Laws of Colombia*, written by Mr. Joaquín Severa, chief of the section of legal information of the United States Commerce Department, has just been published. This pamphlet contains a complete description of the legal requirements that must be complied with in order to undertake any kind of commercial transactions in Colombia. It also includes very interesting data relating to sales registrations, insurance, accounting, industrial laws, patents, trade-marks, and banking legislation.

CUBA

NEW CUSTOMS LAW.—The new customs law effecting changes in import and export duties went into effect on October 19, 1927. It was published in full in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 20.

GUATEMALA

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.—According to recent press reports and official information, changes and amplifications in the Bill of Rights of the Guatemalan Constitution have been made by the constitutional convention in session at the date of writing in the articles on citizenship, education, patents and copyright, freedom of speech and the press, property rights, right to defense in case of trial, inviolable correspondence, and the mode of procedure in case of disputed elections.

HAITI

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—The President on October 5, 1927, proposed and the Cabinet adopted 13 amendments to the Constitution of 1881 which were published in *Le Moniteur* of October 8, 1927. They were submitted to popular vote for ratification on January 10, 1928.

BUREAU OF STATE'S PRIVATE DOMAIN.—A special section in the Department of Finance known as the Bureau of the State's Private Domain was created by presidential decree and sanction of the Cabinet on October 10, 1927, for the purpose of administering the private property of the Government.

HONDURAS

DISAPPROVAL OF CUYAMEL FRUIT CO. CONTRACT.—The contract which the President signed with the Cuyamel Fruit Co. for the taking over of the railroads and further land concessions was disapproved by Congress on October 5, 1927, as being counter to the provisions of article 149 of the Constitution of Honduras. This

article deals with the duties of the President in making contracts. The BULLETIN for October, 1927, gave an outline of the proposed agreement.

MEXICO

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—The Chamber of Deputies on November 29, 1927, unanimously approved the amendments proposed by the President to the act of December 30, 1922, which provided for the establishment of the Bureau of National Statistics.

The amendments in question bring under the Bureau of National Statistics the statistical bureaus maintained in certain States, so that in the future the Bureau of National Statistics will be the only entity to compile official statistics on the collective life of the nation. This bureau will have charge of the censuses of industry, agriculture, commerce, finance and other classifications. The law provides for a Council of Statistics which is to be composed of members of the Bureau of National Statistics and representatives from the different offices of the Executive branch of the Government.

NICARAGUA

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMITTANCE OF ALIENS.—The Minister of Government recently issued a circular letter to port officials and chiefs of border Departments to the effect that in order to be admitted into the country aliens would be required to have 100 córdobas or the equivalent in foreign money in their possession. The other requirements of the immigration law of 1918 must also be met.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

HAITI

INTERNATIONAL RADIO TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.—On October 3, 1927, the President of Haiti ordered the publishing of the decree of the Council of State of the same date ratifying and putting into effect the International Radio Telegraph Convention signed in London no July 5, 1912. (*Le Moniteur*, Port au Prince, October 6, 1927.)

MEXICO

MULTILATERAL TREATY ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—An Executive decree of October 21, 1927, published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 9, 1927, promulgated the treaty signed in Washington, February 6, 1922, by accredited representatives of United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Nether-

lands, and Portugal for agreement on the policy toward China, and adhered to by the Mexican accredited diplomatic representative in Washington on January 14, 1927. This treaty was approved by the Mexican Senate on September 29, 1927, and ratified by Executive decree of October 5, 1927.

MEXICO-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY TO AVOID AND PREVENT CONFLICTS.—On October 5, 1927, President Calles signed an Executive decree ratifying the treaty signed by Mexico and other American nations in the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, for the avoidance and prevention of conflicts between American States. This treaty had been previously ratified by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, November 11, 1927.)

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

EXTENSION OF MEXICAN-UNITED STATES GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The convention extending two years from August 30, 1927, the term of the Mexican-United States Claims Commission signed by representatives of the two Governments in Washington on August 16, 1927, was ratified by the President on October 5, 1927, after approval by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, November 15, 1927.) As this convention had been ratified by the President of United States on October 8, 1927, in pursuance of a Senate Resolution of February 17, 1927, ratifications were exchanged at Washington October 12, 1927.

COLOMBIA-PANAMA

DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES.—The Panaman Boundary Commission, composed of Engineers Leopoldo Arosemena, Jose Ramón Guizado, and Macario Solís, was notified to hold itself in readiness to start work in December, 1927, jointly with the Colombian Commission headed by Julio Garzón Nieto.



ARGENTINA

SCHOOL OF EXACT SCIENCES.—On October 21, 1927, the corner stone of the School of Exact Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires was laid in the presence of Dr. Ricardo Rojas, rector of the university, the Ministers of Public Instruction and Public Works, other officials, students, and many guests.

BOLIVIAN TEACHERS VISIT ARGENTINA.—Bolivian teachers from the Argentine Republic School of La Paz arrived in Buenos Aires early in November. They visited the Buenos Aires school named for the Republic of Bolivia, and a number of other schools, in all of which they were graciously welcomed by their Argentine colleagues.

PAN AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP.—The Argentine embassies and legations in America have been notified of the establishment of a fellowship for advanced study in the Institute of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, at Buenos Aires, for graduates of other American universities. The recipient will be a prosector in the institute from March 1 to February 28. Applications may be made in December of each year, and the fellow will be chosen by lot from these names.

BRAZIL

CENTENARY OF OBSERVATORY.—The National Observatory in Rio de Janeiro celebrated its centenary on October 15 of last year. Under its present able director, Dr. Henrique Morize, the scientific work of the observatory is being ably carried forward. Its regular publications include the *Annual*, the *Seismological Bulletin*, the *Magnetic Bulletin*, and the *Tables of Tides*, while other occasional studies are also issued.

BRAZILIAN TEACHERS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.—Five young women graduates of the Normal School of Bello Horizonte have been sent to study at Teachers College, Columbia University, by the State government of Minas Geraes. Miss Ignacia Guimaraes, who had previously studied at Teachers College, has received a fellowship for this year.

CHILE

WOMEN CELEBRATE EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The year 1927 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the decree issued by Señor Miguel Luis Amunátegui, when Minister of Education, by which women were admitted to the University of Chile on a parity with men. In commemoration of this event, the many women's organizations of Santiago prepared a women's exposition, held in that capital from October 2 to 12, 1927, the large attendance making it necessary to keep the exposition open three days longer than had been intended. Señora doña Delia Matte de Izquierdo was chairman of the committee in charge. The purpose of the exposition was to show the achievements of the Chilean woman in the many fields in which she is now an active worker. A brief account follows:

As a preliminary to the exposition, a large mass meeting was held by the National Council of Women in honor of the first two women graduates of the university, Dr. Eloísa Díaz and Dr. Ernestina Pérez. Both have made contributions of high quality to public health, the former being noted for her promotion of school hygiene and the latter for her active campaign against social diseases.

A prominent place in the exposition was naturally taken by the exhibits of schools for girls, both public and private. In addition to the examples of primary work, drawings, textiles woven by hand and by machine, embroidery and other fine hand sewing, canned fruit, cakes, and other products of the cookery classes were admired by the thousands of visitors. The most attractive feature presented by the schools, however, consisted of a gymnastic drill and dances in which the students in the seven Santiago secondary schools for girls united. This novelty attracted so much favorable comment that it had to be repeated. Mention should also be made of the normal school exhibits, which included classes taught by the Montessori and Decroly methods, and of the school dental clinic, in active operation, and the training of pupils in child care.

Also along educational lines was the class of young women who are being taught to operate machines for bookkeeping and computation. It is thought that the wider use of these machines, which have been introduced into one of the leading banks, will open a new field of activity for women.

Temporary offices for sending mail and telegrams and for making deposits in the National Savings Bank were features of the exposition, all being attended by women, who are largely employed in these services.

Another interesting section was devoted to the display of a collection of children's books by Chilean women writers and of instructive books for women. The usefulness of this exhibit was much enhanced by the fact that information was given as to the libraries where these books could be consulted.

The art division contained sculptures, paintings, drawings in pastel, batiks, decorations in velvet, and other works of art.

Under agriculture considerable attention was devoted to beekeeping, a special hive invented by a Chilean woman being shown.

It may be taken for granted that the social service organizations, in which women have so long played a prominent part, were well represented, both graphically and by actual services in operation. The Social Service School, the societies devoted to child welfare, the orphanages under the care of various religious organizations, the School of Nursing, the society giving lunches to poor children in 26 schools, the Women's Charity Society, which disposes of the work of the poor women in its two homes, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and the Red Cross all had most interesting exhibits, more extended notice of which is unfortunately prevented by lack of space.

LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—This congress, which at first was planned for the latter part of 1927, has been postponed until March, 1928, when many universities are having vacations, thus making it easier to secure a good attendance of professors and students. The University of Chile in Santiago will be the host for this congress.

COLOMBIA

CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF POPAYÁN.—In its last session the Senate of the Republic passed a resolution extending cordial greetings to the University of Popayán on the occasion of the first centenary of its founding, and expressing its ardent hope that this splendid institution will continue its honorable traditions of learning and culture.

NEW RECTOR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.—To fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Pedro María Carreño, rector of the National Law and Political Science School, the Government appointed Dr.

Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz, a distinguished jurist who has occupied important Government positions.

COSTA RICA

SCHOOL GARDENS IN CARTAGO PROVINCE.—Indicative of the growing interest in the teaching and practice of agriculture by the schools of Costa Rica is a report submitted by the agricultural inspector of the Province of Cartago. The total number of fields under cultivation for experimental purposes represented an area of 32,632 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet), much of which had been sown to several crops in succession. Home gardens under supervision numbered 2,068, while 3,305 trees, the majority of which were fruit trees, were planted.

CUBA

SCHOOL FACTS.—The following facts and figures relating to education were taken from the message of the President read before Congress on November 7, 1927:

From April 4 to November 7, funds were allowed for 9 new elementary day-school teachers, 3 evening-school teachers, 10 kindergarten teachers, and five manual training and domestic science teachers, making a total of 27 new centers of elementary teaching established within six months.

During April, 1927, there were 3,702 schoolhouses open in the Republic with 7,110 classes. During the past school year 321,821 children were enrolled in the public elementary schools, of whom 243,528 were white and 78,293 were negro; 157,288 boys and 174,533 girls. The enrollment is as follows, by grades: Kindergarten, 15,411; first grade, 138,712; second grade, 74,719; third grade, 46,453; fourth grade, 28,685; fifth grade, 10,929; and sixth grade, 6,930.

EDUCATION OF RETARDED CHILDREN.—The Department of Public Instruction has appointed a commission to plan the organization of instruction for backward children now attending the public schools, and also the special training necessary for teachers of backward children. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

AGRICULTURAL COURSE IN SCHOOLS.—Due to an arrangement between the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, agriculture will be taught in all public schools, the theoretical work to be supplemented by visits to the Government agricultural stations. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—According to a recent law all fourth-year secondary-school students must take a course in elements of agriculture, to be given in schools annexed to the provincial institutes of secondary education. The students of the Secondary School of Habana will receive instruction from one of their own professors.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRACTICAL COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—The General Superintendent of Education of the Dominican Republic is planning to institute practical courses for teachers on Saturdays. These courses will consist of a series of lectures and model lessons.

ECUADOR

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—As already announced, a new vocational school for girls of the middle class, given by Señorita Rosa Pérez Pallares, will shortly be opened in Quito. The investment in the new school, including that for equipment, is estimated at more than 200,000 sucres.

GUATEMALA

URUGUAYAN SCHOOL NAMED FOR GUATEMALA.—On September 15, 1927, formal ceremonies marking the rededication and renaming of a primary school in Montevideo for the Republic of Guatemala took place in that city, an important part of the program being the presentation on behalf of the Guatemalan Government of a Guatemalan flag and bronze plaque containing the name of the school. Some years ago with a similar ceremony one of the normal schools in Guatemala City was named for Uruguay.

CREATION OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—In accordance with an executive decree of September 28, 1927, plans for the establishment of a national university on January 15, 1928, are being worked out by the Department of Education and the deans of the various schools which will form the university.

HAITI

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The Financial Adviser-General Receiver's report for October, 1927, gives the following information on industrial schools:

In the J. B. Damier Industrial School the linotype machine has been installed in the print shop. Five hundred copies of the Medical Society *Bulletin* were printed and 1,000 copies of the Public Works Service report were bound, in addition to the regular monthly printing. An order of medicine cabinets is being completed by the boys, whose number is now 325, as many as the school can accommodate.

The Elie Dubois School for Girls opened with an enrollment of 175 girls who are being taught sewing in addition to regular school subjects.

The St. Marc Industrial School for Girls was completed so as to open officially on November 6. Construction material has arrived for the Jérémie and Cap-Haitien Industrial Schools, which it is hoped will be completed by February 1, 1928.

The Gonaïves Industrial School this year has nearly 200 pupils who are doing good work in the automobile repair shop and other classes. The evening classes in this school have a large attendance, the subjects taught being English, French, shorthand, and typewriting.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—Visits were made during October by the Director and his assistant to the agricultural schools in the districts of Jérémie and Cayes to supervise preparations for planting and to interview the local authorities with a view to getting a good attendance at the schools. Supplies and tools have been sent to most of the schools in operation, while new sites were chosen at Preville, Berthelot, Corail, Dame-Marie, and Anse-d'Hainault. The present school year was opened with 65 teachers, 46 schools, and 3,200 pupils. (*Report of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL.—In the report of the Director General of National Telegraph and Telephone System for the past fiscal year are given the following facts on the Telegraph School:

Due to the fact that few competent telegraph operators were to be had or retained in the service it was decided to establish apprenticeships for training in local offices 20 students from the various departments. There is also a school in the central office with 30 students enrolled, of whom 13 are young men and 17 girls. The curriculum includes Spanish, arithmetic, English, writing, typing and stenography, telegraph training, and telegraph laws and regulations.

MEXICO

EDUCATION WEEK.—At the end of the 1927 school year, School Week was celebrated in the Federal District of Mexico between November 21–26, inclusive. The following program was carried out: Monday, Physical Education and Hygiene Day; Tuesday, Intellectual Education Day; Wednesday, Economic Education Day; Thursday, Domestic Education Day; Friday, Civic Education Day; and Saturday, Moral Education Day. All the elementary schools of the District participated in the program of Education Week, parents and friends attending the various exercises held. Both parents and school authorities were pleased with the success of Education Week and plan next year to carry out a similar program throughout the whole country.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.—From September, 1926, to August, 1927, 580 new public libraries were established, and 471 of the libraries founded the previous year were enlarged; 3,312 volumes of Mexican books were distributed among foreign countries.

DENTISTRY WEEK.—The governing board, faculty, and students of the School of Dentistry of the National University of Mexico organized a "Dentistry Week," from September 26 to October 1. A program was arranged for every afternoon, which included lectures on the care of the teeth and practical demonstrations by members of the faculty and other dentists, and talks by dental students at the penal and charity institutions of the city.

CAMPAIGN FOR CLEANLINESS.—The Department of Rural Education is launching a cleanliness campaign. A club will be formed among the 12 pupils of a rural school who have dressed with the greatest care and cleanliness during a trial period of two weeks. The members of the club can wear an insignia of the national colors, and can elect their officers and future members. The hygiene committee, to be changed every month, is composed of 10 members who have charge of the inspection of the pupils, care of the books, furniture, school building, and yard. The committee will cooperate with the citizens in cleaning neighboring streets and will arrange entertainments to raise money to purchase soap, toothbrushes, etc., for needy pupils. When the hygienic conditions are satisfactory the school will be given a white banner, to be hoisted for the first time at a celebration to which the neighboring schools are invited.

NICARAGUA

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The recently established Geographical and Historical Society of León has prepared the statutes for a national society of the same kind, which is to preserve the national archives, prepare a general official map of the country, establish libraries, reorganize the geographical and historical sections of the National Library and aid in the publication of books on on national geography and history, as well as other similar matter.

LECTURES ON REGIONAL MUSIC.—The Ministry of Public Instruction has engaged Señor Luis A. Delgadillo to give a series of lectures on regional music in the Institute of Pedagogy and in the Normal School for Women in Managua.

PANAMA

SCHOOL PHYSICAL DRILL.—On November 4, 1927, the Normal School of Panama City organized as part of the Independence Day celebrations a competitive physical culture drill by five elementary public schools of the capital. The entertainment, which was given in the National Theater, was accompanied by the orchestra of the National Band, and was much appreciated by the parents and other guests in the audience.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.—According to information published in *El Diario*, Asunción, of October 6, 1927, the total expenditures for the construction and repair of school buildings in Paraguay for the year 1926-27 were 1,293,298 pesos, 106,702 pesos less than the amount authorized for that purpose in the budget.

MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP.—By virtue of an executive decree of October 24, 1927, Dr. Arnado Riquelme was awarded a fellowship to pursue further study abroad. Doctor Riquelme has the distinction

of having made the highest averages in scholarship of any student in the medical school during the past academic year.

PERU

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE.—In connection with the VIII Pan American Sanitary Conference held in Lima, the National Institute of Social Medicine was formally opened on October 17, 1927. The dean of the School of Medicine made the opening address, in which he said, in part:

To-day Peru brings a modest contribution to the realization of the universal ideal—that the inhabitants of the earth may enjoy long, prosperous, and happy lives. The School of Medicine of Lima upon the occasion of the opening of this new branch sends a fraternal greeting to all other sanitary institutions, mentioning especially the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation, which have contributed most to general welfare. The National Institute of Social Medicine will be the training school for professional sanitarians and hygienists.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.—The press reports that 20 new Indian schools are to be established in the Province of Chucuito for the benefit of the illiterate indigenes.

BOOK DAY.—On November 10, 1927, Book Day was celebrated in Lima with the collection of funds for school libraries. There are now 500 school libraries functioning in the Republic. These will be enlarged and others established with the funds collected.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Boys' Industrial School of Lima is nearing completion, the building being constructed at the order of the Government by the Foundation Co.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE.—During a recent pleasure trip through the southern Provinces of Peru, His Excellency William Miller Collier, Ambassador of the United States in Chile, received an honorary doctor's degree from the Schools of Law and Political and Economic Sciences of the University of Arequipa.

URUGUAY

SECOND ANNUAL ART EXHIBIT.—The second annual exhibition of free artists was opened in Montevideo on October 12, 1927, with an unusually representative collection of pictures submitted by many of the best-known Uruguayan artists. Prizes were awarded pictures in each class, including portraits in pastels and oils, landscapes, and marine studies, a special prize being given to the most popular picture of the exhibition.

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE.—In a Peruvian review Señor Oscar Cosco Montalvo says: "The interchange of teachers and students between Argentina and Uruguay has been very successful the past year. The Argentine professors Alfredo L. Palacios, Florentino V. Sanguinetti, Arturo Orzábal Quintana, and Carlos Sánchez

Viamonte taught at the University of Uruguay, and several Uruguayan professors and students were received at the Argentine University.

"Because of the success of this interchange, an international committee has been formed with sections in Uruguay, Argentina, and Bolivia, while branches are being organized in Brazil and Paraguay."

EDUCATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The supervisor of primary and normal education has begun to publish the *Educational Encyclopedia*, a review which will bring foreign educational movements before Uruguayan educators. The first number contains interesting contributions by E. Duvillard, A. Hertz, E. Brandt, John Dewey, Gustavo Wyneken, and others.

VENEZUELA

CONTRIBUTION OF URUGUAYAN BOOKS.—Announcement was made in October, 1927, of the receipt of 305 works by Uruguayan authors sent to the Venezuelan National Library in Caracas by resolution of the Uruguayan Minister of Public Instruction. These works, by such well-known authors as Juana de Ibarbourou, José Enrique Rodó, Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, Carlos Reyes, V. A. Salaverri, and Carlos Roxlo, form a most valuable contribution to the National Library.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION.—Reports state that the total enrollment of the Central University for the academic year 1927-28 is 376, divided among the different schools as follows: School of Dentistry, 13; School of Pharmacy, 13; School of Political Science, 118; School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, 67; Medical School, 154; and special diplomatic course, 11. Foreign students number 4, representing Spain, Colombia, and England.



BOLIVIA

SAFETY DEVICES.—A recent Executive decree concerning the protection of labor provides that building contractors and managers of mines, electric plants, factories, and storehouses for explosives, shall submit to the Department of Labor a list of safety devices used in their respective plants for the protection of their workers. Furthermore, reports on sanitation, ventilation, bathing facilities, and first aid must be submitted to the same department.

SANITARY MISSION FOR YUNGAS.—The Sanitary Mission appointed by the Government to investigate sanitary conditions in the Yungas district of the Department of La Paz plans to make the following studies in carrying out its work:

1. To determine the total percentage of native population of that district, and the number of immigrants from the highlands.
2. To check up the increase in the last 20 years of settlers and tenants on each farm and in towns, and to determine the causes of the increase or reduction as the case may be, of farmers and of the population in general.
3. To investigate the actual death rate per thousand inhabitants.
4. To prepare statistics on the diseases causing the greatest number of deaths.
5. To determine the sections where certain diseases are most prevalent and take the corresponding measures for the eradication of those diseases.
6. To prepare regulations for the various municipalities to enforce in their respective districts.

BRAZIL

PORT AND RAILWAY WORKERS' PENSIONS.—By decrees Nos. 17940 and 17941, regulations on port and railway workers' pensions were issued under Act No. 5109 of December 20, 1926, which amplified the previous law on pensions. The two recent decrees, which are identical in many of their provisions, require contributions toward the pension fund of 3 per cent of the workers' monthly wage; 1½ per cent of the employers' gross receipts; a 2 per cent increase in dock or railway rates; and other payments. The worker has a right to retirement on a pension at the age of 55 after completing from 20 to 30 years of service, or to an invalidity pension after five years' service. His next of kin will receive a pension after the worker's decease provided he has been retired or has been employed more than five years, or a cash payment in case he has been employed less than five years. If a worker who has been employed more than five years is totally and permanently incapacitated through an industrial accident, he has a right to an invalidity pension as well as to compensation under the industrial accident act. The National Council of Labor is charged with the execution of both sets of regulations.

CUBA

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—According to the latest official statistics labor accidents in Cuba are relatively few. The number of deaths from labor accidents during the past year was 0.32 per 10,000 inhabitants, and 0.15 per 1,000 of the 75,298 workmen insured by the companies handling labor accident compensation. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WORKMEN'S UNION.—The Workmen's Union of San Pedro de Macorís was established on October 30, 1927. This union will

devote all its activities to the improvement of the working class by means of education.

GUATEMALA

ORGANIZATION OF FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Statutes of the Guatemalan Federation of Labor with its seat in Guatemala City were approved on October 5, 1927, being printed in *El Guatemalteco* of October 18, 1927.

PERU

EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION.—The Confederation of Employees of Lima and Callao and six federations of employees from the Provinces met in Lima on October 15, 1927. The Confederation of Lima and Callao includes the organizations of the commercial clerks, bank employees, railway employees, graduates of the International Accounting Academy, employees of the associated electric companies, post-office employees, the cultural society of commercial employees, maritime employees, general association of employees of Callao, and the cultural association of commercial employees. President Leguía attended the opening meeting and addressed the gathering in terms of cordial interest and encouragement of orderly and constructive labor organization.



ARGENTINA

FIRST PAN AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.—The press reported the meeting of the First Pan American Tuberculosis Congress in the city of Córdoba from October 10 to 15, 1927. This congress was one of the principal events with which the University of Córdoba celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. A brief account follows:

At the opening meeting the foreign delegations from Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, France, Panama, Peru, Spain, the United States, and Uruguay sat on the platform with other distinguished guests. Addresses were made by Doctor Cafferata, of Argentina, president of the Congress, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Minister of the Treasury, after which came speeches from representatives of the foreign delegations. Among the most notable delegates were Doctor Negré, from the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and the Italian scientists Doctors Sanarelli and Carpi, of Milan.

One of the most important recommendations made by the Congress in its closing session was as follows: As tuberculosis, because of its complication with economic, hygienic, and social conditions, is really a matter for governmental control, all governments should form commissions to centralize their antitubercu-

losis work and to study the questions of aid and prevention; also all nations should pass laws encouraging the construction of sanitary dwellings, restricting the sale of alcoholic liquors, establishing health and safety requirements in working conditions, limiting the working day, fixing the price and quality of prime necessities, and requesting governments to prevent would-be emigrants who are tubercular or pretubercular from leaving their own country. Also recommendations were passed that exchange be made through diplomatic channels of statistics, publications, and information on tuberculosis, and that obligatory instruction in the prophylaxis and treatment of tuberculosis be given in elementary and secondary schools. Another recommendation urged governments to include the visiting nurse in the school medical service and to train in special schools normal graduate teachers for this work, which tends to prevent tuberculosis in children.

In his closing address Doctor Cafferata expressed the hope that scientists of all nations would cooperate to fight tuberculosis and that a cure for it would be found before the meeting of the next congress. Tributes were paid to the Calmette Institute, a part of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and to the memory of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, founder of the institute of that name in Brazil.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST CONGRESS.—At a recent meeting of the Argentine Women's Club, held in Buenos Aires, it was decided to call the Third International Feminist Congress to meet next November in the capital of Argentina to consider questions related to women's rights. While women's organizations of all countries will be invited, special efforts will be made to insure the presence of delegations from the countries of the American continent and Europe. A program involving seven main divisions has been planned, as follows: Sociology, hygiene (including narcotic drugs, eugenics, and child welfare), legislation dealing with various questions which affect women; and education, letters, industry, and the arts. The president of the executive committee for the Congress is Señora doña Elvira Rawson de Dellepiane.

BRAILLE PRINTING PRESS INSTALLED IN LIBRARY.—In the Argentine Library for the Blind in Buenos Aires a Braille printing press has recently been installed, the ceremony of its inauguration being attended by the President and Señora de Alvear and the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. This new machine will not only be used to print books for the blind, but also to print the magazine "Toward the Light," which is published by the library in question.

BRAZIL

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BRAZIL.—The October 12, 1927, issue of the *Jornal do Brasil*, one of Rio de Janeiro's leading dailies, is notable for its 22-page supplement devoted to child welfare, the first supplement on this subject which members of the BULLETIN staff recall to have seen in their reading of newspapers from the 21 Pan American countries. Among the many interesting articles in this edition for Columbus Day, known in Latin American countries as the Day of the (Iberian) Race, is one tracing the history of Children's Day in

Brazil. It is the outgrowth of the work of Dr. Moncorvo Filho, the apostle of child welfare in Rio de Janeiro, who in 1899 started his campaign for that purpose. In connection with the Institute for the Protection and Assistance of Children, which Dr. Moncorvo Filho has long directed, there came into being a women's auxiliary, which, on every Christmas Day, and sometimes on New Year's and Epiphany as well, has had the custom of giving a great dinner and toys to thousands of poor children. This Dr. Moncorvo Filho made the occasion for starting, in 1901, a better babies contest, in which awards were made by a jury of physicians to the healthiest babies. All contestants were required to be breast-fed. These contests, which became semiannual, were imitated in other Brazilian cities and in foreign countries as well. Later the city of Rio de Janeiro made them official, and the First Brazilian Child Welfare Conference, held in 1922, adopted the idea for the whole country, choosing October 12 as the day for their celebration.

Other noteworthy articles in the child welfare supplement treat of the children's court in Rio de Janeiro, children's hospitals, institutional care, schools, books for children, scouting, the Junior Red Cross, nutrition, sun baths, physical education, and the care of blind children.

CHILE

WOMEN CELEBRATE EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—See page 204.

SEA AIR FOR PRETUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.—The Santiago Rotary Club decided at a recent meeting to raise funds for sending 1,500 children a year in groups of 100 to spend 25 days at a sanitarium in Cartagena, where they can be benefited by sea air, sunshine, and baths. Physicians belonging to the Rotary Club will choose those most in need of this vacation, prescribing special treatment when necessary.

COLOMBIA

INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS SUFFERING SPECIAL PHYSICAL DISABILITY.—During its last sessions the National Congress passed a bill promoting the work of the institute for the blind in Bogotá, the institute for the deaf and dumb in Antioquia, and the institute for the deaf and dumb in Cundinamarca. The law provides for the construction of an adequate building for the first of these institutions, and to all it grants special privileges regarding communication and transportation facilities. It also provides that two Colombians be sent to other countries to study methods for the education of the abnormal. Each department of the country will have a right to five scholarships in the institution of Bogotá.

COSTA RICA

ACTIVITIES OF CLINIC.—According to a report made by the director of the antisyphilitic clinic in San José for the months of September and October, 1927, 227 new patients have been examined, and all, with the few exceptions who were found not to be suffering from the disease, treated by the institution, 5,295 injections and 347 prescriptions having been given.

CUBA

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN'S DAY.—On December 11, 1927, Mothers and Children's Day was celebrated with the award of prizes to the winners in the child-welfare competitions organized annually by the Department of Health. President Machado awarded the prizes to the healthiest children judged in several classes according to age, the delegates to the Fifth Pan American Child Welfare Congress being present at the ceremony.

These child-welfare competitions have been successfully celebrated in Cuba for a number of years, all social classes taking much interest in them. Local contests are organized in the various Provinces, the winners in which compete for the national prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200 for babies, and smaller amounts for older children. Special prizes are also offered by the city of Habana to residents of the capital.

MEDICAL PRESS CONGRESS.—On December 5 and 6, 1927, the Sixth Medical Press Congress was held in Habana under the presidency of the Secretary of Public Health and Charity.

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN RED CROSS.—The machinery for the Pasteurization of milk purchased by the Ecuadorean Red Cross in the United States through the American Red Cross has been set up in Quito and will be operated as soon as a sufficient supply of bottles is received. The cost of the equipment and installation was 15,000 sucres. The Ecuadorean Red Cross, which desires to promote the general welfare, especially that of children, in every way possible, has chosen the supply of safe milk as one very practical and beneficial means toward its objective.

NEW HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN.—On October 13 last, thanks to the efforts of the Child Welfare Society, a new hospital for children was opened in Guayaquil. The spacious building, located in an outlying section of the city, is a civic asset, and will be of especial benefit to the children of the poorer classes.

Two philanthropic residents of Quito, Señor Hector Vaca and his wife, Señora Dolores Ortiz de Vaca, have given the sum of 250,000

sucres to erect a hospital for children in Quito. The site, next to the Civil Hospital, has been granted free of charge by the President of the Republic.

GUATEMALA

STUDY OF EUROPEAN SANITARY INSTITUTIONS.—A study of the sanitary institutions of France and other European countries is to be made for the General Bureau of Public Health by Dr. J. Espaminondas Quintana, who was commissioned by an executive decree of October 1, 1927.

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—As a measure to alleviate the unfortunate social influence of certain motion pictures, all children under 14 years of age have been forbidden by an official decree of October 6, 1927, to attend any film attraction not approved by a censor.

HAITI

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.—During October, 1927, the total admissions to hospitals for all causes were 595; discharges of patients, 604; deaths in hospitals, 69; outpatients including those in rural clinics, 74,667; number of rural clinics, 323; major operations, 133; minor operations, 408; X-ray examinations, 29; Kahn and Wassermann tests, 1,046; and injections for treponematosi (neosalvarsan, bismuth), 43,059. (*Report of Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA.—Dr. Daniel Malloy, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is directing public health work in Honduras, has undertaken a vigorous campaign against malaria. This disease has been so prevalent that every effort is being made to secure the cooperation of the public. For this purpose a motion picture dealing with malaria and malaria-transmitting mosquitoes has been exhibited, and a full page devoted to pictures and descriptions of anti-malaria methods in one of the Tegucigalpa dailies.

SECOND BETTER BABIES' CONTEST.—The second municipal contest for breast-fed babies was held in September by the city of Tegucigalpa, a number of very fine infants winning prizes. These competitions are part of the campaign of child welfare which is being carried on by the Department of Public Health.

MEXICO

PUBLIC DORMITORY FOR BOYS.—On November 4, 1927, the first public dormitory for boys was opened by the public charities of the Federal District of Mexico. The building has three large dormitories with a total capacity of 120 beds, the furniture having been

constructed at the Industrial School for Orphans. Among other rooms in the new building are a library, playrooms, gymnasium, a motion-picture hall where daily educational and patriotic pictures are shown, a laundry, shower baths, disinfection room, and a barber shop. Boys who go to the dormitory will be furnished with a supper at night and breakfast in the morning. President Calles gave a public site for this dormitory to the Department of Public Charity.

FEDERATION OF MOTHERS' CLUBS.—A Federation of Mothers' Clubs has recently been formed in Mexico City which includes most of the mothers' associations existing in the schools of the capital. This association is attempting to do more than bring the teachers and parents together for cooperation in benefiting the child; it hopes to carry out a campaign of social welfare which will reach through all classes of society, to organize entertainments of cultural value, and to combat vice and evils incident to poverty and crowded conditions.

NICARAGUA

VENEREAL-DISEASE CLINICS.—In the city of Granada a venereal-disease hospital for women has been established by the Public Health and Charity Commission. It is receiving assistance from the General Department of Health.

The Section of Preventive Medicine of the Government proposes to establish venereal-disease clinics for men in each of the departmental capitals. These clinics will be supported in part by the municipalities and in part by the local boards of charity.

PANAMA

BOYS' WEEK.—The Rotary Club of Panama recently held the annual Boys' Week planned by that organization. The program began on November 20 with Church Day, followed by Industries Day, School Day, Civic Day, Athletic Day, Girls' Day, and Parade Day.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN FOR MALARIA ERADICATION.—The press reports that the first systematic campaign for the eradication of malaria in the interior of the country is well under way. The work is being carried on under the direction of the new Sanitation Division of the Government, whose chief is Eduardo Icaza, jr., a Panaman graduate on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship of a special course in sanitation. He has the advice of experts of the International Health Board. The work includes the control of water supply, sewerage and drainage systems, and the sanitary phase of construction work in reference to schools and other Government buildings. Sanitation in Aguadulce is being paid for in part by the municipality and in part by the Government, while the municipality of David has also decided to appropriate \$10,000 for similar work.

PARAGUAY

ENLARGEMENT OF PRISON WORKSHOPS.—The expenditure of the sum of 23,298 pesos for the enlargement of prison workshops was authorized by the Government on October 25, 1927. The work in these shops, which was but recently started, includes shoemaking, carpentry, saddlery, and bookbinding, and serves the excellent purpose of affording the prisoners an occupation for which they receive wages.

PERU

MUNICIPAL SANITARY REGULATIONS.—The mayor of Rímac municipality, within which Lima is situated, issued a regulation in the middle of November providing that all tenement houses be provided with a certain number of common shower baths within 30 days after the publication of the order. Property owners not providing the required baths are to be fined 50 per cent, in addition to the cost of the construction, which will be carried out by the municipality.

GARBAGE-INCINERATION PLANT.—On October 23, 1927, the municipal garbage-incineration plant was formally opened. It is situated on the left bank of the Rímac River near Monserrate, so that the ashes may be turned into the river. The present plant, which consumes 60 tons of garbage a day, can have its capacity doubled by the addition of another furnace in the three-story reinforced concrete structure. The cost of the incinerator was 30,000 Peruvian pounds.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE.—See page 210.

URUGUAY

ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Efforts of Dr. José Martirené, Director General of Public Assistance, to establish an official antituberculosis dispensary in which systematic antituberculosis vaccination might be practiced, were given definite realization when the Calmette Dispensary was opened in Montevideo on November 10, 1927. This dispensary, which has laboratory facilities to produce the vaccine, is said to be the first of its kind in America.

NEW HOSPITALS.—On October 30, 1927, official opening ceremonies took place in the hospital of San Ramón. Occupying a whole square, this new and well-equipped hospital is composed of a group of three buildings, containing wards, an operating room, a treatment room, pharmacy, offices, kitchen, dispensary, morgue, and storehouse. Information has been received that a hospital has also been opened in Treinta y Tres, where it will take the place of the dispensary formerly in use.

FREE CHILD-HEALTH COURSE.—According to *La Mañana*, Montevideo, November 6, 1927, such great interest has been shown in the lectures of the free course in child hygiene given in the clinic of the

Pereyra-Rossel Hospital under the direction of Dr. Luis Morquio that they are to be continued. Doctor Morquio, one of the leading Latin American pediatricians, is head of the International American Institute for Child Welfare in Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

QUARTERLY HOSPITAL REPORT.—According to statistics printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 18, 1927, 7,102 patients were treated in the 58 Government hospitals throughout the Republic during the second quarter of 1927 at an expenditure for the quarter of 670,271 bolivars.

ACTIVITIES OF SIMÓN RODRÍGUEZ INSTITUTE.—The infant mortality among children registered in the Simón Rodríguez Institute, Caracas, during 1925, 1926, and up to June 12, 1927, was approximately 7.20 per cent. Of 2,486 children under 2 years of age, 181 died within the time named. Through a bureau of nurses, a dining room in which meals are served free to mothers, a milk station for children under 18 months of age, and medical service by specialists in diseases of children less than 2 years of age, the institute is carrying on a beneficent work which should materially decrease the rate. At the present time plans are being perfected for the opening of a section for the hospitalization of children too ill to be properly cared for at home.



GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

NEWS BUREAU.—The prefects of the various Departments have been notified by the Ministry of the Interior that daily news items will be forwarded to them by the Government relating to all branches of Government activities—political, administrative, military, social, etc. The idea of this service is to bring into closer contact and understanding all the different capitals of Departments.

NATIONAL ART EXHIBIT.—Last October two very interesting exhibitions of paintings by national artists were held in La Paz. One was composed of the works of Henry Sené and José Malanca, while the other was the first salon of national artists.

CHILE

COLONIAL ART.—A permanent exhibition of colonial furnishings and other beautiful antiques was recently opened in a fine old colonial

house in Santiago. Three thousand persons visited the exhibit the first day, and it is expected that henceforth tourists will not want to miss this interesting display.

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL MUSICAL COMPETITION.—According to the *Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, of October 28, 1927, plans are being completed for a competition open to musical compositions strictly national in character. A commission has also been chosen to select and edit the best works of national composers for publication.

DEATH OF JOHN M. KEITH.—News of the death of John M. Keith on October 13, 1927, was received by his friends and acquaintances everywhere with the greatest regret. Aside from his great administrative ability shown in his connection with the United Fruit Co., this American banker, an adopted son of Costa Rica, proved himself an ever interested, socially minded resident, aiding with his time and money the charitable organizations of the capital.

ECUADOR

DECORATION CONFERRED ON PRESIDENT.—The Minister of Bolivia in Ecuador called upon Dr. Isidro Ayora, Provisional President, on September 27, 1927, for the purpose of officially delivering to him the Grand Cross of the National Order of the Condor of the Andes, a decoration conferred by the Government of Bolivia on the Chief Executive of Ecuador.

PERU

DECORATION OF AN AMERICAN LADY.—Pursuant to instructions from his Government, Dr. Hernán Velarde, ambassador of Peru in the United States, recently presented the Order of the Sun to Mrs. Frank Barrows Freyer, whose husband was formerly a member of the American Naval Mission in Peru. During her residence in the sister Republic Mrs. Freyer took an active part in the organization of societies in behalf of children, prisoners, and the protection of animals. Mrs. Freyer is the first American woman to be the recipient of the Order of the Sun, which has only rarely been granted to Peruvian women.

VENEZUELA

CUBAN PRESIDENT HONORED.—By virtue of an Executive decree of October 12, 1927, the collar of the Order of the Liberator has been awarded Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of Cuba.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 15, 1927

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Production and consumption in Argentina of yerba maté.....	1927 Oct. 19	Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Condition of banks in Buenos Aires, including branches in Argentina, at close of business Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 28	Do.
Argentine export taxes for the month of November, 1927.....	Nov. 9	Do.
Report on quebracho and quebracho extract.....	Nov. 10	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for October, 1927.....	Nov. 15	Do.
BOLIVIA		
October report on commerce and industries.....	Nov. 3	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
Proposed law concerning the establishment of flour mills in Bolivia.	Nov. 7	Do.
BRAZIL		
Financial situation of city of Manaus.....	Oct. 10	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaus.
Budget for the State of Amazonas.....	Oct. 29	Do.
Railroad concession in Matto Grosso.....	Oct. 11	C. R. Cameron, consul at São Paulo.
Railway construction in State of Bahia.....	Oct. 13	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Export taxes in State of Pará.....	Oct. 18	John R. Minter, consul at Pará.
Review of commerce and industries of Santos consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 20	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Budget for State of Sergipe for 1928.....	Oct. 24	Howard Donovan.
Coffee production in State of Pernambuco.....	Oct. 26	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Agricultural education and development work in Alagoas, year 1926.	Oct. 28	Do.
Acquirement of the Southern São Paulo Railway by the State of São Paulo.	Oct. 29	Fred D. Fisher.
Brazilian coffee propaganda.....	Oct. 31	C. R. Cameron.
Proposed public works for São Paulo.....	Nov. 3	Do.
Road building in State of Bahia.....	Nov. 5	Howard Donovan.
Budget for the municipality of Santos for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1928.	Nov. 7	Fred D. Fisher.
Imports at Santos during the years 1925 and 1926.....	Nov. 10	Do.
Rio coffee exports during October, 1927.....	do.	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
New vehicle law of State of Bahia, decree No. 5,283 of Oct. 29, 1927, published in Diário Oficial of Nov. 6, 1927.	Nov. 11	Howard Donovan.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for October, 1927..	Nov. 15	Claude I. Dawson.
Utilizing Brazilian coal.....	Nov. 16	Do.
Exports of manganese ore from Rio de Janeiro during October, 1927.	do.	Do.
Customs operations and receipts 6 months of 1927, compared with same period 1926.	Nov. 21	Do.
Exports from Bahia during first 7 months of 1927.....	Nov. 26	Howard Donovan.
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries of Iquique consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 18	Stephen C. Worster, vice consul at Iquique.
Review of commerce and industries of Antofagasta, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 20	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Use of power shovels in northern Chilean mining enterprises..	Oct. 25	Do.
Declared exports to the United States from Valparaiso district, quarter ended June 30, 1927.	Oct. 31	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Declared exports from Valparaiso, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Nov. 2	Do.
COLOMBIA		
The Santa Marta Chamber of Commerce.....	Nov. 6	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Exports from Buenaventura during October, 1927.....	Nov. 7	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla district for the past four months.	Nov. 11	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Proposed repair shops for the Ferrocarril del Pacifico.....	Nov. 26	Charles Forman.

Reports received to Decembes 15, 1927—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
COSTA RICA		
Pamphlet entitled, Population of the Republic of Costa Rica, Census of May, 1927.	1927 Nov. 17	Legation.
Costa Rican economic conditions during 1925 and 1926.....	Nov. 24	S. L. Wilkinson, consul at San José.
CUBA		
The population of Cuba as of Sept. 30, 1927.....	Nov. 7	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries of Cuba for October, 1927..	Nov. 15	Do.
The Cuban sugar defense program.....	Nov. 21	Do.
Extension of the 8 per cent profits tax.....	Nov. 25	Do.
Cuban-Canadian trade convention, Nov. 25, 1927.....	Nov. 30	Do.
Declared exports during the month of November, 1927.....	Dec. 8	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Report on the Dominican coffee crop.....	Oct. 25	William B. Lawton, vice consul, Santo Domingo.
Condition of the Dominican cacao crop.....	Oct. 28	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for September, 1927.....	Oct. 12	W. Allen Rhode, consul general at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Review of commerce and industries for October, 1927.....	Nov. 30	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 20	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
September, 1927, report of commerce and industries.....	Oct. 1	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Castilla district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Oct. 5	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castillo.
Available statistics of import and export movements through the customs of La Ceiba, during fiscal year Aug. 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927.	Oct. 8	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
Review of La Ceiba consular district, September quarter, 1927.	Oct. 10	Do.
Review of September quarter, 1927, of the Puerto Cortes consular district.	Oct. 13	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
Export figures for the Republic of Honduras, fiscal year 1925-26.	Oct. 17	Geo. P. Shaw.
Financial report of the Department of Tegucigalpa for 1926-27.	Nov. 9	Do.
MEXICO		
The opening to traffic on the Mexican National Highway from Acapulco to Mexico City on Nov. 11, 1927.	Nov. 12	Harry N. Pangburn, vice consul at Acapulco.
Customs receipts at Vera Cruz during October, 1927.....	Nov. 14	John Q. Wood, consul at Vera Cruz.
Recreation resort planned for Piedras Negras.....	Dec. 7	Oscar C. Harper, vice consul at Piedras Negras.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries of Western Nicaragua for October, 1927.	Nov. 2	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
October, 1927, report on commerce and industries.....	Nov. 12	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Production of perillo gum.....	Nov. 15	Geo. M. Hanson, consul at Colon.
SALVADOR		
Budget of Salvador for fiscal year 1927-28.....	Oct. 21	Le Roy F. Beers, vice consul at San Salvador.
October, 1927, review of commerce and industries.....	Nov. 7	Do.
URUGUAY		
New decree establishing 10-day limit for presentation of customs control manifest.	Oct. 28	C. Carrigan, consul general at Montevideo.
Customs collections in Uruguay for October, 1927.....	Oct. 31	Do.
1926-27 wool season in Uruguay.....	Nov. 14	Do.
Financial conditions in Uruguay.....	Nov. 18	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Oil report for the Maracaibo Basin for the months of July, August, and September, 1927.	Nov. 7	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



BULLETIN OF THE
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THE NEW MINISTER OF BOLIVIA

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VACATION TRIPS IN CHILE

COLOMBIAN LAW ON HYDROCARBONS

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

SÃO PAULO COFFEE EXPOSITION

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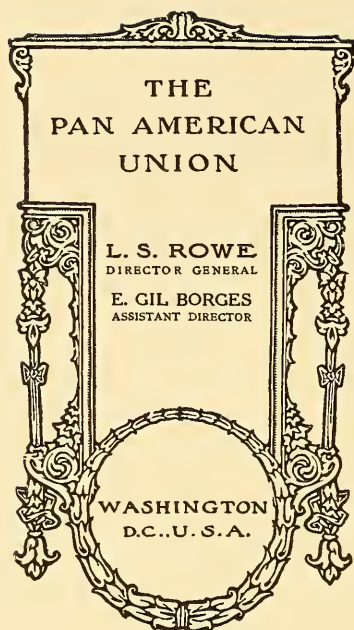
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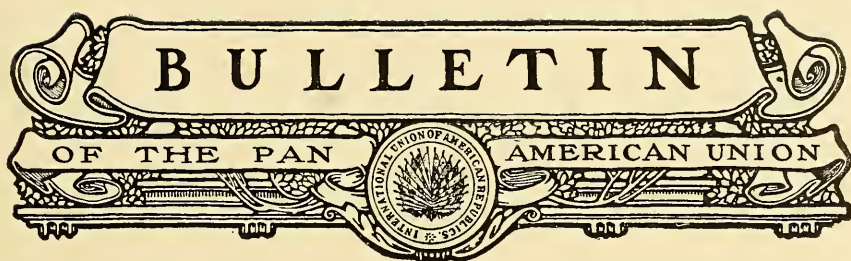
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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SENOR DR. EDUARDO DIEZ DE MEDINA

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States



VOL. LXII

MARCH, 1928

No. 3

THE NEW MINISTER OF BOLIVIA

THE Government of Bolivia, which since April 2, 1927, had been represented in Washington by a chargé d'affaires, recently appointed as its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States the distinguished diplomat and eminent man of letters, Dr. don Eduardo Diez de Medina, who was officially received by President Coolidge at the White House on February 10 last.

Upon presenting his letters of credence, Señor Diez de Medina spoke, in part, as follows:

EXCELLENCY: The Government of Bolivia has intrusted me with its diplomatic representation near Your Excellency's Government, and to that end has given me the honorable mission of placing in your hands the letter which accredits me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States of America, and which, at the same time, brings to an end the mission of my predecessor, Señor Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre. In fulfilling this high trust, Excellency, I wish to express the deep satisfaction I experienced on treading the soil of this great Nation, the Nation in which Washington opened the furrows from which was to spring the marvelous strength of the world's leading Republic, in which, later, Wilson sowed the seed of peace, disseminating doctrines of world morality and justice, the gospel of each nation conscious of its duties toward the other nations, whether large or small, which in conjunction form the international community.

Following the footsteps of your illustrious predecessor it has remained for your wise administration—through your illustrious Secretary of State—to recently point out a possible and just solution of the question of the South Pacific, demonstrating once again the consistent rectitude of the statesman who endeavors to achieve beyond his own frontier the realization of the noble principles of morality and positive justice among the peoples.

My country, Excellency, renders the warmest homage to your exalted spirit, a spirit patterned after those of the exalted Washington and Wilson; and it rests assured that the greatness and the extraordinary influence of the United States will in no distant future contribute to restoring the moral balance and the reign of justice throughout the world. This is the most exalted glory to which

a great nation such as the United States can aspire, a nation which powerful and austere, leads the civilization of two continents.

So far as Bolivia may, she will continue to work calmly toward the fulfillment of her own destinies, and in her noble and peaceful endeavor to contribute to the progress of the world, releasing from her mountain fastnesses, where they lie imprisoned, abundant streams of tin, wolfram, petroleum, silver, and copper which, shipped across the coveted sea, will strengthen the development of industries, to the maintenance and enrichment of the world's greatest markets.

It is a great honor to bring to Your Excellency the greetings of the Government and people of Bolivia for the Nation whose destinies you so worthily direct; and to these greetings I add the most sincere good wishes of His Excellency, the President of Bolivia, for your own personal happiness and for the greatest prosperity for the United States of America.

To the eloquent words of the Bolivian diplomatic representative President Coolidge replied in part as follows:

The sentiments of regard for the United States which you express, your felicitous tributes, and your statement that Bolivia will continue to contribute in an eminently peaceful endeavor toward the progress of the world, are not only deeply appreciated, but afford me abundant assurance that your mission will be so conducted as to deepen that friendship which for almost a century has happily characterized the relations between Bolivia and the United States.

I trust that your official residence in this capital will prove most agreeable to you and beg of you to convey to His Excellency the President of Bolivia assurances of my high regard for him and for the people of his country.

* * * * *

Señor Diez de Medina was born in the city of La Paz on February 8, 1882, the son of the well-known internationalist Don Federico Diez de Medina and Doña María Lértora de Diez de Medina. His early education was received in that city, where later he attended the Jesuit College, graduating therefrom with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and letters.

At 16 he commenced his public career as a clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, rising successively until he became the Minister of that important portfolio, a position which he has held thrice. In 1905 he initiated his diplomatic career as second secretary of the Bolivian Legation in Argentina, being transferred the next year to a similar post in Spain. In 1907 he was accredited first secretary of the Legation in Great Britain. After an interruption in his diplomatic activities caused by ill health, he was appointed chargé d'affaires in Chile, where he signed the Commercial Traffic Convention with that country still in force.

In 1914 Dr. Diez de Medina was recalled to assume the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the next year that of prefect and commandant of Oruro. In 1916 he was appointed President of the Municipal Council of La Paz, and in 1917, on the occasion of the visit of the foreign embassies to the inauguration of the new president, he was made introducer of ambassadors and resident minister. In 1918 he was promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary before the Governments of Uruguay and Paraguay and, in 1920, during the administration of President Saavedra, he became director of international propaganda and, for

the second time, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. In 1923 he was Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, while in 1924 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Argentina and ambassador extraordinary on special mission to Paraguay at the presidential inauguration. It was he who proposed that the United States arbitrate the important boundary question between Paraguay and Bolivia, a proposition which was accepted in principle by the Government of Paraguay. Again Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1925, he continued to hold this post until January, 1926, when he was sent to Chile as ambassador on special mission, where he remained as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The same year he was transferred to Peru in a similar capacity.

Dr. Diez de Medina has also served during short intervals as Minister of Public Instruction, Promotion, and the Interior. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he reorganized the Bolivian diplomatic and consular services. He also signed the very important Diez de Medina-Carrillo boundary treaty between Bolivia and Argentina, which terminated the only serious question pending between the two countries, and the protocols settling the differences between Bolivia and Brazil also bear his name, with that of the Brazilian Araujo Jorge. The first treaty of friendship and commerce between Bolivia and Japan, which initiated diplomatic relations between the two countries, was also his work.

Señor Diez de Medina is the author of numerous publications in prose and verse, among which the following may be named: *Bolivia-Paraguay*; *Notes on International Topics*; *Bolivia-Chile*; *Land War in International Law*; *The Argentine Award in the Peruvian-Bolivian Dispute*; *The Continental Problem*; and *The Question of the Pacific and the International Policy of Bolivia*.

Dr. Diez de Medina holds the Decoration of Merit, Chile; the Cross of Boyacá, Colombia; the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun, Japan; the Grand Cross of Leopold II, Belgium; the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sylvester, the Holy See; The Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Cross, Cuba; the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun, Peru; the Grand Cross of the Order of the Liberator, Venezuela; Commander with Star of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Spain; and Official of the Legion of Honor, France. Moreover, in 1923 the Bolivian Senate gave him a vote of thanks for his work as a publicist in defense of Bolivian rights. He is, furthermore, an honorary member of the Royal Geographic Society of Madrid; a member of the Institute of International Law of Washington and of numerous other foreign literary and scientific societies. He is also permanent Bolivian delegate to the Brussels Congress of Administrative Sciences.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes pleasure in extending its warm greetings to this distinguished Bolivian diplomat and in wishing him a full measure of success in his exalted mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN MIDDLE AMERICA IN 1927 ∴

By Dr. S. G. MORLEY

Carnegie Institution of Washington

THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

DURING the spring of 1927 the Direction of Archaeology of the Ministry of Public Education of the Government of Mexico sent an expedition to Yucatan composed of Mr. José Reygadas y Vertiz, the Director of Archaeology, Mr. Enrique Juan Palacios of the Direction of Archaeology, and Mr. Federico Mariscal, the well-known Mexican architect.

A number of the larger sites were visited and important decisions made concerning the care and preservation of buildings at these places.

At Uxmal a serious fall of masonry had occurred the preceding year in the façade of the Palace of the Governors, probably the first example of native American architecture extant. Steps were taken to prevent further immediate deterioration and plans laid for more extensive repair during the season of 1928.

At Chichén Itzá, the Direction of Archaeology centered its activities upon the repair of the Castillo, the largest temple at this site. These operations were under the supervision of Mr. Eduardo Martínez Canton and Mr. Felipe Erosa Peniche, of the Direction of Archaeology, and were ably carried out. The façade of the Castillo proper was built back, thus preserving the only feathered serpent columned doorway at Chichén Itzá, which had survived the vicissitudes of time; and the northeastern corner of the supporting pyramid and stairway on the northern side were partially repaired. This pyramid is composed of nine receding terraces of which the topmost and the lowest five have now been repaired at the northeastern corner, a very fine piece of architectural repair work.

On January 13 Mr. Nazario Quintana Bello, Inspector of Archaeological Monuments for the State of Campeche, discovered an important Old Empire site in southern central Campeche. The first notices of this site told of an imposing temple five stories in height

and many other pyramids and buildings of stone. Messrs. Reygadas, Palacios, and Mariscal visited this site in March, when two hieroglyphic monuments were discovered, one of which, Stela 2, had an Initial Series date upon it, deciphered by Mr. Palacios as 9.15.0.0.0, 4 Ahau 13 Yax, approximately 476 A. D.

The name Tixmucuy, that of the nearest modern Indian village to the ancient city, was first applied to it, but this was later changed to Etzna, upon information supplied by the natives of the surrounding region.

Etzna means in Maya, etz, "grimaces" or "to make a face," and na means "house." Perhaps "House of the Grimaces" would be a fairly satisfactory translation of this name. The Maya of the region have a tradition that if they leave money at the ruins and return later food will be found in its place.

The city would appear to have been an important provincial center of the Old Maya Empire, and to have been reoccupied in New Empire times.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

Two principal centers of the Maya civilization were under investigation by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1927 under the direction of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, Associate in Middle American Archaeology, as follows:

1. The New Empire city of Chichén Itzá in northeastern Yucatan, Mexico, a project now having completed its fourth season of work.
2. The Old Empire city of Uaxactun in northern Guatemala, a project now having completed its second season of work.

Excavations at Chichén Itzá, under the supervision of Mr. Earl H. Morris, were carried on at eight stations, as follows:

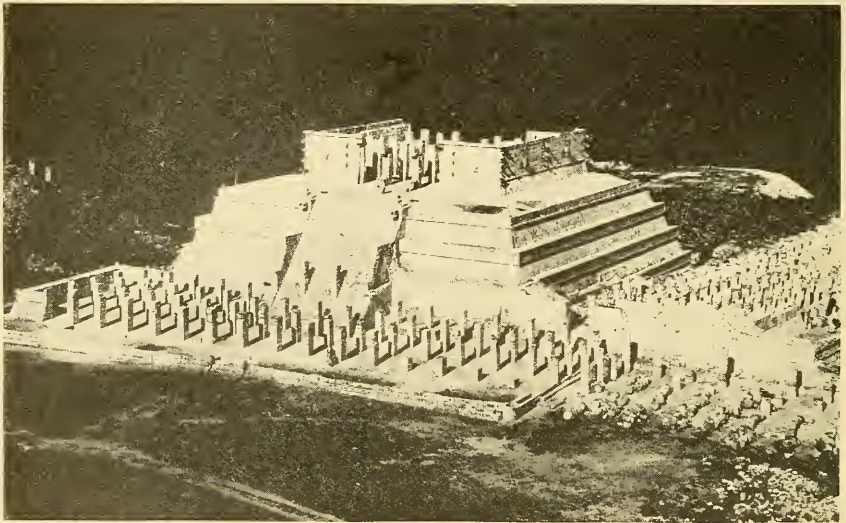
1. Temple of the Warriors (station 4).
2. Northwest colonnade (station 10).
3. North colonnade (station 8).
4. West colonnade (station 9).
5. Caracol (station 5).
6. Temple of the Wall Panels (station 14).
7. Temple of the Interior Atlantean Columns and the House of the Grinding Stones (station 11).
8. Temple of the Two Lintels (station 7), Old Chichén Itzá.

The outstanding accomplishment of the year at Chichén Itzá was the completion of the work (both excavation and repair) at the Temple of the Warriors and the northwest colonnade in front of it, which has been the principal center of operations for the preceding two field seasons.

When excavations were begun at the Temple of the Warriors in February, 1925, it appeared to be nothing more than a forest-

covered mound, some 50 feet in height, its steep, even precipitous, sides showing loose stones lying here and there. Near the top at the back (east) a cornice could be distinguished for a few feet, and on the very summit the tops of some square columns. For the rest it was a tangle of thick undergrowth, with a respectable number of considerably higher trees. Little was it anticipated that this apparently plain and uninteresting mound represented all that was left of what had been the most elaborate and magnificent building in the city.

The excavation of the temple proper was completed in 1925. Its repair and that of the greater part of the supporting pyramid,



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

TEMPLE OF WARRIORS, CHICHÉN ITZA

As it stood at the close of the 1927 working season of the Carnegie Institution staff

including the replacement of fallen sculptured elements wherever possible, and the excavation of the northwest colonnade directly in front of it, occupied the greater part of the 1926 season. Finally the excavation and the very extensive repair work upon the earlier temple buried in the northwestern corner of the supporting pyramid were the principal activities of the current season. There has resulted from this great undertaking what is unquestionably the most impressive and beautifully decorated building at Chichén Itzá, if not indeed in the whole Maya area.

Another important center of investigation, where excavation and repair have been going on for three years, is the Caracol, or Astronomical Observatory. This massive round tower, rising from a double-

terraced platform, is unlike every other building in the city; and its function, as being a place from which astronomical observations were made, early marked it for special study by the institution. During the present year the excavation of the interior and exterior corridors was completed, and the necessary repairs were carried to the point that it should be possible to finish the preservation of this highly important construction, perhaps the most important in the city from a purely scientific point of view, in another field season.

A third center of investigation has been the section known as Old Chichén Itzá, stretching from 0.5 to 2 miles south and slightly west of the area included in the original base map surveyed by J. O. Kilmartin in 1924.

The discovery here of a re-used hieroglyphic lintel presenting a Baktun 10 Initial Series, not only the single Initial Series thus far found in the city, but also the earliest contemporaneous date, suggested the name Old Chichén Itzá, by which this section is known. Excavations were commenced here in 1925 at the Temple of the Four Lintels (station 7), and resulted in the discovery of two more hieroglyphic lintels. In 1926, excavations were carried on at several places in the Group of the Initial Series (station 13), and again during the current season in the Temple of the Two Lintels, and the Temple of the Lintel (station 7), where three new hieroglyphic lintels were discovered on May 6 and 19, respectively. These latest finds, together with the discovery of a fourth hieroglyphic lintel built into a stone water trough at the old abandoned plantation of Jalacal, 3 miles east of the center of the city, make a total of 20 hieroglyphic lintels now known at this site.

An increasing efficiency on the part of the native laborers has been noted during the current year. The Chichén Itzá project has now completed four field seasons; some of the laborers have been with the project since its first year, and the great majority have served for at least two seasons. This is particularly noticeable among the masons, who have grown to understand the peculiar demands of the repair work, and who, in some cases, have developed a real appreciation of, and feeling for, the "old" quality of the stonework. Even the shovel, pick, and wheelbarrow men have become more proficient in handling these implements, so that the excavations have proceeded not only more smoothly but more rapidly. To this increased efficiency of the native labor is due in no small part the greater amount of work accomplished in the 1927 field season as compared with any one of the preceding three seasons.

Through an arrangement reached with Mr. Reygadas during his visit to Chichén Itzá in March, it was decided to turn over to the Mexican Government at the end of the season (May 28) the material

excavated during the first year (1924), and also the great bulk of the stones from the Temple of the Warriors showing fragments of the original frescoes, which Mrs. Morris had either copied or rejected as too incomplete and fragmentary for record. Thirty-eight stones only were reserved for further study. In addition to the foregoing material, custody was released of a number of sculptures, loose pieces, statues, Atlantean figures, carved panels, and lintels, elements which would never be replaced in their original positions in the façades.

Mr. Reygadas has decided to deposit the greater part of the portable material resulting from the institution's excavations at Chichén Itzá in the Museum of Archaeology and History at Mérida, an



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

THE CARACOL OR ASTRONOMICAL TOWER, CHICHÉN ITZÁ

Now being repaired by the Carnegie Institution

organization supported by the State of Yucatan, the director of which is Mr. Luis Rosadas Vega. Mr. Rosadas visited Chichén Itzá at the beginning of June, when Mr. Morley relinquished custody of this material to Mr. Eduardo Martínez Canton, the local representative of the Direction of Archaeology, who in turn gave it to Mr. Rosadas Vega. A special exhibition hall, called the "Sala Carnegie," has been opened in the Museum in Mérida for the display of this material and proper credit given the institution for having been responsible for its acquisition.

The principal additions to the staff quarters at Chichén Itzá during the year were the erection of a house for Doctor Morley on

the hill just east of and adjoining the former chapel of the plantation and the conversion of the building formerly used as a schoolhouse into a four-car garage.

Larger operations closed at Chichén Itzá on May 28, at the end of the ninth fortnight of excavations. Minor excavation and repair work continued at the Temple of the Warriors and the Temple of the Two Lintels at Old Chichén Itzá for another month, until June 25, and repair work at the Temple of the Wall Panels for still another month, or until July 23.

Just after the close of large operations, on June 4 and 5, Doctor Morley and Messrs. Ruppert and Charlot visited the ruins of Yaxuna, 15 miles south and slightly west of Chichén Itzá. This site, according to the accounts of Indians of the region, is the western terminus of the stone causeway which starts at Coba, 75 miles east of Yaxuna. The eastern terminus was explored last year for a distance of 9 miles west from Coba, but without reaching its end; and during the intermediate season (July to December, 1926) Juan Olalde, the head foreman at Chichén Itzá, had pushed eastward from Yaxuna for a distance of 15 miles, also without coming to its end. Finally, since 12 sculptured stelae had been found at Coba, the eastern terminus last year, it was hoped that others might be found at the western terminus this year, which was the immediate object of this visit.

No sculptured stones of any sort were found, and only a few dressed blocks. Only one building is standing, and its masonry is altogether different from that of Chichén Itzá and more like the remains at Coba—great masses, composed of roughly shaped, undressed stones—or even more like the buildings at Etzna on the other side of the peninsula, where the dressed blocks are small in size and comparatively few in number. This is very different from conditions at Chichén Itzá, where there is a wealth of dressed blocks—standing in walls, lying strewn about through the bush near every fallen building, and even built into masonry fills. Yaxuna has a very large acropolis surmounted by two lofty pyramid temples, standing side by side, both facing north. It is obviously of much earlier date than Chichén Itzá.

Its proximity to Chichén Itzá, on the other hand, being only 12 or 14 miles distant in an air line, as well as the fact that it stands at the western end of the great Coba-Yaxuna highway, strongly suggests that it was an important center, and possibly may have been the one from which Chichén Itzá was first colonized.

The Uaxactun expedition in charge of Mr. O. G. Ricketson, jr., devoted its time to the excavation of the astronomically significant elements of Group E at this city, with the result that the ground plans of Temple E I, E II, and E III were determined, as well as the stairway and the base of the platform on which these temples stand.

The north and east sides of the base of Pyramid E VII and its stairway were also uncovered.

Pyramid E VII was found to be without a structure on its top and with its stairway on the east. Its construction was of the crudest sort, consisting of rough broken stones covered with crumbling plaster. Under this disappointing exterior, however, an earlier pyramid was discovered, built in terraces of well-wrought stone covered with plaster, still in excellent condition. Less than a week before the withdrawal of the expedition, made necessary by the exhaustion of the water supply, a mask was uncovered on the eastern face of this inner pyramid, just north of the stairway of the outer one. This mask was about 8 feet square, and represented a human or a humanized animal head. It was constructed of stucco laid over a masonry core. The nose was extremely broad and flat, with a transverse, tapered decoration hanging in a catenary curve from the internal canthi of the two eyes. The pupils of the eyes were represented by two vertical raised bands. The mouth, extending nearly across the whole face, showed as a narrow sunken slit, with two curling fangs hanging from beneath the canine teeth, which were also shown. In the center of the mouth were two incisors, overlaid with a triangular device roughly heart-shaped, the rounded apex pointing down and the base contiguous with the upper lip. Only the right ear was exposed; it was represented by shallow incised lines and moulding and had a pointed tip and a flare that is suggestive of a bat's ear. The head was covered with the conventionalized representation of a feather headdress. The execution of the whole is good, though markedly primitive. It is not done in bold relief. Further excavation of this mound will reveal other masks symmetrically placed, and will be necessary before a final report can be written.

When the débris in front on Pyramid E VII was cleared, stela 20 was found to stand on a raised dais, 1 foot 10 inches high. The stela is 6 feet 11 inches in front of the bottom step of the stairway.

Temples E I, E II, and E III, on the east side of the plaza, were found to be in such a dilapidated condition that the greatest difficulty was encountered in finding the remains of walls. Each temple stands on a platform 10 feet high. The substructure terrace, upon which all three are located, is 15 feet high and is ascended by a central stairway 34 feet 6 inches wide consisting of 16 steps on the west side.

Temple E I, like E II, faces west $0^{\circ} 3'$ north. It consists of a small, two-room building reached by a central stairway of eight steps. The inner room is higher by a step, or 1 foot 2 inches, than the anterior room, and is divided by an altar against the back wall in such a way that it appears to be three very small rooms. This altar consists of a rectangular block 2 feet high, with L-shaped

walls inclosing the two sides and partly inclosing the front. One step is cut into the edge at the entrance. Excavation in the altar itself revealed a nest of potsherds. The pots of which they were fragments had evidently been broken before they were put into the altar, as it was impossible to assemble even one whole piece, though the sherds were very carefully collected. Here were found the sherds which, when pieced together, made the fragment with the beautiful and unusually colored painting of three Maya priests in full regalia. The colors used on this sherd were black, gray, white, yellow ochre, red, crimson, dark brown, and a rose pink which the writer has not seen elsewhere in Maya pottery.

South of the altar in Temple E I, in a circular hole in the floor (cyst 2, 1 foot 6 inches deep and 1 foot 6 inches in diameter) were found two plain red-ware dishes with flaring rims, the upper one



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

A RECENTLY FOUND LINTEL

Façade of carved lintel excavated in the Temple of the Two Lintels, Old Chichén Itzá

inverted over the bottom one. Each was 12.5 inches in diameter at the rim and about 4.25 inches deep. They inclosed some fragments of bone, a complete set of human teeth, nine small jade beads, two small, irregular jade ear plugs and a jade pendant representing an animal head. All of the jade pieces were of inferior material and workmanship. Similar burials were found in like positions in the other temples of this group and will be described with the temples concerned.

Of the walls of Temple E I, for the most part only the inner surface remained standing, and only between the front and back rooms could the thickness of the wall be measured. It was found to be 4 feet in thickness. The walls of the anterior chamber and the outer facing over the rubble core of the building were entirely fallen, this condition being due not only to the age of this section of the city but also

to the poor quality of the limestone in this part of the Yucatan Peninsula and to the size of the trees which have taken root in the ruins. The platform beneath Temple E I was peculiar in that its southern retaining wall ran south $83^{\circ} 18'$ east, or at an angle of $96^{\circ} 45'$ with the front line.

Temple E II was a more complex structure. It was evidently the chief temple of the group, and stands directly behind the main central stairway from the plaza to the top of the mound. Although now in a very ruined condition, originally it seems to have been a four-room building on a platform, reached by 10 steps, each 6 feet 6 inches wide and about a foot high; at a later date walls were added in front of the platform on the level of the top of the substructure terrace. These walls, when excavated, were only 2 to 3 feet in height; whether they formed a typical Maya room with vaulted arch it is not possible to say, but the relative thinness of the walls, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet, and the lack of any cut vault stones in the débris would seem to argue against this hypothesis. In the southern end of this inclosed space traces of a low shelf or bench were found and a large quantity of sherds.

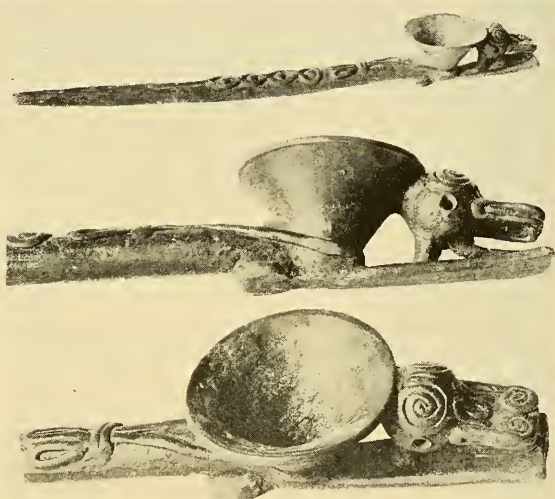
From the back of this lower room or gallery the steps above mentioned lead into the anterior chamber of the temple itself, and two more steps lead into the posterior chamber. This latter was divided into a middle and two lateral rooms by transverse walls pierced with doorways. The outer side walls in both of the lateral rooms had completely fallen, making it difficult to determine the original inside length, north and south, of the building. It was about 41 feet. The central room contained a rectangular, plastered bench or altar 8 feet 3 inches deep by 8 feet 7 inches wide by 1 foot 4 inches high, which, upon excavation, proved most interesting. Inside it were two other earlier altars, one built over the other. The earliest and smallest one consisted of a rectangular plastered block 35 inches deep by 45 inches wide, with a basinlike depression in the center and two lateral walls framing it. These walls extended less than 18 inches forward from the back wall of the temple. The second altar extended the lateral walls to 57 inches from the back wall and completely covered the altar beneath. The second altar was 1 foot 1 inch high, painted red, and also contained a basinlike depression in the top. The third or outer altar completely covered the constructions beneath, though the lateral walls on the north and south had not been extended to the front margin but left as they were when the middle altar was constructed. The outer altar had been plastered many times, and painted differently each time, the most frequently occurring colors being red and gray.

Above the surface of the second altar and below the surface of the third, i. e., apparently in the depression on top of the second altar,

were found 71 small pieces of jade, all broken pieces, small useless chips of varying sizes and shapes. These were scattered throughout the rubble of the altar, as well as a large quantity of bones of small animals—bats and small rodents. In the southwest corner of this area a small red dish was found, upside down, and near it a small red pottery disk, a bird's head of red pottery, with eyes and wattle appliquéed in the same material, and a few disassociated human bones and teeth, apparently of a child. In the latest part of the altar, i. e., below the surface of the outer altar but beyond the margin of the second one, innumerable skeletons of bats and rodents were found in a very fine, black dirt. Two very small and finely worked lancets of obsidian, 2 inches and 2.75 inches long, respectively, were found

THE DUCK'S HEAD PIPE

A notable discovery recently made by excavators of the Carnegie Institution in the floor of the colonnade fronting the Temple of the Warriors



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

among the bones, and Mr. Rickerson believes that these were the instruments used to kill the small animal offerings. In the southwest corner of this altar were two flat red-ware dishes with flaring rims, about 6.75 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, the upper one inverted over the bottom one, as already described in cyst 2, Temple E I. These dishes contained a fine dust, apparently fragments of bone.

South of the altar and in the center of the south room of the temple two more cysts, 6 and 5, respectively, were discovered in the floor. Cyst 6 contained two plain red-ware dishes with flaring sides, the upper one inverted over the bottom one. Between the dishes were a human cranium and atlas, in good condition when found. It seemed to be that of an immature person, possibly male. The two lower

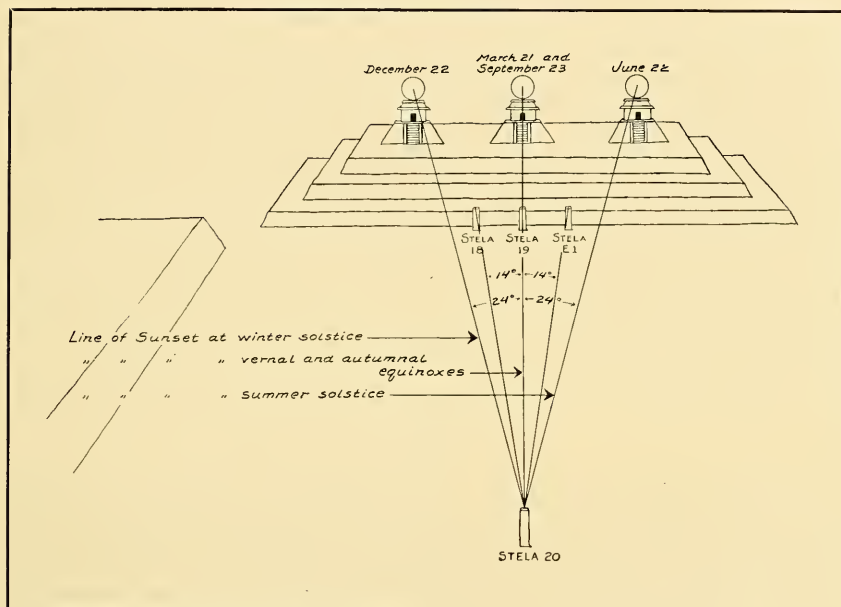
incisors were lacking and the bone healed over; the fronto-occipital deformation was slight; the teeth were unworn; there was visible a shrunken, brown, friable tissue in the nares and orbits, over the supra-orbital ridges, the forehead and the cheek bones, suggesting preserved periosteum. The skull discolored to a pronounced yellow after a few days' exposure to the air. The cephalic index, taken with improvised instruments, was about 91. Cyst 5 contained only black dirt, a few unrelated sherds, and a very crude pierced stone pendant with two holes drilled in it to represent eyes; the pendant is 1.4 inches long and of a dark-brown, unpolished stone.

The back wall of Temple E II, immediately south of the altar, was pierced by a rectangular shaft at the floor level. This was approximately 1 foot square and must have served as a drain or ventilator. The doorway leading from the central room into the south room appeared to have been sealed. Two large stones formed a kind of threshold which had been plastered over on the side of the central room but not on the side of the south room. Moreover, 2 inches of black loam was found on the floor of the south room, but in neither of the other two; from this it might be inferred that after the south wall fell and before this black loam was deposited by decaying vegetation the walling up of the doorway to protect the central room and altar was undertaken rather than the restoration of the whole south wall. If this hypothesis is correct, it would indicate that the Maya utilized these temples even after they had started to disintegrate.

Temple E III, the southernmost of this group of three temples, differs from the others in that it faces west $7^{\circ} 42'$ north, making an angle of $7^{\circ} 39'$ with the other two (see the diagram). The platform under it, at least on the north side, is parallel to the south side of Temple E II. The south side of E III is entirely fallen. In general, the ground plan of Temple E III duplicates that of Temple E I, except that the front edge of the altar has no step cut into it. Three cysts were found in Temple E III. One was in the altar against the back wall of the temple, cyst 3, and contained a barrel-shaped jar of ordinary ware with a flat, rimmed cover, the whole being 4.4 inches high and 4.8 inches in diameter. The jar contained an archaic mudstone figurine, sitting on a little heap of dust, with its face to the north. The figurine is extremely crude and represents a person squatting with the arms at the sides of the body, the hands folded over the knees. The eyes, rectangular in outline, are marked off by grooves. When found the figurine showed many traces of vermilion paint.

The next cyst, No. 4, was found in the floor south of the altar. It contained two flat dishes of red ware with flaring rims about 3.75 inches deep and 11.25 inches in diameter at the rim, the upper one inverted over the bottom one. These contained a cranium complete with the atlas, the axis and the first cervical vertebra; the sutures of

the skull were enclosed. On both right and left sides of both upper and lower jaws the second and third molars had erupted, but the deciduous first molars had not yet been pushed out; all of the teeth were absolutely unworn. It was impossible to determine the sex of the individual. As with the skull from cyst 6, the frontal region was covered with a friable brown coating; unfortunately, the condition of this skull was such that it fell to pieces even before it could be removed to camp.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE ASTRONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT ARRANGEMENT OF TEMPLES AT UAXACTUN

The three temples were so situated in relation to the observer at Stela 20 that the setting of sun behind each, severally, marked important periods in the Maya calendar

The last cyst, No. 7, was found in the doorway between the outer and inner rooms of Temple E III. It contained two dishes similar to those already described as containing skulls, but broken. Fragments of bone, unidentifiable, but no teeth, were found inside. The lower pot differed from the others in that it had four sets of two perforations midway between the rim and bottom.

Excavation of the base of the substructure mound beneath Temples E I, E II, and E III showed that it was terraced, the terraces being steep and shallow. The main stairway, probably balustraded, was set back 2 feet 2.5 inches from the front of the mound. Stelae 18 and 19 were cleared, and it was noted that both are set in the ground obliquely; there was no evidence to show that this was not done intentionally. The altars in front of these two stelae were cleared,

and they were found to be supported on a tripod formed of three large, roughly rounded boulders. Excavations were extended in an effort to determine the exact position occupied by Stela E I before its fall, and a hole piercing three layers of plaza pavement and ending at a fourth was found 31 feet 5 inches south of stela 19; the measured distance between stelae 18 and 19 being 30 feet, this position for Stela E I was assumed to be the correct one.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

In the spring of the year Dr. H. J. Spinden, of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University, visited Mexico and Guatemala. During a brief exploratory trip in the southern part of the State of Vera Cruz he visited an unnamed site where he reports having found some 10 or 12 large stone monuments. These have hieroglyphics as well as figures of rulers or deities carved upon them; they present bar and dot numerals, and he regards the site as an important connecting link between the Toltecan cities of the central Mexican plateau region, on the one hand, and Chichén Itzá, the principal center of Toltecan influence in Yucatan, on the other.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MIDDLE AMERICAN RESEARCH OF TULANE UNIVERSITY

An ethnological expedition was sent to the highlands of Guatemala by the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University under Mr. Oliver La Farge. Collections of textiles woven by the Indian women of the region were obtained, and a considerable amount of ethnological and linguistic data gathered. Perhaps the most important scientific discovery was the finding of a "day-count" in use in certain of the remoter Indian villages. In the limited time available Mr. La Farge was unable to ascertain whether this "day-count" had been maintained in unbroken continuity since Old Empire times or not, but the mere fact of its survival is at least highly significant and may well prove to be a vitally important link in correlating Maya with Christian chronology.

THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Mr. J. Eric S. Thompson visited British Honduras in behalf of the Field Museum during the summer and spent some time among the Maya Indians of the village of San Antonio in the southern part of the colony collecting ethnological data. He found interesting survivals among them of the ancient learning, among other things a knowledge of and veneration for the planet Venus, which, he thinks, probably go back to ancient times. He believes the Indians of San

Antonio are descendants of the Mopanes, the Maya tribe living on the eastern confines of the territory of the Itza nation in the seventeenth century. Further study among them, he believes, will bring to light other cultural survivals.

While at San Antonio he learned of a group of ruins farther south called Pusilha, said to contain sculptured stone monuments. He succeeded in reaching this site, which is located just inside the western boundary of British Honduras, and found seven sculptured stone monuments and a sculptured stone door lintel there.

The seven monuments had fallen with their sculptured faces downward, and four of them were so large and heavy that Mr. Thompson was unable to turn them over with the two or three Indians who had guided him thither; but the remaining three monuments and the sculptured lintel yielded chronological material of considerable importance, no less than four Initial Series dates, the first dates of any kind which have been found in southern British Honduras. Mr. Thompson deciphers two of these as 9.7.0.0.07 Ahau 3 Kankin and 9.12.0.0.0 10 Ahau 8 Yaxkin, approximately 316 and 416 A. D., respectively, the remaining two being uncertain. He believes the three monuments which he was unable to turn over also will be found to have Initial Series dates inscribed on the faces turned down, and he hopes to expose these when he returns to Pusilha in 1928.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Under the joint direction of Mr. J. Eric S. Thompson and Mr. Cooper Clark, the British Museum sent an expedition to Lubaantun, in southern British Honduras, where excavations were carried on, the results of which are not available for publication at the present time.

Mention should be made also of the exploration of Dr. Thomas Gann in the southern part of the Territory of Quintana Roo, Mexico, west of Lake Bacalar. He discovered a large site here with a number of standing buildings, and in one found a door lintel composed of wooden beams which had hieroglyphics carved on them. He is inclined to identify this site with the city of Bakhalal, mentioned in the chronicles of the Books of Chilam Balam as having been the center from which the discovery of Chichén Itzá took place.

VACATION TRIPS IN CHILE

A HOLIDAY IN SOUTHERN CHILE²

By B. C. HOWLAND

HOLIDAY time in Chile comes during the northern winter. Early one day in January we start on our summer vacation, leaving Concepción and work, to visit the enchanting south of Chile. The train leaves Concepción at 5.20 a. m., but who minds the early hour on a glorious summer morning?

The walk down to the railroad station is delightful—past the plaza with its lovely central fountain shaded by wide trees, past the old cathedral. Strange to see busy Concepción so still! Living as we do in this metropolis of southern Chile, we are used to undiminished business activity. Situated at the foot of Chile's Central Valley, a great agricultural region, this southern town is the clearing house for all kinds of farm produce; pears, plums, olives, wheat, are exported, and farm implements are brought in by ships from the United States.

Built on the banks of the clear Bío-Bío River in a bower of thick woods, separated from the ocean by a low range of hills, Concepción is a most pleasant town. Towering over the city like a sentinel stands the Caracol, a hill 1,000 feet high. This whole hill is a huge public park and is reached by a wide road bordered with lofty pines and fragrant mimosa trees. From the top of the hill one may see Concepción spread like a patterned rug at one's feet, the green plaza in the heart of the town, wide asphalt streets radiating from the plaza, charming terra-cotta roofed houses inclosing cool patios. Concepción is a thoroughly modern city with golf links, polo grounds, even a race course with a mile track.

At the end of April and during the rainy season until August snow-capped mountains loom in the distance, watching over Concepción, but by Christmas practically all the snow has disappeared and central Chile is a garden of flowers and fruit. Harvest time begins to fill the countryside with busy scenes. Oxcarts move slowly here and there, in clouds of dust, dragging Chile's great agricultural wealth to the waiting markets.

But none of this activity has started in the early morning. Concepción is still sleeping, or so we think until we arrive at the railroad station. Here, in contrast to the sleeping town, we find bustle and

² *International Telephone Review*, New York, January, 1928.

hurry. The "Valdiviano," our train, is a popular one, and long before the conductor blows his whistle the cars are crowded.

After we leave the town we pass the Avenue Pedro de Valdivia, where the wealthy residents of Concepción live. Lovely estates on our left, the cool green Bío-Bío River on our right—it is a beautiful scene as the train curves this way and that by the winding river. In the distance the towering peaks of the Andes give us fascinating glimpses of mountain scenery.

At the important junction of San Rosendo we stop for our breakfast in the station restaurant. After a short wait here the train pulls out and we proceed southward, past Loja, where the luscious melons grow; past Santa Fé, where appropriately enough one



Courtesy of "International Telephone Review"

CITY HALL, CONCEPCIÓN, CHILE

changes for Chilean Los Angeles; through field after field of wheat scattered with stumps from the recent forest growth. At every little station on the way fruit vendors offer us baskets filled with peaches, plums, pears, cherries, and strawberries, all kinds of delicious fruit, for we are still in the orchard region of Chile. Farmers in gay native ponchos dash up on their spirited horses to meet friends on the train. They stand in the stirrups and wave their broad felt hats, giving us an unrivaled display of horsemanship.

Finally we reach the thriving little city of Victoria, from which we get a clear view of the extinct craters of the volcanoes Tolhuaca, Lonquimai, and Llaima, the latter the source of the Bío-Bío River.

Leaving Victoria, we pass through yet more fertile country. Little villages stand in the midst of meadows gay with wild roses, dahlias,

margaritas, all kinds of vivid flowers. The flat-roofed adobe cottages are shaded by tall poplars, spreading willows, acacias, and eucalyptus trees. Farming in this region is carried on extensively with ox teams, strangely mingled with the most modern American machinery.

Next comes Temuco, a surprisingly modern frontier city. It is the center of the Araucanian Indian Reservation, and we stop here to visit the Indian homes. Temuco dates from 1881, as the town was



Courtesy of "International Telephone Review

TYPICAL INDIAN WOMEN IN TEMUCO, CHILE

Temuco, a surprisingly modern town, is the center of the Araucanian Indian reservation

not actually built until after the final breaking of the Araucanian frontier. As time has passed the Chileans have taken more and more land by peaceful penetration, and while the region around Victoria and Temuco is called "La Frontera" it is really a mingling of Indian reservations and Chilean farms. Temuco has had a phenomenal growth during the last few years. Here we find splendid streets, fine business houses, excellent schools and hospitals, and various Indian agencies where we can buy many-colored hand made ponchos and long tufted rugs called "choapinos." We find that these Araucanian Indians, whose resistance in the past proved an unbreakable barrier to the ancient Incas, still live proudly apart from the white men. They live on small farms, in little thatched huts with no windows or furniture, and grow quantities of wheat. The floors of the huts are littered with rough farming implements. Onions, corn, and dried meat hang from the rafters. Cooking is done in iron pots over fires built on the dirt floors of the huts. The Araucanians dress in

gay-colored ponchos, and the women wear heavy silver ornaments. A remarkably picturesque people, sturdy and solemn.

From Temuco we take an afternoon train. As we travel farther south we begin to leave the region of rolling land covered with golden wheat and to find, mingled with the farming land, steep hills that show signs of recent dense forests. This section of southern Chile in the Valdivia Province is the source of the Chilean lumber supply. At such stations as Pitrufquen and Loncoche are extensive lumber yards, sweet smelling in the warm afternoon sunshine.

At Antilhue, on the Valdivia River, instead of following the course of the stream to Valdivia, a great German center and one of the most prosperous farming sections in the whole Republic, we change trains and continue southwards to Osorno, a charming little city on the Damas and Rahue Rivers.

We are going to spend part of our vacation on a farm very near Osorno. When we arrive at this little town and get off the train we



OSORNO VOLCANO

Numerous glimpses of this majestic volcano are obtained during the southern trip

scarcely have time to stretch our stiff legs before saddle horses are brought, which we must ride over 6 miles of very rough country before we may dismount at the hospitable door of our farmhouse. We find the farmhouse nestles on the shoulder of a great rolling hill and is surrounded by prosperous-looking wheat fields.

As the pleasant days of our visit slip by the wheat ripens and is harvested. The harvesting of the crop is an interesting combination

of modern and primitive methods. The new McCormick header is drawn by oxen, the wheat is threshed and cleaned by the latest type of machinery, the grain is hauled to the mill by clumsy old ox carts, and is ground into flour by a modern mill. The harvest from this one farm yielded thousands of sacks of grain and enough straw to keep the cattle all the winter.



PUERTO MONTT

The southern limit of the railroad system of Chile

Before our holiday comes to an end and we start home to Concepción we take the train to Puerto Montt, the southern limit of the Chilean railroad system. On this last lap of our railroad journey we find southern Chile unfolding perhaps her most impressive series of pictures before our dazzled eyes. Between Chile and Argentina, in this southern section, are a multitude of beautiful lakes, many of which lie in the cups of extinct volcanoes. There is Lake Llanquihue, along whose lovely shores our train runs for a while, splendid as any Swiss lake, wild and rugged as only such recently explored territory could be. All the more beautiful do the dark waters of Lake Llanquihue seem, in contrast to the glimpses we catch of the snowy-headed volcanoes glistening brilliantly in the clear air—"El Puntagudo," "El Tronador," and "Osorno" as majestic as Fujiyama. At the new half-German city of Puerto Montt the railroad ends, but not our journey. In the early morning we must take the tiny coast steamer, *Seno de Reloncavi*, which runs between Puerto Montt and Ancud on the Isla de Chiloé.

It is a fine, clear morning—fortunately, for such days are not so common here as farther north in Concepción. Chile is a land of color, and the dark southern waters of the Pacific, washing the shores of the rocky islands and inlets, reflecting the deep green of tangled forests that seem to climb the slopes of the steep mountains, create a scene of ever-changing beauty. Each of the myriad reflections in the calm inlet seems much more beautiful than the other. Great colored jellyfish float under the prow of our boat, gay water birds fly by. Tiny hamlets cluster round their little churches in forest clearings on the shore, desparately holding their own against the sea on the one hand and the thick underbrush on the other.

We pass the fishing village of Calbuco and enter the narrow channel of Chacao, between the mainland and the Isla de Chiloé. We catch one more glimpse, far astern, a hundred kilometers away, of the snowy heads of our old friends "Osorno" and "Calbuco," like pearls against the eastern sky.



Photograph by Frank Harper

A LAND OF CONTRASTS

Roses bloom in the foreground, with the snow-capped peaks of "El Tronador" in the distance

As the sun sinks in the western ocean we reach the bay and city of Ancud, on Chiloé Island. We look toward the east again, and as far as we can see the glory of the sunset glow is reflected. It seems to hover like a benediction over Chile, blessing the snowy mountains, the fruitful valleys, the houses nestling in the gay meadows, but, above all, bestowing that glorious, almost unbelievable loveliness which makes an earthly paradise of southern America.

A TRIP TO JUAN FERNANDEZ³

By GLADYS ELEONOR JAMES

West to the setting sun! With beating hearts and eager eyes we stand on board the departing vessel. There are no tears, no sad good-byes, only merriment, expectancy, and laughter. Aloft, the flags of a score of nations flutter joyously in the breeze. On deck, the careless, happy passengers swarm the slowly receding liner. English and Spanish, German and French—a babble of tongues fills the air.

There stands the English tourist on his trip through the "wilds of South America." Short and portly with checkered trousers and cork helmet, in his mouth the never-failing pipe, over his shoulder the ever-present camera. And by him his nineteenth century clad wife, with wide-brimmed hat and floating veils . . .

Yonder trips the Argentine flapper. Her fluttering skirts reveal slender, silk-stockinged legs. Rouged, lipsticked, with Eton crop and pouting cigarette, she flashes a gay challenge at the sallow-cheeked, Oxford-bagged youth at her side.

The darkness deepens. Valparaiso, the "Vale of Paradise," is fading in the distance, and the horizon, the glorious, mysterious horizon of a flaming sun, beckons us to her bosom.

The dinner bell clangs. Reluctantly we obey its summons. The fluttering flags are lowered, the decks are deserted. With a sudden mighty roar the waves of the open ocean seize their new plaything. The sky is overcast and the wind hisses in the cordage.

It is morning. White-faced, we stagger up the never-ending stairways. The wind lashes our clothes and plays havoc with our hair; the sea arises to welcome us; and the struggling sun sends its beams through the flying spray, to make rainbow babies dance in merry glee.

It is a restless morning. Few defy the stormy elements. The merry faces of yesterday are hidden from view. But with the afternoon come games and races, and, with the spirit of conquest awake within us, all else vanishes from our minds. But what is that we see in the distance, what the shadow near the setting sun? Juan Fernández! Robinson's island! The scene of a hundred childish fancies—the home of a thousand boyish desires! There it is, not brilliant in the sunshine, not clear and dazzling to our expectant sight, but mist-clad, enigmatic, mysterious. Sharp peaks beckon and yet repel, steep cliffs allure and yet chill.

The sun is sinking behind the rugged profile. The pulsating engines drone down to a stop. With a sudden roar of chain and winch the anchor is dropped. Then a silence ensues, broken only by lapping waters—a silence so deep, so vast, that it seems to come from the remote ends of the ocean to concentrate in this diminutive bay.

³ *The South Pacific Mail*, Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 24, 1927.



CHONTA PALMS ON JUAN FERNÁNDEZ

One of the most beautiful of the trees which flourish on the island is the Chonta palm. The top is edible, being used as cabbage, while the slender trunks are made into canes

A mournful silence, which grasps our hearts and stills our laughter. The sun disappears. We have followed her across the swelling Pacific. Her work is done, and the black cliffs welcome her home.

For these deserted islanders the festival of the year has come, their ephemeral holiday, their humble carniva'. A ship has sailed in from the world beyond! And in the evening, when the moonlight laughs on the waters, from the darkened hillsides the inhabitants gaze in awe and wonder at this luxurious liner, ablaze with lights of many colors, at these care-free, happy tourists, jovial in masquerade, at the piercing wail and beat of the jazz band, at the sway and rhythm



CRUSOE'S LOOKOUT

The cliff peak which Robinson Crusoe is said to have climbed to watch for a rescuing vessel. The small dark square in the cliff, a little to the right of the center, is the commemorative tablet, shown in detail in the illustration on page 252

of the dancers—away on the darkened hillsides the lonely inhabitants gaze in awe and wonder.

Cumberland Bay in the morning! Cumberland Bay in the sunshine! Resplendent in all its glories, returns the laughing sun god to shine on this lonely island, to waken the sleeping village. High and rugged cliffs arise from the clear water, but the sheer hills are softened by the green and lovely valleys, the feathery fronds of ferns, the wild and verdant cherry, the cool and sleepy fig tree. There, too, in the sheltered ravines flourishes the slender Chonta palm, with black, snakelike markings, wood that is soon eagerly bought by wondering tourists to be made into canes. And there, nestling in their orchards, cling the whitewashed cottages. Brilliant, indeed, is

the coloring, picturesque and delightful the view. Chile's blue sky is still above us, the blue Pacific beneath, and there, in the shape of a horseshoe, the sun-baked cliffs, the verdant valleys, the peaceful homes, the flower-decked gardens.

A shout of laughter, three lusty cheers, and on his flimsy raft Robinson Crusoe arrives on board. Upon the deck he clambers, Crusoe wild and forsaken, followed by Friday, cheerful and grinning. "Cock-cock!" protests the parrot at all this hubbub while the poor nanny goat, flabbergasted at so strange a procedure, stubbornly refuses to mount the modern stairways and must be carried laboriously



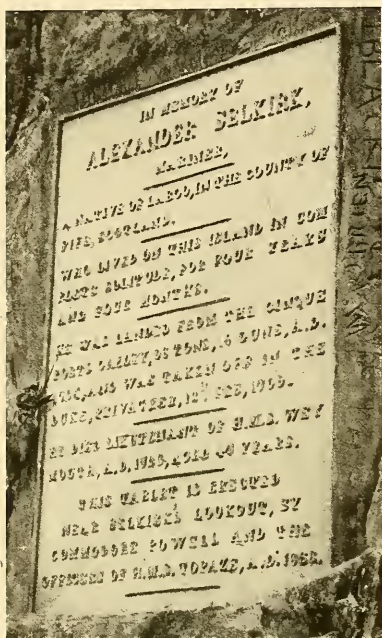
ROBINSON CRUSOE'S CAVE

The cave on Juan Fernández Island where Crusoe is supposed to have made his first habitation here before building a more convenient hut

to the third deck. Then come the photographers! Every tourist is a photographer; from every cabin nook and cranny appears some one with the inevitable apparatus. Small and big, old and young—the procession is interminable, unceasing. And patiently benignant they stand—Crusoe, Friday, and the all-suffering captain!

At 9 we disembark, to scan in wonder the rustic houses of these 300 inhabitants, to climb the steep pathway that leads from the miniature beach, and to reach at last the cool, fern-lined caves; then, resting after the strenuous climb through sand and gravel, to gaze out on Cumberland Bay and the unbroken expanse beyond, even as Selkirk must have watched in his long, silent vigils over two centuries ago!

Lunch in the open air, with keen appetites and delicious food. How the pine groves ring with merry laughter, how the cattle scatter in affright at the strange scene of hilarity unrestrained! But some would taste of the famous lobsters, nearly a hundred thousand of which are sent yearly to the Chilean mainland, and dine with great conviviality in the humble dwellings of the natives.



THE SELKIRK TABLET

The inscription on this tablet, erected to the memory of Alexander Selkirk, the supposed prototype of Robinson Crusoe, reads as follows: "In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner. A native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland. Who lived on this island in complete solitude, for four years and four months. He was landed from the *Cinque Ports* galley, 96 tons, 16 guns, A. D. 1704, and was taken off in the *Duke*, privateer, 12th Feb. 1709. He died lieutenant of H. M. S. *Weymouth* A. D. 1723, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. *Topaze*, A. D. 1868"

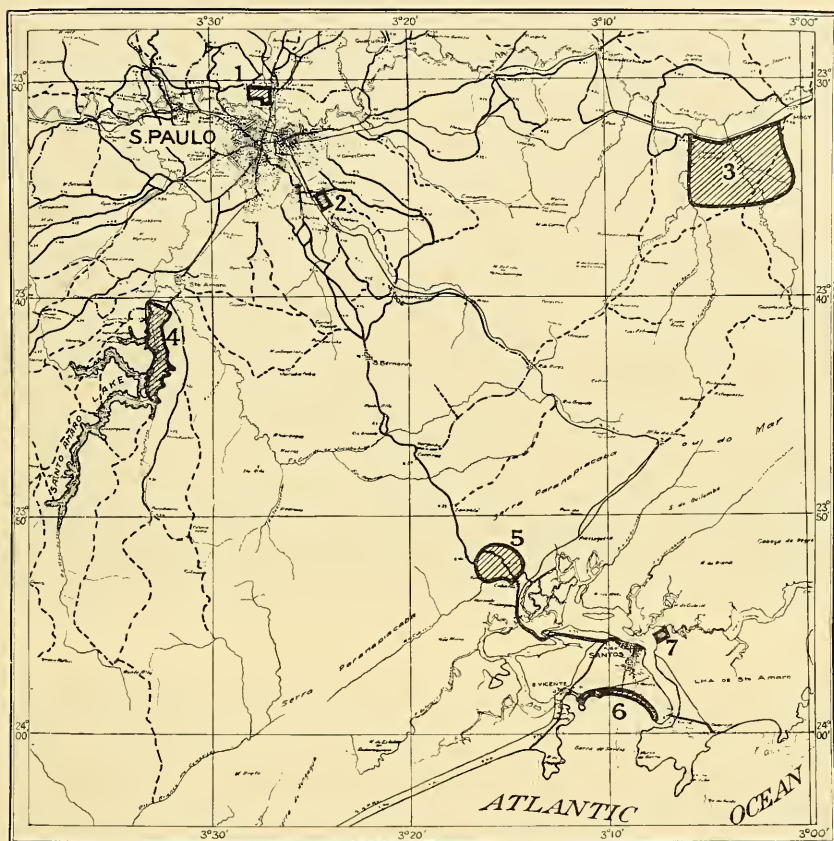
Then comes the visit to Robinson's summer residence. Skimming smoothly over the gentle waves, we cry in astonishment and delight at the diaphanous clearness of the water replete with swiftly moving multicolored fish. Dark, ominous, the forbidding cliffs arise at our left. No sign of life is upon them, no blade of grass clings to their hostile sides; lonely and forbidding comes a cry in the solitude as a fluttering bird wings its way back to the forests. The descent to the land is difficult; the rocks are jagged and rugged, and behind them the loose sand is knee-deep. But we reach at length the deserted beach, with its solitary cave and rusty cannon, abandoned over a century ago by the avaricious Spaniards, after a score of years on the deserted island, defending with fortress and gun these solitary isles from raiding pirates and daring corsairs.

It is evening. The day is drawing to a silent close. At midnight the anchor will be weighed, the engines will renew their monotonous grind, and the giant

liner will quietly steam out of Cumberland Bay, the spirit of Crusoe behind.

Reluctantly we bid adieu in the gathering shadows. The sun has set; the stars appear and the moon shines softly on the waters. All is silent. Lights glimmer in the distant cottages. A last farewell, a single good-by, and in the fading twilight we dream our transient dreams. When lo! a sudden mist creeps up from the ocean and the island vanishes. On, on to the cities! East of the setting sun!

AVIATION FACILITIES IN SÃO PAULO AND VICINITY



MAP OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, AND ENVIRONS

Through the courtesy of the Department of State, the Pan American Union is able to reproduce this map of São Paulo and environs which has been annotated by Mr. Orton W. Hoover, instructor in aviation attached to the Força Publica (Armed Forces) of São Paulo. 1. The aviation field of the Força Publica of São Paulo, to the north of the city. This area is about 750 meters by 200 meters and is a satisfactory aviation field for small planes. It was, however, judged to be of too restricted an area to provide for the landing of the large amphibian planes of the Pan American Flight. 2. The aerodrome of Ypiranga, a small aviation field, owned by a private concern at Ypiranga, a suburb of São Paulo on a direct line between the center of São Paulo and Santos. 3. A large, level and smooth area about 25 miles east of the center of São Paulo, just south of the line of the Central Railway of Brazil, near Mogy das Cruzes. This tract is about 6 by 9 miles and is suitable for emergency landings. 4. The artificial lake of the São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co. (usually referred to as the "Light & Power"), at Santo Amaro, about 10 miles to the southwest of the center of São Paulo. The lake is more than 15 miles long and the area especially suitable for the landing of hydroairplanes has been indicated in the northern part of this body of water. It was here that Marquês de Pinedo, the Italian trans-Atlantic flier, landed with his mono-hydroairplane the *Santa Maria* on February 28, 1927. A month previous to this date, at the time of Lieutenant Skemp's visit to São Paulo, this body of water had been selected by him as a landing place for the planes of the Pan American Flight and it was here that preparations were made for the landing of the amphibian planes which, however, were prevented from reaching Santo Amaro by darkness and the cloudy condition of the Serra. 5. The artificial lake, recently created by the dam of the São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company at Cubatão, at the top of the Serra, about 5 miles on the way from Santos to São Paulo. This lake also offers a suitable landing for hydroairplanes. 6. The long wide beach on the south side of the island upon which the city of Santos is located. This beach is, at low tide, about 250 meters wide, with a total length of about 7 kilometers, but it is broken in places by canals and streamlets. The sand is hard and quite level and the beach offers a splendid landing for airplanes, while the adjoining bay is inside the bar, and offers a very satisfactory landing place for hydroairplanes. It was in the bay that the amphibian planes of the Pan American Flight made their landing, alighting on the water and "taxi-ing" up onto the beach. 7. The naval aviation base of the Brazilian Federal Government on the island of Santo Amaro, just across from the city of Santos. This, too, is a good landing for hydroairplanes and is usually kept free of small boats. Much of the body of water which surrounds the island upon which Santos is located, would be satisfactory for landing, if kept clear of small boats.

AVIATION FACILITIES IN SÃO PAULO AND VICINITY



Photographs by Orton W. Hoover
Courtesy of United States Consul C. R. Cameron

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

Upper: A view of the city taken from a considerable height above the aviation field of the Força Publica looking toward the south. In the right foreground is the River Tietê. Lower: Another view of São Paulo from above the clouds, looking more to the east

AVIATION FACILITIES IN SÃO PAULO AND VICINITY



Photograph by Orton W. Hoover
Courtesy of United States Consul C. R. Cameron

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

Upper: View of the center of the city looking toward the east. In the left center is seen the famous "Triangle," the banking center of São Paulo, just behind the two detached buildings which are: *Left*, the *Prefeitura Municipal* (City Hall); and *right*, the Automobile Club. The American Consulate is in the tall building on the nearest corner of the square (Praça Patriarcha) immediately beyond and opposite the Automobile Club. In the distance is the suburb of Ypiranga. Lower: A glimpse of the suburb of Perdizes in the western part of São Paulo

WORK OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN SILVERSMITH¹

LUXURIOUS DOMESTIC WARE OF COLONIAL DAYS

COLLECTORS, hunting all about the main traveled roads of South America, and especially up and down the west coast, have for many years acquired, amongst other treasures of colonial and precolonial days, plentiful examples of hand-wrought silverware.

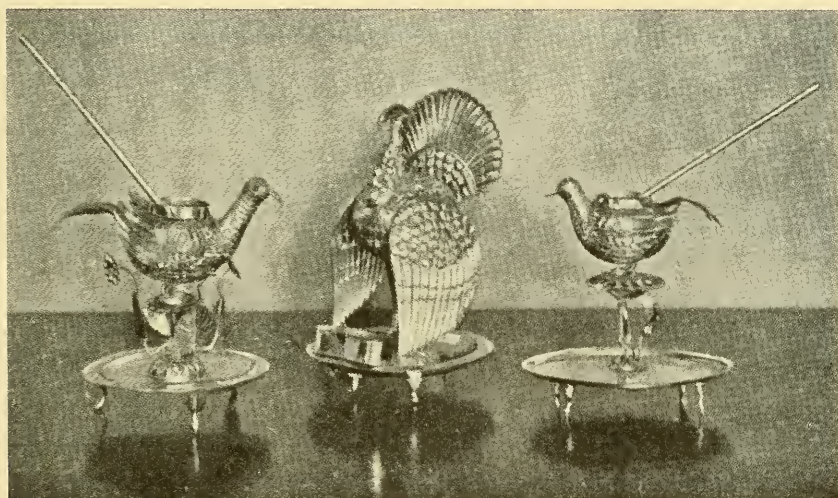
This South American silver to-day adorns shelves and cupboards and curio tables; it is legitimately regarded as a collector's prize. Yet, not so long ago, the majority of these pieces were not regarded and were not used as ornaments or even as household treasures. They were the common domestic pots and pans, dishes and bowls and plates, ash trays, drinking cups and tankards of daily use in all the countries of Spanish America. Rarely will you find a piece of silverware of Spanish-American origin which was intended merely as an ornament. The little flower vases and bric-a-brac of to-day had no place in the home, while silver was in some regions considered as too commonplace to be used for the personal jewelry of aristocratic ladies.

Not that trouble was spared in the making and decoration of these household utensils. The time of the handicraftsman was of no account; he might spend long weeks and months on the fashioning of a pair of silver stirrups or a box for *mate* or other tea, or for many kinds of spices, adorning his work with beautiful and intricate sprays of upstanding flowers; richly wrought candlesticks of that spacious period frequently represent the skilled labor of months. But many a rich and politically important family of colonial days maintained their own silversmiths, family servants whose rank and value stood high. A metal worker was as much a necessity as the carpenter and baker. The expert worker of silver, gold, and jewels was intrusted with the creation as well as the repair of personal ornaments in addition to household plate, and the beauty and delicacy of some of the chains, brooches, and earrings made in Spanish-America between the early sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries render such pieces the prize of the collector to-day.

The degree of wealth in precious metals of certain regions not infrequently brought about and established permanently their political

¹ The Chilean Review, London, 1st quarter, 1928.

importance. Thus the shining treasures of Mexico, in silver and gold, the rich ores and emeralds and pearls of "Cartagena de las Indias" (now Colombia), the gold and silver of Upper and Lower Perú, inevitably brought population and created markets, leading to the establishment of viceregal courts and all the panoply of civil and religious authority. Such cities as Cartagena, Panamá, México, and Lima were thronged, wealthy, full of movement; the great houses of the rich folk and officials were strong and self-supporting enough to stand a siege. These were of the "patio" type, built with thick stone walls; the eyes of the inhabitants turned inward to the central courts and gardens. A house of any pretensions would possess at least three patios, leading from each other and entered only from the



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

SOUTH AMERICAN SILVERWORK OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD

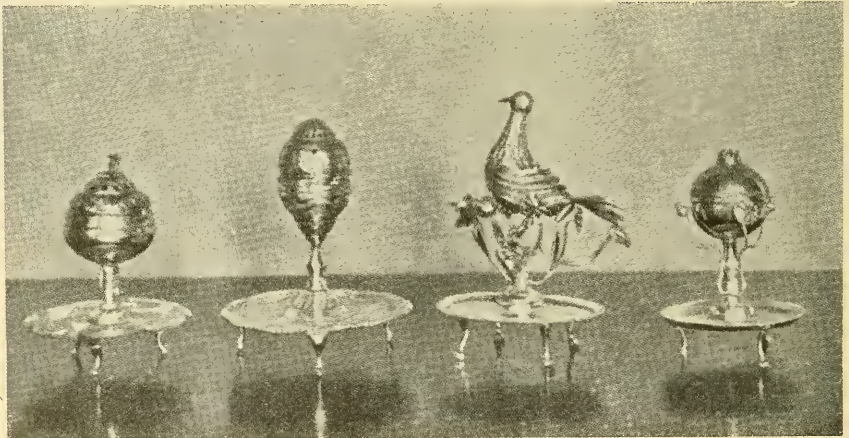
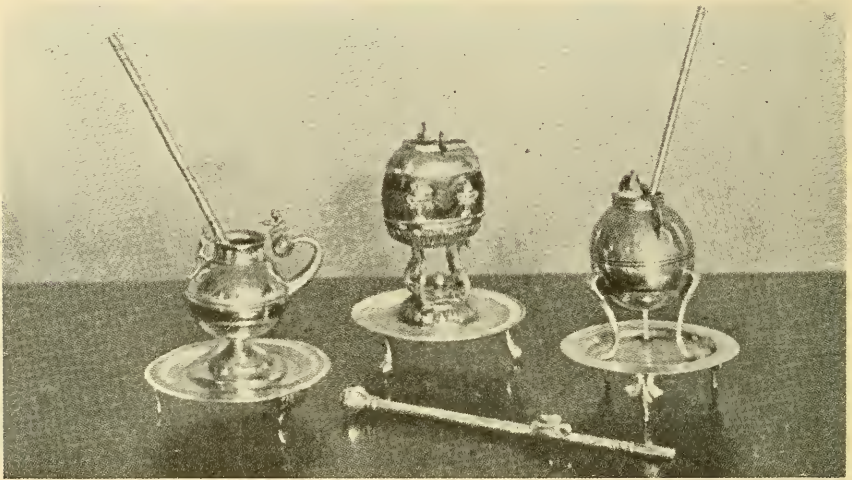
The two *matís* cups are in the form of birds, the *bombilla* or hollow spoon for sipping the tea being inside. In the center is a perfume burner in the shape of a turkey. These pieces are included in the Rose-Innes collection

first with its great main zaguán door. The living rooms of the family centered about the first patio; kitchens and rooms for domestics filled the next; stables, storehouses, the shops of the craftsmen would occupy the third. But in great establishments the patios would extend even farther, and the serving men, maids and cooks, the array of tailors, leatherworkers and wood and metal craftsmen, created something like a private village.

PRE-SPANISH METAL WORKERS

In metal working as in many other handicrafts the skilled Spaniard from overseas had something, but not everything, to teach to the "Indians," the native folk who were his assistants and pupils. For

long before the Spanish conquest brought the arts of Europe to the Americas there had existed old and masterly handicrafts, slowly developed by the sons of the soil. The soldiers who accompanied Cortés to México have recorded their amazement at the beauty and intricacy of the ornaments fabricated by the Aztec craftsmen who



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

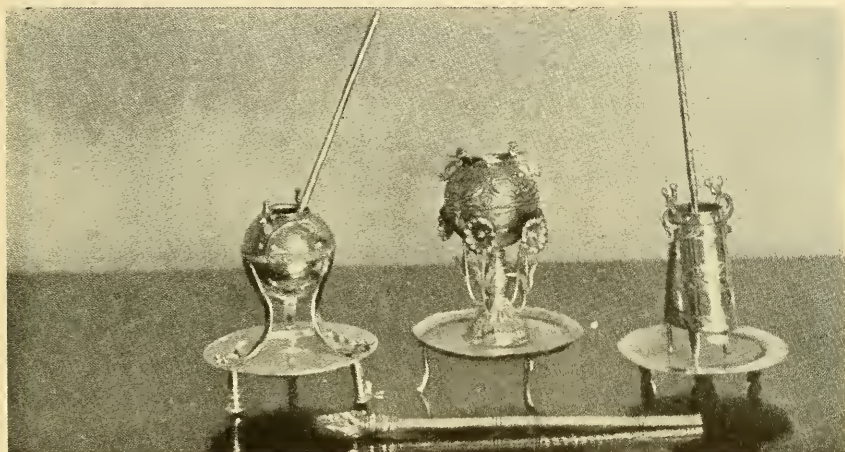
EXAMPLES OF SILVER *MATES* IN THE ROSE-INNES COLLECTION

These elaborate cups on special trays developed from the plain or ornamented gourd. The delicate chasing and silver flowers mounted on light springs are characteristic of these cups

wrought in gold and silver and whose shining wares were displayed in the great market places near old Tenochtitlán, the city in the lake that preceded modern México City. The historian and captain, Bernal Díaz, has left a description of one of these markets in his "Conquest of New Spain":

Let us go on and speak of the skilled workmen Montezuma employed in every craft that was practiced among them. We will begin with lapidaries and workers in gold and silver and all the hollow work which even the great goldsmiths of Spain were forced to admire, and of these there were a great number of the best in a town named Atzacapotzalco, a league from México. For working precious stones and chalchihuites, which are like emeralds, there were other great artists.

These workers in precious metals were so skilled that they could make little metal birds with movable wings, fish with movable scales, and delicate filigree ornaments made with fine wire. In such quantities were these produced that thousands were melted down by the conquering Spaniards in the early sixteenth century and made into chains for convenience in carrying. In fact, the melting pot has



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF SILVER MATES

Showing how the silver-mounted gourd developed into a cup with its own tray. The chasing and the delicately modeled flowers prove the craftsman's taste and skill

been for 400 years fed by these ancient ornaments, and there still remain considerable numbers.

If México and Central America with their arts and crafts of the Maya and their pupils, the Aztecs, yielded great stores of treasure, of gold and silver ornaments made by native artists, still greater stores were seized when the rich lands below Panamá came under Spanish control. The region that is now the Republic of Colombia was (and is) rich in gold, elaborated by the old Chibcha craftsmen into a wide range of fine ornaments worn by chiefs and nobles. South of Colombia stretches the vast tangle of afforested and mountainous country where nature has sown precious and useful minerals with a lavish hand, and where, in the huge silver hill of Potosí, was one of the world's great storehouses of this beautiful metal.

The moonlight sheen of silver, its soft and yet brilliant luster, and its many virtues as a metal, seem to have attracted the attention of

the most simple-living as well as highly advanced tribes all over the world. This metal in good qualities is second only to gold and has always been one of the first to be used and admired. It will tarnish, while gold retains its undimmed and imperishable beauty through every kind of vicissitude, but it is a sweet, clean metal which has always endeared itself to mankind. Not to speak of womankind, for what housewife lives who is not conscious of glowing pride when she surveys upon her dining table and sideboard fine silver of authentic purity and lovely luster? If her treasures are really *old* silver, most beautiful when it is worn, so much the better.

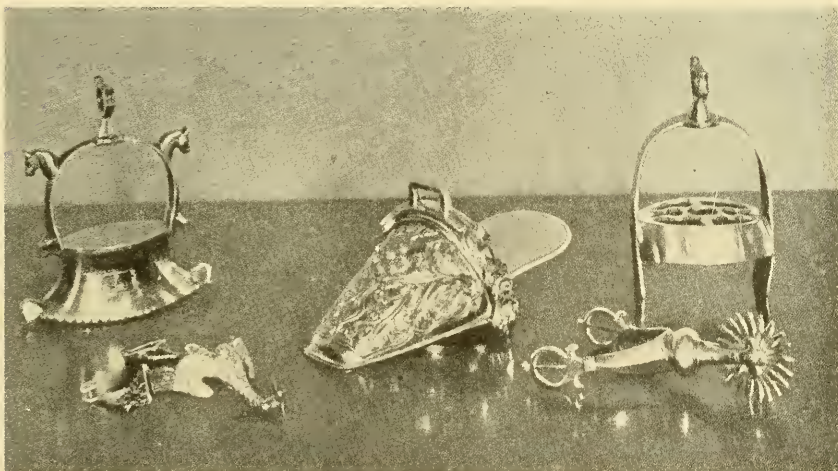
ANCIENT ORNAMENTS

The charm of silver had been realized in South America long before the conquest. The metal was reserved, with its high companion, gold, for private use. There was no trade value. Probably no one but rulers and great officials owned golden and silver ornaments, and the service of the gods certainly claimed great quantities. For instance, the great Temple of the Sun at Cuzco was radiant in the interior from the light reflected from golden plates covering the worked stones of the walls. There were moons of silver and suns of gold; and in one of the gardens of the Inca of Perú all the trees and flowers were wrought of silver and gold, cunningly made so that a light breeze moved the delicate leaves. And when Pizarro held the Inca Atahualpa to ransom, demanding that a certain room should be filled to the height of a man with gold, immense quantities of beautiful ornaments were piled in shining heaps in the hope, scandalously betrayed, of saving the semidivine Lord of Perú.

Farther south, where the never-conquered Araucanian folk retreated before, but continued to show a bold front to, the Spaniard, there was little gold; but silver was in such demand that no Araucanian girl who respected herself would lack necklaces and hair ornaments and a huge headed pin to fasten her shawl. Much of this silver doubtless came from what is now Bolivia, from the silver hill of Potosí, worked by the simplest processes. But Chile is rich in every kind of mineral, and silver and gold mines are scattered over the face of all the Andean folds and foothills. To-day the surface workings of silver in Chile are practically exhausted, though much wealth must lie beneath a cloak of verdure and in rocky hiding places; but in colonial times, and even into the years of independence, workings of both these precious metals were the source of many fortunes.

Finding thus, in the Americas, guilds of native craftsmen who had an ancient tradition of gold and silver working, the European newcomer in many regions had little to do except to place new patterns and models before the subjugated artist. The Spaniard needed plates

and dishes for his table, so presently the South American metal worker, taught by alien masters, hammered out scores and hundreds of the delightful pieces still surviving in many regions. Perú and Bolivia yet contain many of these excellent examples; Colombia and Chile and Ecuador also, of course; Argentina and Paraguay, possess-



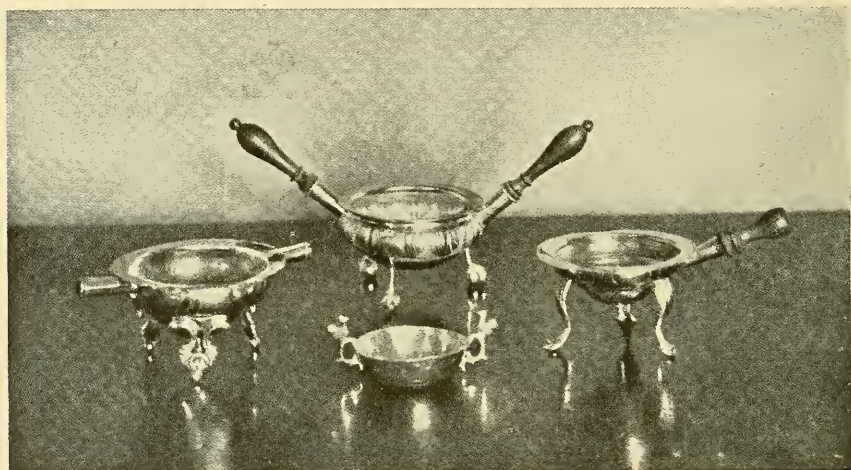
Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

COLONIAL SILVERWARE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Other silver objects in the Rose-Innes collection. Upper: The top photograph shows a highly chased silver cooking pot with handle for suspending over the fire, a tankard, and a tureen. Lower: Two silver stirrups of different patterns, and two designs in spurs; also, a beautifully worked stirrup slipper for a woman rider

ing no mines, gradually acquired precious metals by exchange. And, in spite of persistent destruction and scattering, a number of fine collections of beautiful pieces have been made; some have passed overseas to Spain and others to England and France. It may almost be said that South American beaten and worked silver is not under-

stood in the great salesrooms of Europe; for while everyone knows to a shilling the value from year to year of a Queen Anne or Georgian specimen of silverware, a hammered dish of pure silver from Potosí may be "worth," according to the auction room, little more than its intrinsic value, simply because the market knows nothing about it. Such silverware carries no hall mark; no mark at all, frequently; and if there is an inscription of any kind it shows the name or initials of the owner. There was no question of falsification in colonial days; the point did not arise, for silver was the commonest metal. Alloys were not understood, and there was nothing with which silver could be readily alloyed by the craftsman. Nor was the art of silver plating known. But here at the door, almost to be had for the picking



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

TABLE BOWLS AND CHAFING DISHES

Other objects in the Rose-Innes collection

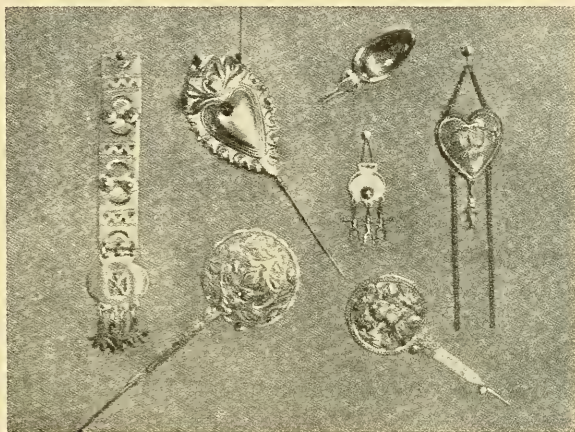
up, was silver, and therefore domestic utensils, as well as pieces of special equipment for man and horse, were wrought of this metal. Cooking pots, kitchen bowls, dishes, and serving plates and cups, as well as spoons and forks; stirrups, spurs, horse trappings; dainty ewers, washing basins, jugs for every sort of domestic purpose. From the silversmith's bench came an assortment of articles to fill the needs of kitchen, dining room, bedroom, boudoir, and stable. Silver was more readily accessible than tin or iron, could be easily obtained in regions where fine pottery and chinaware was an imported rarity, and it served a myriad of purposes.

Most of the objects, the "artefacts," which were fashioned from silver in the most glorious period of Spanish colonial times, can to-day be assigned, almost at a glance, to their specific purpose. But here and there the collector is able to display pieces which would baffle

the uninformed. Most conspicuous and most numerous are the *mates* that were used in the south of South America, both east and west of the Andes, in the seventeenth, in the eighteenth and nineteenth, and, lingeringly, into the twentieth centuries.

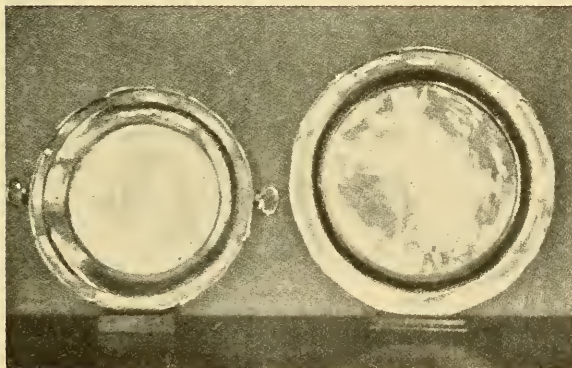
PENDANTS AND SHAWL-PINS

Specimens of old silverwork
made by Araucanian In-
dians of southern Chile



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

The *mate* is a cup, a special cup, in which a certain herb native to South America, *ilex brasiliensis*, is infused. The infusion of this ilex leaf makes a kind of "tea," the origin of which dates back into the mists of history. In spite of careful investigation, sifting the evidence of 400 years and more, it is still not certain that the native



TWO FINE SILVER
PLATTERS

Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

folk ("Indians," as the Spaniards mistakenly called them) used the leaf of this ilex to make an infusion before the coming of the Spaniards.

Leaving aside this question of origins, it is clear that quite early in the history of the Spanish in South America the conquerors had begun to make an infusion of "*yerba mate*" as a household drink. The infusion was made first in a gourd, and then, as taste developed, in a gourd that was carved and mounted in silver. A *bombilla*, or

perforated spoon for sucking up, and at the same time straining the infusion, was the next invention, and the succeeding stage is the finely designed and wrought *mate* whose outline still retained the shape of the gourd, but which was fashioned of silver, decorated with birds and flowers, which was furnished with silver feet, and which stood upon a silver stand or tray.

A collection of *mates*, with their transition from the plain gourd or horn to the elaborate cup with its filigree flowers, quivering upon slender silver springs, remains one of the most interesting and characteristic representations of South American silverware. From plain utility to gracious ornament the step is gradual but logical; the progression shown in these cups is a tribute to the security of Spanish rule, to the wide liberty given to favored craftsmen, and to the loving care which such craftsmen lavished upon the work of their hands. Such work is not produced in this mechanical age.

The Spanish-American house of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may have been jealously inclosed and guarded; but it was enriched and made lovely with carved furniture, with gilded and brightly colored leather work, with tiles and pottery and silks brought from the Orient; and throughout its spacious rooms there shone the moonlight gleam of silver mirrors, silver brasiers with their glow of hot charcoal, silver dishes on the dining table, reflected in the soft rays of candles held in silver sconces. More comfortable, modern methods, with the turning of an electric switch for light and warmth? I am not so sure. The age of silver had, too, its comforts, and added to comfort its charm and splendor.

If anyone devoted to twentieth century electric light, heating, and cooking should doubt the amenities of the sixteenth century, he has but to look carefully upon the photographs which illustrate this article in order to attain faith. These pictures [*with one exception*] have been specially taken for the *Chilean Review*, and these lustrous specimens of old silverware belong to the fine collection of South American silver work in the possession of George Rose-Innes, Esq. Here are dishes of noble proportions, whose sole decoration is the petal form of the outer edges and, sometimes, the finely wrought handles; here are stirrups and spurs and the single riding shoe which aristocratic ladies used when they traveled on horseback. Bowls for serving food at table—many showing double handles—are here, beautifully designed and ornamented; and here, too, are silver tankards and household cooking pots and tureens.

Silver censers, for burning perfume in rooms, are here, one lovely example being designed in the form of a turkey (a native South American bird, unknown to Europe before the Spanish conquest) with movable wings; birds, flowers, and fruit are seen as adornments of the remarkable series of *mates* in this collection, of which some are

pictured complete with their bombillas. A photograph of a silver cupboard in the Rose-Innes collection also displays a number of personal ornaments used by the Araucanian Indian women, a separate photograph showing pendants and a few of the characteristic "topos" or shawl pins. There are other beautiful collections in this country, notably the remarkable and highly representative heirlooms in the possession of Lady (Claude) Mallet, but space forbids in the present pages a due reference to their extent and charm.



Photograph by Pan American Union
Courtesy of Madame Calderón

OLD HANDMADE BOLIVIAN SILVERWARE

This group of articles includes two elaborately chased shawl-pins, a large platter, a carved and silver-mounted gourd *maté*, a pair of spurs, a combination pin and spoon, and a small bowl from the collection of the late Don Ignacio Calderón, formerly Minister of Bolivia to the United States

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD ∴ ∴ ∴

By FRANCIS FISHER KANE

AMONG the many excellent movements that have been started in the Americas within recent years there is no single project promising a greater and more lasting good than that which has led to the holding of Pan American conferences at stated intervals on the subject of child welfare. The first of these conferences was held in Buenos Aires in 1916, during the centennial year of the independence of Argentina; the second in Montevideo in 1919; the third in Rio de Janeiro in 1922; the fourth at Santiago in Chile in 1924; and the fifth at Habana the past December. The United States and nearly all of the nations of Central and South America were represented at these conferences. Many interesting papers were read and discussions had on the various questions relating to child welfare, particularly child health and the various medical problems involved, although educational and legal matters also claimed attention. The last conference at Habana was divided into six sections—medicine, hygiene, sociology, education, psychology, and legislation. There was also connected with the conference an exhibit showing methods of child-welfare work in the United States and in Uruguay, and a national maternity contest was held under the auspices of the Cuban Government.

The idea of a permanent American international institute, which should function as a research center and a clearing house of information on all matters pertaining to child welfare, had its origin in the brain of Dr. Luis Morquio, the well-known Uruguayan pediatrician. Doctor Morquio is the dean of the medical profession in Montevideo, and his work as respects the care and treatment of children is known throughout Europe, where his leadership has been recognized by many medical societies. He is professor of pediatrics at the University of Montevideo and in charge of a large children's hospital. It was he who, at the second child-welfare congress in 1919, proposed the founding of a permanent institute, and it was his

plan for such an organization that was approved by the conference at Santiago in 1924.

The statutes of the institute—what we should call its constitution and by-laws—provide that it shall be called the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood (*Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*) and that its central office shall be in Montevideo. The institute is to arrange for Pan American conferences on child welfare to be held at stated intervals, and is to perform the following functions:

(a) Collect and publish the laws and regulations in the various countries for the protection of childhood, as well as such reports as may be made upon the subject;

(b) Keep a record of the various organizations, public and private, for the protection of childhood, their schemes of organization and methods of work;

(c) Collect and publish such reviews and other articles as may be written by competent authors;

(d) Collect and analyze statistics relating to childhood, particularly such data as bear upon the diseases and mortality of children;

(e) Furnish institutions and individuals with information on child protection when called upon; and

(f) Be, in brief, a center of study and information on child welfare for the whole of America.

The statutes provide that the institute shall be governed by an international council and a director, the international council to be composed of one delegate from each country adhering to the institute. The council is to appoint from its number a president, a vice president, and a secretary, who shall serve for two years, and a director of the institute, who is to serve for an indefinite period, or until the council shall otherwise determine. The director is to present a report to the council at the end of each year, giving an account of the activities of the institute, together with such observations as he may care to make. Each nation joining the institute shall contribute \$2,000 as its initial quota, the council to determine later the annual quota necessary to carry on the work.

The statutes further provide that a bulletin, to be known as "*Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*," shall be published quarterly, the bulletin to contain laws, regulations, statistics, and statements of the accomplishments of different institutions; studies made by experts; information concerning international congresses; and a current bibliography of the publications and reviews bearing upon child welfare. Each member nation is to receive a certain number of copies of the bulletin for distribution among the child-welfare institutions of the respective country.

The statutes for the institute were unanimously approved by the conference held at Santiago in 1924, the representatives of the United States concurring in the action of the conference. The delegates from the United States were: Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of political science, Columbia University, New York, chairman; Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, assistant to the chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Dr. C. P. Knight, surgeon, United States Public Health Service; Miss Rose McHugh, assistant director of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Chicago; Mrs. Elisa P. de Migel, New York City. In signifying their approval, Doctor Lindsay said that he and his fellow delegates from the United States did not feel authorized to commit their Government in any way. Still, he could say that they heartily approved of the action taken by the conference, and that they hoped the institute would be organized according to the scheme suggested. The matter of the United States becoming a member was subsequently laid before the National Legislature in Washington early in the year 1927, the President transmitting a message on January 5, 1927, in which he said: "I recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, with an accompanying paper, to the end that legislation may be enacted authorizing an appropriation of \$2,000 to enable acceptance by the United States of membership in a Pan American Institute of Child Welfare at Montevideo, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, joined in by the Secretary of State." Favorable resolutions were afterwards adopted by the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and House of Representatives. The resolution adopted by the House committee was formally approved by the House itself on January 17, but, unfortunately, Congress adjourned before the resolution of the Senate committee could be acted on. On December 13, 1927, the President renewed his recommendation that legislation be enacted enabling the United States to become a member of the institute, and it is hoped that bills will be speedily reported out of the committees with favorable recommendations. There ought then to be no difficulty in getting the bills passed.

The institute was organized with due ceremony at Montevideo in June, 1927, representatives from 10 different countries being present: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, the United States of America, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the delegate from the United States being present unofficially. Dr. Gregorio Araújo Alfaro was named president of the council and Dr. Víctor Escardo y Anaya secretary. Dr. Luis Morquio, the founder of the institute, was elected director. The inauguration of the institute took place in the presence of the President of Uruguay

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Public Instruction, and a large public gathering.

The first two numbers of the *Boletín* have already appeared. It is printed in Spanish, and there are short summaries of the text in French and English. The first *Boletín* contains a full account of how the institute came into being—how the idea of an American international association was taken up and discussed at the Pan American conferences on child welfare, and how, finally, the idea was crystallized, the statutes of the institute approved, and an organization effected. There is also in the *Boletín* an account of the conference that was held in Montevideo in June of the past year on the subject of infantile mortality under the auspices of the committee of hygiene of the League of Nations. That committee had been engaged for several years in the study of the subject and in March, 1927, at a meeting in Paris, decided to extend its investigation to certain countries in Latin America. Montevideo was agreed upon as a place of meeting, and a special congress of medical men was held in that city in June of last year. The presiding officers of the sessions were Professor Madsen, chairman of the committee of hygiene of the League of Nations, and Doctor Rajchman, medical director. The secretaries were Messrs. Vigier and Nogueira. Doctor Morquio was designated honorary president. It was decided to make the proposed investigation in South America during the year 1928. Plans of operation were discussed and questionnaires drafted, for use in the various communities studied. The proceedings of the conference, together with the resolutions adopted, are set forth in the *Boletín*. The good accomplished by the survey will, of course, depend to a large extent upon the cooperation of the governmental authorities in the countries where the investigation is to be made.

The other matter contained in the *Boletín* is a report of the discussion that has recently been had in Montevideo on the subject of school parks (*Parques Escolares*). The proposition was originally put forward by Dr. Carlos Vaz Ferreira, a member of the Montevideo Board of Primary Instruction, who proposed that instead of continuing to erect school buildings in different quarters of the city the municipality should purchase a tract of land outside the city and erect on it the necessary buildings, taking the children daily to and from the tract in question. In this way the children of the city would have the advantages of country air and country surroundings during school hours. It was also pointed out that a grouping together of separate schools would render possible the introduction of many economies. While it might be desirable to erect different schoolhouses where the recitations would be conducted, it would be possible to combine under one roof many different school accessories. It would be possible, for example, to have one museum, one library, one laboratory for

the entire group of schools, as well as one medical and dental clinic for the children. And, of course, there would be need of only one administration building. It was argued that it would be entirely feasible in such a city as Montevideo to carry the children to and from the schools, and that the cost of transportation would be more than made up by the economies that might be introduced. Furthermore, the value of the land bought outside the city would be considerably less than the total value of the separate properties needed under the present system.

From the account of the discussion printed in the *Boletín*, it would appear that the authorities of Montevideo are divided in opinion as to whether "school parks" are practicable. Three members of the Council of Primary Instruction are favorable to the idea, four are opposed to it. The Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Enrique Fabrigat, has a plan of his own. As originally suggested, the idea was to form one large park, but Señor Fabrigat thinks that rather than attempt to put all the schools of the city on one tract it would be better to purchase a series of smaller areas and so create a number of small parks of not more than 20 or 30 hectares each, to accommodate units of not more than 5,000 children. In this way all the advantages of country air and surroundings can be obtained and the problem of transportation considerably simplified.

As respects the differences of opinion on the part of the authorities in Montevideo, it is interesting to note that while the medical directors of the schools stress the difficulties of transportation, and for this reason seem to be opposed to the plan, the National Council of Hygiene, the highest authority in Uruguay in medicine, is altogether favorable to it. The Congress of School Inspectors also has declared in favor of the *Parques Escolares*, and the Directorate of Architecture in the Ministry of Public Works has prepared a complete study of a model park. This study was presented to the Pan American Congress of Architects at its recent meeting in Buenos Aires. It will be interesting to follow the discussion further and see what conclusion is ultimately reached.

The second number of the *Boletín*, which has but recently come to hand, has apparently maintained the high standard set in the first issue. It is to be regretted that lack of space prevents the insertion here of more than the table of contents, which is as follows:

The Children's Home of the La Plata Charity Society.

The Brazilian Children's Bureau.

Montevideo Open-Air Schools.

The Illegitimacy Problem.

Open-Air Schools from the Pedagogical Viewpoint.

The Action Relating to Children of the Pan American Tuberculosis Conference at Córdoba.

Pan American Health.

Conference on Infant Mortality under the Auspices of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

International Child Welfare Congress.

SUMMER COURSES IN SPANISH AND PORTU- GUESE¹

TEACHERS of Spanish are coming to feel, as French teachers have long felt, that their preparation is not complete without spending some time in a Spanish-speaking country.

For many, however, a year abroad is an impossibility, and to such the summer session offers great advantages. The summer schools described below have been established for some years (with the exception of those at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro), are planned especially for foreigners, and are drawing increasing numbers of American teachers.

In Madrid the seventeenth summer session for foreigners will be conducted from July 9 to August 4, 1928, under the direction of the "Centro de Estudios Históricos," an institution established by the Spanish Government, in connection with the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas," with the assistance of the University of Madrid and other Spanish educational centers. The work of the session is supervised by Don Ramón Menéndez Pidal and is under the immediate direction of Don Tomás Navarro Tomás. The program includes Spanish grammar and phonetics, many types of Spanish literature, and the fine arts, drama, and popular music of Spain. The diploma conferred is widely recognized in the United States. The formal instruction is agreeably supplemented by well-planned excursions to points of interest in Madrid and near-by cities. Full information may be obtained from Mr. William M. Barlow, Curtis High School, Staten Island, N. Y., who is in charge of the eighth annual trip to Spain under the auspices of the "Instituto de las Españas" (affiliated with the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios") and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

The eighth summer session of the National University of Mexico will be held from July 2 to August 15, with courses for both foreigners and Mexican teachers. The former will include elementary and advanced work in Spanish grammar and phonetics; Spanish, Spanish-American, and Mexican literature and art; Mexican and Spanish-American history, geography, and institutions; life in Spanish America; Mexican archaeology; Mexican music and dances;

¹ Compiled from advance notices.

commercial studies. The courses are conducted in Spanish, with the exception of a few designed for persons who have only a slight knowledge of that language. The certificate given for satisfactory work receives credit in a large number of colleges and universities in the United States. The teaching staff includes several eminent Mexican professors and generally one or more professors from the United States. An Institute of Inter-American Affairs for the discussion of relations between the United States and the other American Republics was inaugurated last year, and was so successful that it will be hereafter a permanent feature. The sight-seeing program includes, in addition to the many attractions of the City of Mexico—one of the oldest and most interesting on the American Continent—visits to marvelous archaeological monuments and remains and many other places of historical importance or scenic beauty. The climate of Mexico City during the summer is very pleasant, the temperature being similar to that of Denver. Full information regarding the 1928 session, special railroad and steamship rates, etc., may be obtained by addressing the "Director de la Escuela de Verano, Universidad Nacional de México, Mexico, D. F."

A summer session has been held at the University of Porto Rico since 1922. The Department of Spanish Studies, working in collaboration with the "Centro de Estudios Históricos" of Madrid, and Columbia University of New York, under the direction of Prof. Federico de Onís, will hold a summer session from July 9 to August 22. Elementary and advanced courses in Spanish grammar, phonetics, literature, and history are offered. Dr. Américo Castro, Spanish lecturer and author, will be the visiting professor. The credits granted by the university are accepted by a large number of American institutions. A tour to the summer school is being organized under the auspices of the "Instituto de las Españas" of New York by Mr. M. D. Rice, 660 West One hundred and eightieth Street, New York. For general information on the summer school address Mr. A. S. Pedreira, University of Porto Rico, Río Piedras, P. R.

Special courses for teachers of Portuguese were inaugurated in 1926 at the University of Berlin. This year, from June 18 to July 30, an intensive course for teachers and advanced students will be given covering the Portuguese language, the literature, history, and geography of Portugal and Brazil. Further information may be obtained from Dr. J. de S. Coutinho, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., or the North German Lloyd, 32 Broadway, New York City. The University of Coimbra, Lisbon, also offers elementary and advanced courses in its summer session, July 20 to August 31, concerning which interested persons may inquire of Dr. Coutinho or Dr. J. Mendes dos Remedios, University of Coimbra.

This year for the first time summer schools for foreigners are being organized in two South American capitals on the initiative of the Munson Steamship Line, which is offering tourist third-class rates and has secured reasonable hotel accommodations. The summer school at Buenos Aires, July 2-27, will be conducted under the auspices of the University of Buenos Aires, with the cooperation of the American Club, and will offer courses in the Spanish language and in Argentine history and development. At Rio de Janeiro, July 16-August 10, the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil will provide courses in the history, geography, and sociological development of Brazil, tropical biology, and elementary Portuguese. It is expected that these four weeks' sessions will cover as much ground as the ordinary American summer session, and certificates of attendance and accomplishment will be given. Information as to dates of sailing and other details may be obtained from the Munson Steamship Line, 67 Wall Street, New York.

In closing this brief notice, a word of warning must be said against enrolling in any school or joining any party without first being convinced that it is of a responsible character. In some cases very alluring promises are made in advance notices of summer schools, promises which have not been fulfilled owing to the incompetence or the unscrupulousness, or both in combination, of the group leader. It behooves the prospective traveler, therefore, to satisfy himself by personal investigation as to what he may expect, and thus save himself not only great annoyance but serious inconvenience and financial loss.

SÃO PAULO COFFEE EXPOSITION' :: :: :: ::

THE *Grande Exposição de Café Commemorativa de Segundo Centenario da Introducção do Cafeeiro no Brazil* (Grand Coffee Exposition Commemorative of the Second Centenary of the Introduction of the Coffee Tree into Brazil), as it was officially named on the title page of the general catalogue, but usually referred to as the São Paulo Coffee Exposition, was formally opened in the Palace of Industries in São Paulo, on October 12, 1927, and formally closed on November 20, 1927. Official functions in connection with the exposition took place, however, as late as November 26.

¹ The BULLETIN is greatly indebted to Consul C. R. Cameron, of São Paulo, for his most interesting and detailed report, of which this article is a condensed compilation only.

PROGRAM

The scope and significance of the exposition may be appreciated from the following program of special ceremonies and commemorations held in connection therewith:

October 12.—Inauguration of the exposition with the presence of the President of São Paulo, Consular Corps, and high officials.

October 15.—Rio de Janeiro State Day.

October 16.—Visit to the agricultural school and experimental station “Luiz de Queiroz” at Piracicaba.

October 17.—Inauguration of the new building of the *Banco do Estado de São Paulo* (São Paulo State Bank), which is the official bank of the Coffee Institute.

October 18.—Minas Geraes State Day.

October 19.—Placing of a bronze wreath on the tomb of Albuquerque Lins, a former president of the State of São Paulo, who was a noted patron of agriculture.

October 20.—Unveiling of the portrait of Gustavo d’Utra in the Bureau of Agriculture of the State Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. Gustavo d’Utra was for a long time director of the Bureau of Agriculture and his notable scientific achievements caused him to be selected to succeed Dafert as director of the Instituto Agronomico de Campinas.

October 21.—Departure of delegates for Ribeirão Preto.

October 22.—In the forenoon, visit to the *fazenda* of Buenopolis at the station of that name near Ribeirão Preto. This is a well-organized coffee *fazenda* of 1,200,000 trees, producing annually about 25,000 sacks of coffee. The inhabitants of this *fazenda* number 1,500 and the *terreiro*, or drying ground for the coffee, covers an area 80,000 square meters (about 20 acres).

In the afternoon the bust of Francisco Schmidt, the “Coffee King,” was unveiled on Praça Schmidt in Ribeirão Preto. Francisco Schmidt was a German immigrant of an extraordinarily enterprising and kindly spirit, who in 1891 was in control of 60 coffee *fazendas* in the vicinity of Ribeirão Preto aggregating 16,000,000 coffee trees, all planted under his direction.

October 25.—Coffee Brokers’ Day. This was celebrated in the booth of the Commercial Association of Santos at the exposition building.

October 26.—Placing of a bronze wreath on the tomb of Luiz Pereira Barreto in the Consolação Cemetery, São Paulo. Luiz Pereira Barreto was a physician from Rio de Janeiro who came to São Paulo and devoted his attention to agriculture and cattle breeding. He analyzed the *terra roxa* (the famous “red earth” of São Paulo) and was a propagandist of its advantages for coffee culture, as well as of

the variety of coffee called "Bourbon," which now constitutes half the coffee planted in São Paulo. He is famous as having been the first in São Paulo to apply scientific processes to agriculture in a thoroughgoing manner.

October 27.—Espírito Santo State Day.

October 29.—Bahia State Day.

October 30.—Placing of a bronze wreath on the tomb of Theodoro Peckolt in Rio de Janeiro. Theodoro Peckolt was a great botanist and scientific student of coffee who immigrated to Brazil in 1847 and for 65 years devoted himself to the study of economic botany in Brazil. He is said to have personally analyzed the chemical content of more than 6,000 Brazilian plants.

On the same day the municipalities of São Paulo gave a reception on the exposition grounds, this taking the place of a São Paulo State Day.

November 3.—Press Day.

November 5.—Paraná State Day.

November 9.—Pernambuco State Day.

November 12.—Placing of a bronze wreath on the tomb of Count Alexandre Siciliano in Consolação Cemetery, São Paulo. Count Alexandre Siciliano was an Italian immigrant who became a manufacturer of agricultural machinery. As a member of the Agricultural Society of São Paulo he proposed the first valorization of coffee in 1906, his plan therefor having been adopted. His plan was also practically adopted for the valorization of 1921, and he was the first to advocate definitely the establishment of a government institution to control the coffee situation, which later materialized as the Coffee Institute.

November 18.—Placing of a commemorative bronze plate on the exterior of the Commercial Association building of Santos, this plate bearing the heading "1727—COFFEA BRASILIAE FULCRUM—1927" and the dates, with appropriate explanation, of the first exportation of coffee from Brazil (1797); its first direct exportation (103,260 sacks in 1850–51); the foundation of the Commercial Association of Santos (1870); exhibit of coffee at the St. Louis Exposition (1904); maximum exportation of coffee during any one crop year (13,874,113 sacks in 1906–07); and the foundation of the Coffee Exchange (*Bolsa*) of Santos (1917).

November 20.—Closing of the Coffee Exposition.

November 26.—Unveiling of the bust of Franz Wilhelm Dafert in the grounds of the Agronomical Institute of Campinas and the inauguration of the coffee monument in Campinas.

Franz Wilhelm Dafert was an Austrian scientist who, in 1887, came to Brazil and for eight years was in the service of the State of São Paulo. As head of the Instituto Agronomico of Campinas, he made



PALACE OF INDUSTRIES, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

The Grand Coffee Exposition Commemorative of the Second Centenary of the Introduction of the Coffee Tree into Brazil was held in this building, October 12–November 20, 1927

memorable experiments in coffee growing, especially as regards the effect of fertilizing, which are still regarded as authoritative. The coffee monument erected in the Praça do Pará in Campinas is the work of a Brazilian sculptor, Celso Antonio, and is a square granite block having bronze plates set in the four faces, representing, respectively, an immigrant, a negro laborer (the first coffee laborers were slaves), a Santos stevedore bearing a sack of coffee on his back (the former method of loading ships), and a coffee tree laden with berries.

It should be noted that a coffee congress was held in conjunction with the exposition, which for lack of space and other reasons can not be reported here, but which is well worthy of a special article by itself.

ATTENDANCE

The Coffee Exposition was a great success in spite of the considerable difficulties which it encountered. . . . However, in spite of bad weather, the total number of admissions was about 200,000 and the soldiers of the *Força Publica*, or State armed forces, as well as thousands of school children in addition, were given free admission to the grounds. Every afternoon during the continuance of the

exposition certain schools sent their children in charge of the teachers for a visit. The price of admission was 1 milreis 200 reis, of which 200 reis was the Government tax, the remaining milreis going into the coffers of the exposition. The total cost to the State government of the exposition is not known. . . .

STATE EXHIBITS

The following-named States displayed special exhibits and on the day devoted to each on the program of the exposition, lectures were given by the State representatives and usually films were shown relating to the agriculture and the resources of that particular State. At the same time, copy was given to the local press and the São Paulo newspapers carried reviews of the commerce and productions of the State being honored, especially, of course, with reference to its production of coffee. The States having special exhibits were as follows:

Name of State	State day
São Paulo.....	October 30
Minas Geraes.....	October 18
Rio de Janeiro.....	October 15
Espirito Santo.....	October 27
Bahia.....	October 29

A few articles from other States were displayed, but the latter could scarcely be said to have exhibits. The Presidents of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes were present at the exposition on their respective State days.

SÃO PAULO EXHIBIT

The site of the exposition was the *Palacio das Industrias* in Pedro II Park. A few temporary buildings and sheds were erected near the main building, but nothing of a permanent or even of a semi-permanent nature. The whole building was profusely decorated with natural and artificial coffee trees, wreaths, and scenery and paintings of which coffee formed the principal theme.

As one entered the main building, directly in front was the model of the *fazenda*, or coffee plantation, of Itaqueré, State of São Paulo, constructed on a small scale with scenery, lights, etc., after the style of "panoramas."

Then, following the routes indicated by arrows, the visitor proceeded over the extensive building, visiting all the displays in order.

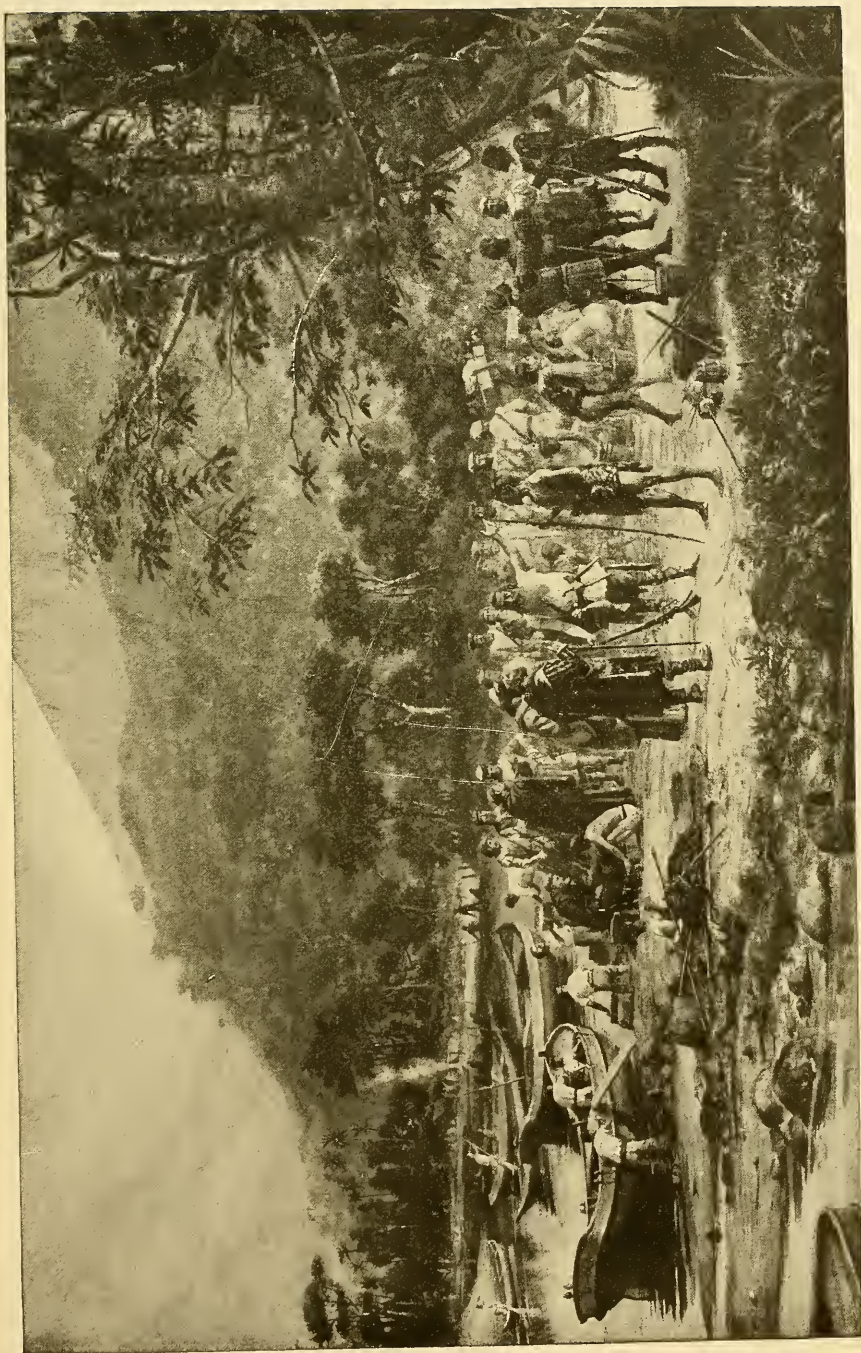
The most complete and interesting of the coffee exhibits were, naturally, those of the State of São Paulo, which were largely concentrated in the wing devoted to the municipalities of the State.

Here 100 or more São Paulo municipalities had individual exhibits giving photographic views of the municipality and its plantations, samples of its coffee and other agricultural and manufactured products, and frequently literature descriptive of its agriculture, its various industries, and its glowing future. In the center of this hall was a small structure devoted to "King Coffee," bearing on the top an enormous crown and having underneath a sack of gilded coffee beans.

Another section of the São Paulo State exhibit was in charge of the Commercial Association of Santos, and here were shown the various grades of coffee, and the manner of determining the grade and quality, with practical daily demonstrations of coffee roasting and tasting. The coffee to be tasted was roasted and ground to a powder in electrical machines, 10 grams of the pulverized coffee being used for each sample. This pulverized coffee was put into an ordinary drinking glass and a certain fixed quantity of hot water added, this mixture being allowed to stand until it was lukewarm. The taster then with a spoon sampled the brew. The coffee so tasted, however, was never swallowed, but immediately expectorated. Should it be swallowed, the coffee would soon destroy the keenness of the sense of taste which is so necessary for the proper classification of the coffee into "soft" and "hard." "Soft" really means "mild," while "hard" refers to the bitter, acid taste. These characteristics of the coffee are said to be due largely to the qualities of the soil where the coffee is produced. In connection with the Santos exhibit, there was a café where coffee was served to the public.

The coffee exhibits of the various States contained, of course, innumerable samples of coffee beans of all varieties, which to the ordinary layman mean very little, but a knowledge of which is an essential to the coffee trade. Apart from the defects and extraneous matter, these beans are usually marketed in four classes denominated, in order of increasing size, *mokinha*, small oblong round beans, known to the American trade as peaberries; *moka*, larger and better beans of the same kind; *chato miudo*, small flat-sided beans; and *chato*, large, well-formed, flat beans which grow two in a pod or berry, flat sides facing each other, to make the oblong round fruit which is the normal coffee berry seen on the tree. The finest types and grades of commercial coffee usually are made up from *chato*, or large flat-sided beans, although excellent coffee is also made from the better types and grades of *moka*, or the oblong round beans known to the American trade as peaberries.

The exhibits also showed samples of the *terra roxa*, or red earth, which has become so famous in connection with coffee production in this State. Other soil may produce coffee, but the *terra roxa* is



From painting by Benedito Calixto

ON THE ROAD TO PIRATININGA

This painting depicts the landing in 1532 of the Portuguese explorer, Martin Afonso, at São Vicente, which is now a part of the port of Santos. João Ramalho, another Portuguese, who had been shipwrecked at that point 20 years previously, is shown directing the way across the mountain. A colony called Piratininga was formed, which marks the founding of São Paulo, that modern and progressive city which owes its opulence to the development of the coffee industry

always certain to produce it well. The peculiar red color of this soil, which is as red as the reddest brick, is said to be due to oxide of iron. These samples also looked uninteresting to the layman, but nevertheless on their chemical contents depends success or failure in coffee raising.

MINAS GERAES STATE EXHIBIT

The exhibit of Minas Geraes, besides the usual display of coffee, contained a general exhibit of the products of the State, including a splendid collection of diamonds, rock crystals, tourmalines, aquamarines, topazes, amethysts, etc. These stones were almost all sold to visitors. An exhibit of silk from the experimental station located at Barbacena showed cocoons and the finished fabric. Another section was devoted to dairy products, especially cheese. Minas Geraes has numerous mineral springs producing waters of more or less national fame, and these waters were exhibited, including the brands called Caxambú, Baependy, Lambery, and Cambuquira. Judging from the wide advertising, these mineral waters are a source of considerable profit, the heavy expenses being advertising and containers. A most interesting and important exhibit was that of the Usina Queiroz Junior Ltda., a metallurgical firm which melts iron by the use of charcoal at Esperança, Minas Geraes, and manufactures all sorts of iron and steel articles and considerable machinery.

Perhaps the most striking part of the Minas Geraes exhibit was the section devoted to maps, statistics, and publications. There was exhibited a large map of Minas Geraes containing all geographical data available up to the very date of the opening of the exposition. The State, furthermore, compiled and published during 1927 volumes containing complete maps on the large scale of 1:200,000, or 1:500,000, giving all available geographical information in regard to each of the 173 municipalities of the State. This is the most complete work of its kind in Brazil, no other State having yet produced a similar publication which can be compared with the achievement of Minas Geraes. In this same section were collections of statistical, historical, and other informative official publications, all having been bound in red morocco and lettered in gold at the printing office of the State.

Minas Geraes came to São Paulo determined to make the best possible impression. It distributed much literature and undoubtedly had the best-organized exhibit at the exposition.

OTHER STATE EXHIBITS

The exhibit of the State of Rio de Janeiro was limited almost entirely to coffee, showing samples and statistics in regard to coffee production in that State.

The State of Espirito Santo, in addition to its coffee display, devoted considerable attention to timber, exhibiting hundreds of beautifully prepared samples of cabinet and construction woods. Among them were several varieties of the rosewood, locally known as *jacarandá*, of a beautiful deep rose color, also much prized as a flowering tree. In the spring of the year the parks of São Paulo are notable for their extensive display of lavender and yellow *jacarandá*.

Bahia presented not only coffee but many of its other products, including fine woods. A cross section of the trunk of a coffee tree asserted to be 130 years old was exhibited here. Bahia also displayed many samples of *cacau* (cocoa), not only in the form of the dried fruit but also the unopened *cacau* pods.

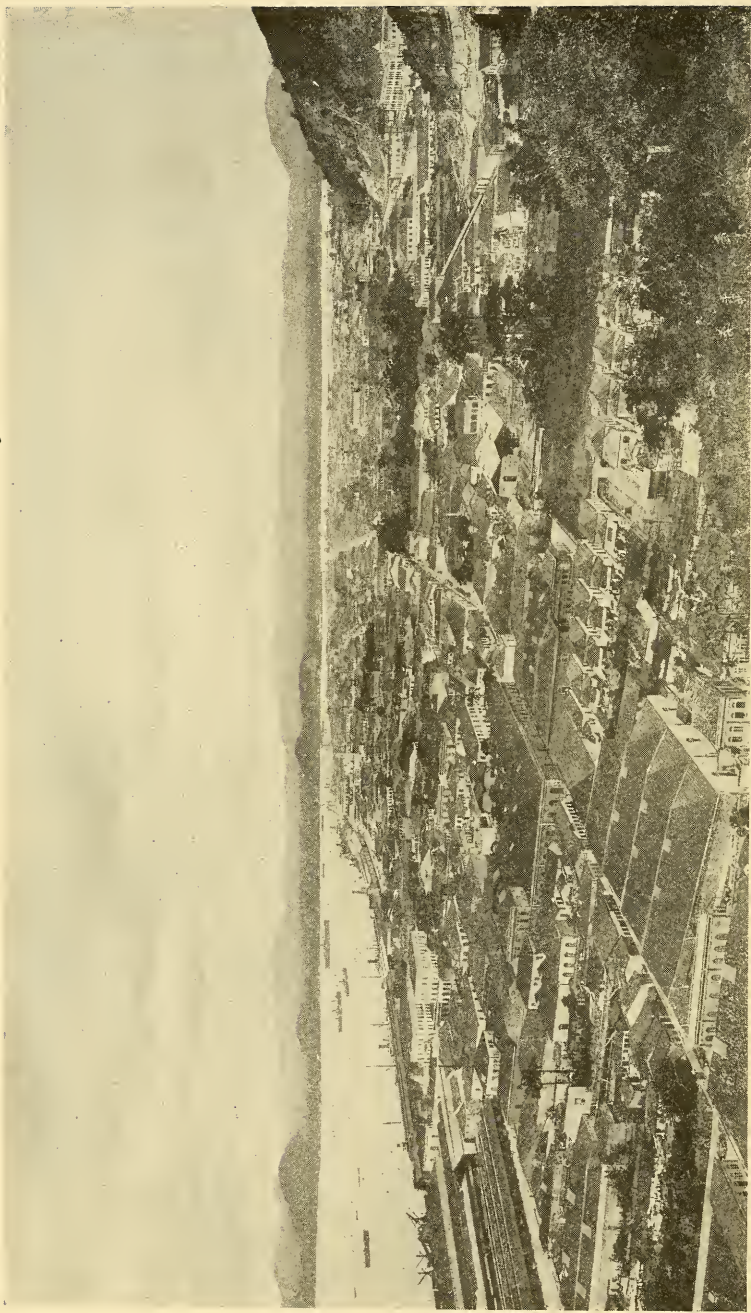
COFFEE MACHINERY

One of the most interesting sections of the Coffee Exposition was that devoted to coffee machinery, which was located on the covered porches of the large interior courtyard. Here all the principal makers of coffee cleaning and curing machinery had exhibits. . . .

Many of the coffee-cleaning machines exhibited were operated daily to demonstrate the dry process of hulling, cleaning, polishing, and sorting the coffee berries. Naturally, the wet-curing process could not be here demonstrated, although the mechanism for separating the dry from the ripe and green berries was shown. The sacks containing a mixture of these three classes of berries, upon arrival from the field at the *terreiro* (drying grounds), are emptied into a vat of running water. The lighter dry berries float on the surface and are conducted to one part of the *terreiro*, whereas the green and ripe berries sink and are carried by the current to another part of the *terreiro*. . . .

Various different makes of apparatuses for the preparation of coffee in Brazilian fashion were, of course, widely exhibited at the exposition. The American method of boiling, or otherwise using coarsely ground coffee, for the preparation of the beverage, is wholly unknown here, and Brazilians always come back from the United States complaining of the quality of coffee as served there. Brazilians always use the finely pulverized coffee, and originally prepared the drink by placing the pulverized coffee in a cloth or towel, pouring boiling water through, and wringing it out. This, with variations, is still the method commonly used in the interior, the general principle being to pass boiling water through pulverized coffee in a cloth or sack.

Recently, however, machines for making "expresso" coffee ["expresso" (express) is used in its original sense of "press out"], apparently invented in Italy, have become popular. They produce much the same results, but more expeditiously and in a cleaner and



PARTIAL VIEW OF SANTOS, THE WORLD'S GREATEST COFFEE PORT

During 1926 about 1,217,000 pounds of coffee were exported through the port of Santos

more sanitary manner. The "expresso" apparatuses look like the boilers used in restaurants in the United States, with the exception that they have steam pipes on either side with platforms on which the cups are placed. They are heated by gas, kerosene, or electricity, and operate under a steam pressure of from 20 to 30 pounds. To make coffee, a removable receptacle with handle, like a small dipper having apertures below, is filled with the pulverized coffee and by a half-turn securely screwed to the steam pipe. The coffee is served in *chicaras*, about the size of the cup used for after-dinner black coffee in the United States, the quantity of pulverized coffee for each *chicara* being about equal in volume to the contents of the *chicara*. When the water is turned on, it drips slowly through the coffee powder, and in about a minute the process is completed, the *chicara* being full of black coffee. The pulverized coffee which has served once is thrown out, never being used for a second *chicara*.

A *chicara* of coffee sells for 200 reis, or about \$0.024 at the present average exchange rate of 8 milreis 400 reis for one dollar. The apparatuses are manufactured in various sizes with capacities for making from four to a dozen *chicaras* at one time, and sell at prices which range from \$80 to \$900 when converted into United States currency. One local company manufactures an "expresso" apparatus, three makes are imported from Italy, and one from Germany.

No coffee drinker who has become accustomed to Brazilian-made coffee will be content with the beverage prepared as is usual in the United States. Incidentally, the amount of coffee required for a *chicara* of Brazilian coffee is considerably more than that required for a cup of ordinary American coffee. The best possible propaganda for Brazilian coffee in the United States would be to teach Americans to make coffee in the Brazilian way, since consumption of coffee would thereby be greatly increased. This is, indeed, exactly what the Coffee Institute is trying to do. . . .

It is interesting to note that many persons who are adversely affected by the drinking of coffee in the United States come to Brazil and consume several *chicaras* of coffee daily without apparent ill results. Many Brazilians drink 20, 30, and even more *chicaras* daily. One old American resident of São Paulo has for years consumed upward of 20 *chicaras* of coffee daily without injurious effects.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

Among the other exhibits of interest were automobiles, tractors, pumps, typewriters, cash registers, adding and calculating machines, radio and electrical apparatus, freezers and ice boxes, arms and ammunition, roofing, paints, hand tools of all kinds, fertilizers, Chilean nitrates, grass and flower seed, insecticides and especially formicides,

as ants are the arch enemy of Brazilian agriculture. About a dozen American firms were represented. Many of the banks of São Paulo, the railways of the State, and the São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.), had interesting exhibits. . . .

SILK INDUSTRY

Beyond doubt one of the most interesting displays of the exposition was that of the S. A. Industrias de Seda Nacional (National Silk Industries Co.), which has its mill and center of operations in Campinas. This company, founded in 1924, is favored by national, State, and municipal legislation, and in return for the subsidy received, and in cooperation with the Government Instituto de Sericultura (Sericulture Institute) of Campinas, distributes silkworm eggs and young mulberries free of charge; gives advice regarding all phases of cocoon production; publishes a monthly journal of propaganda, *Sericultura*; and promotes the industry in every way. In the year August, 1926–July, 1927, there were in the State of São Paulo 3,000,000 mulberry trees and 5,850 breeders of silkworms who delivered cocoons weighing 133,000 kilos. It is asserted that while Italy hatches silkworm eggs but once a year and Japan only three times, São Paulo hatches continuously from September to April. As a matter of practice, eggs are distributed during this period every five days. The raising of silkworms is being advocated as a subsidiary industry on the farms and as a means of providing the *colonos* (families hired by the year to care for the coffee trees of the *fazendas*) with an easy means of increasing their income and so making them more contented with their employment. The extraordinary way in which this industry has increased in São Paulo is illustrated by the fact that in three years it has increased from almost nothing to 135,000 kilos of cocoons. The annual production of Spain is only 95,000 kilos, of France, 335,000 kilos, and of Italy, 5,715,000 kilos.

The exhibit of this company contained eggs and silkworms in all stages from the newly-hatched to the adult spinning its cocoon. Beautiful displays of cocoons were shown illustrating how a new variety, the golden of Brazil, has been developed. Crowds surrounded the stands where the tiny worms, barely discernible on the finely-chopped mulberry leaves, almost visibly increased in size. At any time scores of the adult worms could be seen spinning their cocoons in the bundles of brush provided for that purpose, and doubtless many *fazendeiros* who had come to the exposition to see coffee only went home favorably impressed with the possibilities of sericulture. The development of this industry in São Paulo during the next few years will merit the closest attention. . . .

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Coffee Exposition and the congress in connection therewith have undoubtedly caused São Paulo to consider its position from a broad standpoint, to take stock of its resources and its achievements, and to weigh carefully the possibilities of the future. It has probably accomplished one of its purposes, which was to impress upon Brazil as a whole the importance of the coffee industry, and the necessity of its protection if Brazil as a nation is to continue to merit the consideration which it has, through the wealth produced by coffee, won for itself in international affairs. In the greatest speech which was delivered during the whole coffee celebration, namely, that of the ex-minister of transportation and present prefect of São Paulo, the Hon. Pires do Rio, at the dedication of the Coffee Monument in Campinas on November 26, 1927, emphasis was laid upon this fact, as in the following quotation:

Before this monument of grateful admiration which we dedicate at this time, we register our patriotic desires for the prosperity of coffee culture to which São Paulo and Brazil owe the greatest factor in their own civilization in the modern world.

The same speech shows the satisfaction felt by the Brazilian people with their achievements in coffee culture. The prefect reviewed the history of modern economic development and, lamenting the lack of coal in the industry of Brazil, continued:

The Brazilian people can not be numbered among the richest nations in the world. Let it not be said that it is for lack of age; the richest country on earth, which is the United States of North America, is one of the peoples of most recent origin. Let it not be said, furthermore, that the form of government influences economic destiny; the three richest countries in the world—England, the United States, and Germany—had, before the Great War, profoundly different forms of government. Let not the relative poverty of Brazil be attributed to the ethnic qualifications of its governing class; Holland, so much poorer than Belgium, is not inhabited by a race which is considered inferior.

It is necessary to search in the natural conditions of the soil for the great factor in the relative enrichment of the peoples who labor. A striking example is offered to us by coffee culture, in which the greater part of the riches of Brazil is concentrated. How, if not by the influence of the soil, is the strange fact to be explained that a small part of the population of the Republic produces more, much more, than all the rest of its inhabitants?

The culture of coffee serves, in the eyes of an observer of the world of labor, to save the Latin race from the suspicion of inferiority as regards its economic capacity; no other people in a lesser agricultural area has concentrated greater wealth than the *fazendeiros* of the *terra roxa* of São Paulo.

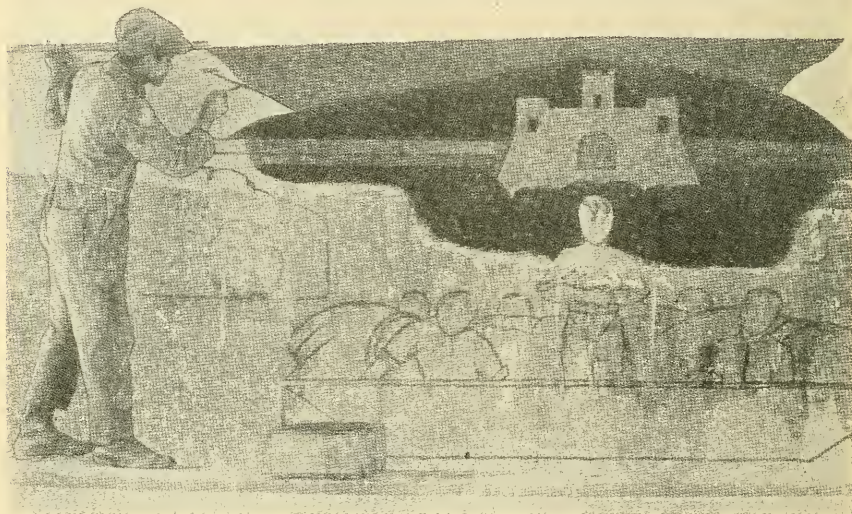
In other words, Brazil, prevented by lack of coal from developing along industrial lines, has by its intense development of coffee culture demonstrated that the economic capacity of its people is not inferior to that of any other country.

MAXIMO PACHECO: A REVOLUTIONARY ARTIST¹

By FRANCES TOOR

Editor of "Mexican Folkways," Mexico City

MÁXIMO Pacheco is the youngest, yet an outstanding figure, of the famous group of revolutionary artists of Mexico, headed by Diego Rivera. He is entirely a product of their movement. When Pacheco had been a pupil only four months in the National Academy of Fine Arts his instructor, Fermin Revueltas, took him on as helper in fresco painting in the National Preparatory School. Later he became helper to Diego Rivera, with



MÁXIMO PACHECO PAINTING FRESCOS

whom he worked for two years. In December, 1926, at the age of 20, he surprised the public with his exposition of 80 drawings and some oils, executed with astonishing mastery of design and richness of imagination. He is now painting frescoes on the walls of the newest open-air school in Valbuena Park, and, although the influence of Diego Rivera is obvious in these as in his other works, Pacheco is sufficiently independent, original, forceful, and imaginative to make his work stand on its own intrinsic merits.

Details of Pacheco's life story greatly help to understand his work. He was born of Otomí parents in a small village in the State of

¹ From *Mexican Folkways*, vol. 3, No. 3.



"THE WATER CARRIER'S RECREATION"



"HIS HOME"

Hidalgo, where that race still thrives and is producing extraordinary art work in textiles. His father was a laborer on a hacienda. He was 5 years old when his mother died, but he still remembers accompanying her to carry the basket of food to his father in the fields and of keeping awake late into the night awaiting his home-coming and then pretending sleep in order to listen to the conversation of his parents. After his mother's death Pacheco was sent to the home of a well-to-do relative—not to be cared for, but to work.

I have myself seen boys in big households, of Pacheco's age and in his condition, treated like stray dogs, yet doing a man's work. Pacheco's job was to herd the cattle. At dawn he was sent off with a few *tacos* of beans rolled in *tortillas* for the day. "I used to pass an orchard on the way to the pasture," recalled Pacheco, "and there I always exchanged my *tacos* for fruit, which I liked better. Often



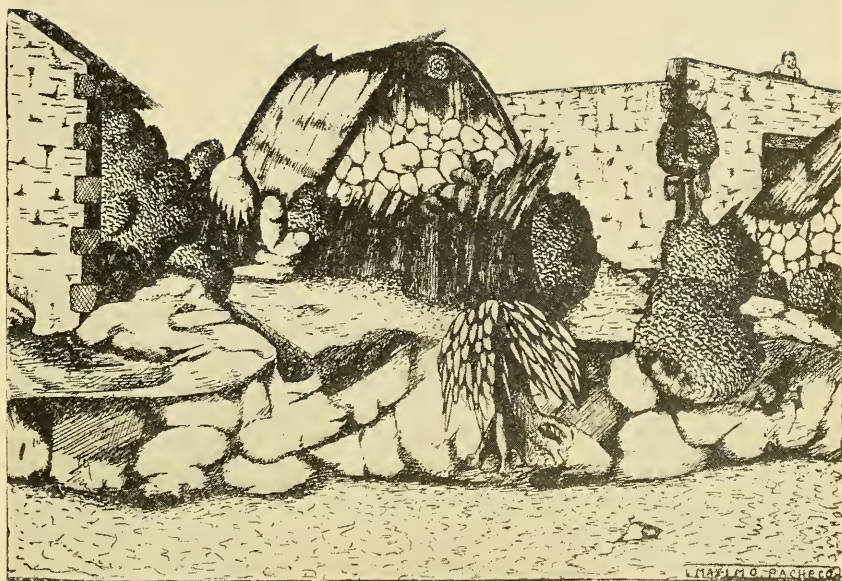
"THE STORM"

One of the pictures in which the artist used himself as model

it would rain heavily, so I contrived a little house of twigs and leaves. It did not protect me entirely, but I used to crawl into it and fall asleep. Sometimes my herd would wander away while I was sleeping. I used to get many beatings for my neglect and others for no reason whatever."

When Pacheco was 7 his father married again and they came to Mexico City. For six years he picked up a living on the streets, with more hardships and beatings until a kind aunt sent him to grammar school. Finding himself at a desk, with pencil and paper at his disposition, he would draw, to the neglect of his other studies. His teacher suggested he enter the Academy of Fine Arts, from which his artist friends say "he was rescued just in time not to become contaminated."

Pacheco devoted himself completely to his work, without respite for social activities, diversions, or even reading. Into his drawings he



"THE HUT," A DRAWING BY PACHECO



ANOTHER OF PACHECO'S FRESCOS

puts all the experiences of his young life, and his colors are those that he has observed in nature. . . . Often he uses himself as a model by arranging a mirror so that he can draw and at the same time see himself. In the drawing "The Storm" the face is Pacheco's. He is especially fine in depicting mischievous boys in all sorts of pranks, and he enjoys them as if he were actually taking part. He has the rare faculty of putting himself into his work and then seeing it as a thing apart, living.

Pacheco is now at the dangerous age of successful 21. He is decidedly lacking in *Weltanschauung*. His friends fear that unless he studies, travels, and learns more of life, he will not fulfill his great promise. I believe that Pacheco will go on and become a great artist. I have faith in Pacheco and his race, from which he has inherited the accumulated artistic experiences of centuries, skill, imagination, strength.

"What is your ambition, Pacheco?" I asked him as he sat nervously moving about in his chair. "What do you hope to accomplish? Would you like to study? To travel?" His dark, sensitive face lit up as he answered:

"I want to become as good a painter as it is possible to be. I want to paint things real and imaginary about the country and the sea. I should like to travel abroad, but first I want to see all of Mexico."



DETAIL OF "THE WATER CARRIER'S RECREATION"

COLUMBIA'S NEW LAW COVERING HYDROCAR- BONS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

"LAW 84 OF 1927" RELATIVE TO HYDROCARBONS

THE Congress of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Nation reserves to itself the ownership of and the right to the exclusive exploitation of all deposits of hydrocarbons that may exist in the public lands and of those deposits which may belong to it by any title whatever.

This provision shall also apply to those hydrocarbons that may exist in lands on which grants, leases or permissions have been given either for exploration or exploitation, and which have reverted or may revert to the Nation's domain for any cause whatever.

Should the Government in the exclusive exploitation of the oil deposits referred to in this article exercise the powers given to it by existing laws, it shall submit the respective contracts to the approval of Congress.

ART. 2. Any natural or legal person who, at the time this law is promulgated, may be engaged in petroleum exploration by well-drilling within the territory of the Republic and on private property, must present in the Ministry of Industries, within six (6) months, documents proving the ownership of the lands in which such exploration is being carried on, and the lease or other contracts concluded with the owners of such lands, in case it is not the owners themselves who are making the explorations.

Within a year from the promulgation of the present law, those persons who have acquired either by grant or otherwise portions of land belonging to the Nation, the area of which exceeds 500 hectares, shall present to the Ministry of Industries the corresponding title deeds.

If on expiration of the above term the provision herein enacted shall not have been complied with, the Ministry shall fine the infractor from two hundred (200) to one thousand (1,000) pesos for each month of delay.

ART. 3. Until a new law amending the provisions actually in force concerning this matter becomes effective, all proposals and contracts relating to hydrocarbons covered by article 1 which have been submitted to the Ministry of Industries, or the Cabinet Council, or the Council of State, or the Board of Finance, or to Congress, these last if they were not expressly approved by Congress, shall remain in abeyance; but, notwithstanding, exploration may still be made on terms to be laid down by the Government.

ART. 4. The industry of exploiting hydrocarbons and of laying oil pipe lines having been declared by article 9 of Law 120 of 1919 to be of public utility, the State reserves to itself the right to lay, use, or exploit, or of allowing to be laid, used or exploited within the territory of the Republic, such oil-pipe lines as may connect two or more petroleum exploitation areas, or one of these with a railway

¹ Sección de Publicaciones, Bogotá, Noviembre de 1927.

leaving said area, or with a river or sea port. The State likewise reserves the right of constructing, using, or exploiting petroleum refineries, or of allowing such refineries to be constructed, used, or exploited.

The Government may grant the permissions referred to in this article in accordance with the special legislative acts concerning petroleum which may be enacted, or by means of contracts which shall be submitted to Congress for approval, so long as the said legislation does not provide otherwise.

ART. 5. The Government is hereby authorized to establish or to acquire on the Nation's account one or more refining plants for the purpose of refining the oil accruing to the Nation from petroleum exploitation, or from any other source within the country, and also to open negotiations with a view to the construction of one or more oil-pipe lines. To this end the Government is empowered to secure the necessary capital in the form of loans.

ART. 6. On the exploitation of oil fields not belonging to the State a tax shall be paid to the Nation, to be levied as follows: Eight per cent (8%) of the gross production in the case of deposits located at a distance of more than four hundred kilometers from the seashore; twelve per cent (12%) of the gross production in the case of deposits located more than two hundred kilometers but not exceeding four hundred kilometers from the seashore; and sixteen per cent (16%) of the gross production in the case of deposits at a distance of less than two hundred kilometers from the seashore.

ART. 7. This law in no way alters any of the legal provisions actually in force concerning the share participation of the Departments and municipalities in the production from the exploitation of petroleum and hydrocarbons in general.

ART. 8. Contracts for loans entered into by the Government by virtue of the authority conferred on it by article 5 of this present law shall require for their validity the approval of the National Loan Board created by Law 102 of 1922.

ART. 9. The present law shall go into effect as soon as it is signed.

Given in Bogotá on this fourteenth day of November, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

The President of the Senate, (signed) EMILIO ROBLEDÓ.—The President of the House of Representatives, (signed) PRÓSPERO MÁRQUEZ.—The Secretary of the Senate, (signed) JULIO D. PORTOCARRERO.—The Secretary of the House of Representatives, (signed) FERNANDO RESTREPO BRICEÑO.

EXECUTIVE POWER,
Bogotá, November 17, 1927.

Publish and execute this law.

MIGUEL ABADÍA MÉNDEZ.

The Minister of Industries:

JOSÉ ANTONIO MONTALVO.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

AID FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—The Department of Agriculture, Live Stock, and Industries of the Province of Buenos Aires has begun a campaign to interest fruit-growers in grading, packing, and marketing fresh fruits and also in the idea of drying and preserving fruits so as not to glut the market with the fresh product. For this purpose the department has engaged experts to go into the fruit districts and start cooperative organizations. The railroads are also engaged in aiding the fruitgrower.

TENTH ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—In March, 1918, the first Automobile Show was held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Argentine Automobile Club, with the cooperation of the Motor Club and the Argentine Federation of Cyclists. In that first exposition cars of 11 manufacturers were shown. This year in the Tenth Show there were 134 exhibitors of automobiles and accessories.

FIRST SHORTHORN DAIRY HERD EXPOSITION.—On December 4, 1927, the First National Shorthorn Dairy Herd Exhibition was opened in General Rodríguez, a town in Buenos Aires Province, under the auspices of the National Minister of Agriculture and the Livestock Breeders' Association. Fine pedigreed animals were exhibited, which are available for breeding purposes. There were also good examples of mixed stock. In the opening address made by Señor Imaz, founder of the Livestock Breeders' Association, attention was given to the bill now before the Argentine Congress for consideration at the coming session, to prevent the sale of tubercular sires, and mention was made of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture furnishes the services of experts and serums to dairymen and breeders wishing to guard against tuberculosis.

BOLIVIA

MEASURES TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.—With the purpose of reducing the present high cost of living in La Paz the municipality of that city has agreed to import articles of prime necessity, voting a sum of 100,000 bolivianos to effect purchases abroad or pay for the expropriation of articles in the possession of those local merchants who, by raising the price of commodities, are causing the public hardships.

Another measure taken by the Government toward reducing the cost of living is the granting of special rebates on freight rates of the

Villazón-Atocha railroad to a British sugar-refining company in Argentina on the condition that the company export to Bolivia 4,000 tons of sugar annually.

BILL FOR PROMOTING THE FLOUR INDUSTRY.—The Chief Executive, considering the benefits to be derived from the increased production of flour in the Republic, has sent a bill to Congress proposing the promotion of this industry. The bill provides that an agreement shall be made with some reputable flour company for installing several flour mills under the following conditions: At least three central plants shall be established with a minimum annual production of 10,000 tons each. The company shall purchase and use in as far as possible domestic wheat, and shall have agricultural experts to advise farmers on raising this crop. During the first five years of the concession the company may import foreign wheat free of duties, but only in such quantities as are strictly necessary, the quantity imported to be reduced each year.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS FOR ARMY USE.—The Ministry of War has adopted the resolution that all bread consumed in the army is to be made of national flour, as a measure toward the encouragement of national industries. It has also been asked that a similar resolution be adopted to the effect that all uniforms used in the army should be manufactured from wool actually grown in the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF A ROAD-BUILDING PROGRAM.—The directors of the Bolivian Touring Club have created a road-building board for the purpose of promoting interest in the development of highways throughout the country. It will likewise repair and mark roads and prepare touring guides. This board will meet once a month and as many more times as the president of the board may deem necessary. The road building fund, which will be obtained from a tax on all vehicles leaving the city of La Paz, from the proceeds of the sale of maps and guides, and from other sources, will be administered by the board.

BRAZIL

FIRST BRAZILIAN AVIATION CONGRESS.—Upon the initiative of the Pioneers Club, the first Brazilian Congress of Aviation is to be held in Rio de Janeiro, opening on July 14, 1928. The Minister of Communications informed the club that it might be assured of official sanction and support. Other organizations such as the Aero Club, the Military School of Aviation, the Naval Aeronautic School, and individuals will be invited to contribute to the success of the conference. The program will include a large exposition and aviation week with special honors for the Brazilian air pioneers, Bartholomeu de Gusmão and Santos Dumont. The subjects for discussion will include: 1, Organization of the territory; 2, aerial traffic; 3, aeronautical technique; 4,

plans for development of aeronautics; 5, education, travel, and propaganda; 6, specialized medicine; 7, aerial law; and 8, administrative organization of national aeronautics.

BRAZILIAN SAMPLE EXHIBIT FOR BUENOS AIRES.—Due to the efforts of the Society for Brazilian Commercial and Industrial Expansion (Ltd.), a permanent sample fair of Brazilian products will open in Buenos Aires next October. The honorary commission of the exposition includes the Presidents of both Brazil and Argentina and many other government officials. The exhibits will include agricultural, industrial, and commercial products and information and views relating to their origin and manufacture.

YERBA MATE INSTITUTE.—The Yerba Mate Institute has recently been established in the city of Joinville in the State of Santa Catharina, the yerba mate district, to serve as the organization for centralizing sales propaganda, and information on the best methods for the culture, perfection, and marketing of this product, also known as Paraguayan tea. A large quantity of this tea, which is a popular beverage in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and other South American countries, is grown in Brazil.

ELECTRIFICATION OF LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.—The British company operating the Leopoldina Railway announced in December that the road was to be electrified throughout its entire length.

CHILE

CONCEPCIÓN WEEK.—Beginning November 19, 1927, "Concepción Week" was celebrated in the city of that name with a regional agricultural and industrial exposition, conferences on medicine, dentistry, and education, and many social events. The occasion was honored by the presence of the President of the Republic and the Minister of Promotion. The mayor of Concepción, chairman of the committee for the exposition, stated that its chief motives were to demonstrate the progress of the Province and to unite scattered initiatives into one movement for the common good.

PROJECTED TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.—Government engineers have completed preliminary surveys for the Chilean section of a projected transandine railway from Valdivia, in south-central Chile, to Bahía Blanca, Argentina. This section would cost about 40,000,000 pesos, besides requiring rolling stock to the amount of 24,000,000 pesos. The engineers are enthusiastic with regard to the many advantages of this route and the rich zone which would be opened to commerce and industry.

PORT WORKS AT IQUIQUE.—The Government has accepted a bid of 57,101,000 pesos for the construction of port works at Iquique, these to be completed within 53 months.

PROMOTION OF CHILEAN ECONOMIC LIFE.—Last November Señor Adolfo Ibáñez, Minister of Promotion, invited representatives of the leading organizations in Chilean economic life, such as the Agricultural Association and the Society for the Promotion of Industry, to meet with him for a discussion of the best means for the continued advancement of productive activities. Señor Ibáñez requested that the separate entities in each line of production organize an association, in case one does not already exist, and that this association present to the Government its opinions and advice on the best means for furthering and protecting its respective branch of production. All these suggestions would later be combined, as far as possible, into a general plan for the nation. Workers are asked to organize in similar fashion.

The minister also promised to study all administrative problems the solution of which would, it is thought, conduce to greater economic progress. Among these are the questions of technical education, transportation by land and sea, tax burdens, and the revision of the laws intended to promote social welfare.

A ringing call to all Chileans physically able to do so to play an active part in strengthening the economic fabric of the nation was uttered by the minister, and heartily seconded by the President of the Republic, who honored the meeting by his presence.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY.—A section of the railway from Tocopilla to Toco, 39 kilometers in length (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), has been electrified and will soon be put in use. The fact that the grade in some places is as high as 4 per cent adds considerably to the difficulty of exploiting the line, which serves an important nitrate region. The power is developed by Diesel engines at one of the nitrate plants. Powerful locomotives able to draw heavy trains will make the service efficient.

COLOMBIA

NEW AIR LINE.—In the latter part of November, 1927, air service was started between Barranquilla and Buenaventura. Passenger and mail planes will leave Barranquilla, then calling at Cartagena, after which they will fly along the coast to Turbo on the Gulf of Darien. From there they will follow the River Atrato to Quibdó, and then fly to San Juan, Isthmina, and Buenaventura. *Bulletin* readers will remember that for a number of years there has been a most successful air service up the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Girardot, connecting there with the railroad to Bogotá. Branch lines are also in operation.

BOGOTÁ-CARACAS AUTOMOBILE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.—On November 18, 1927, a stock company with a capital of \$100,000 was established in Bogotá to operate an automobile pas-

senger and freight service between Bogotá and Caracas by way of Cúcuta.

BOGOTÁ STREETS TO BE PAVED.—On December 9, 1927, a contract was signed with an American company for the paving of the streets of Bogotá.

AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING LOANS.—On October 31, 1927, the Government made legal provision to purchase all shares held by private owners in the Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogotá and to create in that bank an agricultural supply section to handle the purchase and sale of machinery, fertilizers, seeds, blooded sires, medicines, and insecticides for plants and animals. These will be sold at cost to farmers. The bank will also encourage the construction or rebuilding of inexpensive houses for workmen in the departmental capitals and all cities whose population exceeds 20,000. These houses, which will be sold on the deferred-payment plan, will be exempt from national, departmental, and municipal taxes for 10 years.

COSTA RICA

FORESTRY STUDY.—Information has been received that Mr. G. Proctor Cooper, who has for some time been making studies of the timber resources of northern Panama for the Yale School of Forestry, will soon begin a similar work in Costa Rica. With the cooperation of the New York Botanical Garden, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the United Fruit Co., investigations and collections have also been secured from Salvador and southern Panama and as a result of arrangements recently concluded with members of the staff of a lumber company in Nicaragua, the materials needed to make the Central American collection nearly complete will have been acquired. The main object of the Yale collections is to bring together in one place, where they may be available to specialists for intensive study, specimens of woods from all parts of the world.

CUBA

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS.—On December 8, 1927, the National Congress of Sugar Technologists was opened in the building of the Association of Engineers in Habana to consider problems relating to Cuba's chief industry. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

UNITED STATES-CUBA AIR MAIL.—According to information sent to the diplomatic and consular officers by the Cuban Department of State the air-mail service between the United States and Cuba carried during November, 1927, a total of 1,411,694 letters.

SANTA CLARA-CHAMBAS RAILWAY.—According to the press the new railway line from Santa Clara to Chambas affords an outlet to a

large section of territory in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey, through which it runs for 130 kilometers. Fifteen new stations are now opened, and many sugar plantations are connected with the railway. Four passenger trains daily run over the new route. In addition, the Consolidated Railways have increased passenger service by two new passenger trains between Santa Clara and Sancti Spiritus, while gasoline cars will soon be placed in service between Cumbre and Trinidad.

SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE STAMPS.—Ten denominations of postage stamps are to be on sale in Cuban post offices to commemorate the Sixth Pan American Conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ROMAN CEMENT.—A number of bags of material which it is hoped may be suitable for the manufacture of Roman cement have been sent to Germany for analysis. If the verdict is favorable a factory with a daily production of 85 tons will be established.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.—Automatic-telephone service was started in the city of Santo Domingo on November 30 of last year.

ECUADOR

PUBLIC WORKS.—During the first half of 1927 the Government of Ecuador expended almost 3,000,000 sucres on public works, as follows: Railways, 1,089,379 sucres; highways and bridges, 678,071 sucres; public buildings, 123,050 sucres; school buildings, 69,330 sucres; University of Cuenca, 19,836 sucres; and other public works, 969,668 sucres.

BUTTON FACTORY.—In a recent issue of the BULLETIN a note appeared on a project for a button-factory contract, the material to be used being the tagua, or vegetable ivory, nut, which is a natural product of Ecuador. This contract has now been signed by the Government and the concessionary, who agrees to start work with a capital of not less than \$2,000,000; to pay the Government 15 per cent of the annual profits; and at the end of 30 years to transfer the plant and equipment to the Government. The concessionary receives the exclusive right to manufacture buttons for 30 years, and exemption from import duties on machinery for such manufacture and from export duties on the finished product.

GUATEMALA

RADIO STATION.—Technical experts sent to install the broadcasting station recently given Guatemala by the Mexican Government arrived in Guatemala City on November 11, 1927. Thence they proceeded to Quezaltenango, where the station is to be erected.

Readers of the BULLETIN will remember that a similar gift was made Guatemala by Mexico several years ago, that station being installed in Guatemala City.

STREET-CAR SERVICE.—A contract for the establishment of street-car service in Guatemala City and its environs was recently submitted to President Chacón and approved by him.

HAITI

CONTROL OF SUGAR-CANE MOSAIC.—In the agricultural experiment stations experiments have been made with several kinds of sugar cane, in which some varieties have been found that are immune to the mosaic disease, and other varieties which are almost completely resistant. Large quantities of these resistant species have been distributed among farmers. (*Monthly Bulletin of the General Receiver-Financial Adviser*, November, 1927.)

ENTOMOLOGY.—In November, 1927, a book on the insects of Haiti entitled *Entomologie d'Haiti*, written by Dr. George N. Wolcott to serve as a textbook, was published in the Republic. This is the second of a series of textbooks published by the Agricultural Service. (*Monthly Bulletin of the General Receiver-Financial Adviser*, November, 1927.)

HONDURAS

SAN JUANCITO.—Construction work is almost completed on the waterworks for the town of San Juancito.

POST OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS.—Upon taking office the Director General of the Post Office Department began the reorganization of the library and records, which had been destroyed by fire in 1924. The director requested all Spanish-speaking countries and the United States to send copies of their postal laws and works of national authors. As a result, valuable contributions have been made to the library in question.

MEXICO

QUARANTINE AGAINST FOREIGN BANANAS.—By executive decree of November 17, 1927, an absolute quarantine was established against foreign banana trees, their parts and fruit, in order to protect Mexican banana groves against the fungus *Fusarium cubense* and the borer *Cosmopolites sordidus*, which have caused much damage in other countries but which have not yet appeared in Mexico.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN 1927.—The production of tobacco in Mexico and the consumption of the nationally grown product in 1927 were as follows, according to figures published in *El Universal*, Mexico City, January 1, 1928:

Boxes of cigarettes.....	454, 367, 851
Cigars.....	26, 123, 804
Cartons of loose cigarettes.....	2, 560, 826
Packages of shredded tobacco.....	3, 560, 143

The foregoing represents an expenditure of 40,550,000 pesos. It is estimated that the total number of cigarettes exceeded 9,000,000,000.

PAPER INDUSTRY.—The National Bureau of Statistics has recently completed the compilation of figures on the paper industry in Mexico in 1926. According to these data, there were five paper mills, representing an invested capital of 12,072,797 pesos. The joint production of these factories was as follows: Paper for printing, 16,392,869 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds); wrapping paper and bags, 6,147,789 kilograms; cardboard, 1,120,959 kilograms; tissue and crêpe paper, 182,425 kilograms; cigarette paper, 62,367 kilograms; and toilet paper, 42,650 kilograms.

There were sold during the year paper products to the amount of 21,788,937 kilograms, having a value of 7,827,359 pesos. Stocks on hand for 1927 were 2,225,304 kilograms.

INCREASE IN TOMATO CROP.—According to the following figures published by the Department of Agriculture, the cultivation of tomatoes increased considerably last year, especially in the State of Sinaloa:

	1926	1927 (estimated)
Area planted.....	25,705 hectares.....	28,416 hectares.
Total crop.....	67,917,538 kilograms.....	79,880,523 kilograms.
Sinaloa crop.....	32,571,000 kilograms.....	40,455,620 kilograms.
Average yield per hectare.....	2,642 kilograms.....	2,811 kilograms.

A large proportion of the tomato crop was exported to the United States.

EXPOSITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS.—Last December a permanent exposition of Mexican products was opened in connection with the office of the Mexican Commercial Attaché in Guatemala City.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.—See page 310.

NICARAGUA

MAIL CONTRACT.—A contract has recently been made by the Nicaraguan Government with the Panama Mail Steamship Co. for the transportation of Nicaraguan foreign mail under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union. The service begins on January 1, 1928.

PANAMA

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A group of Panaman business men has organized a company capitalized at \$100,000, for the purpose of raising coffee in the Province of Chiriquí. The company will start planting a 200-acre tract with 100,000 1-year-old trees, which will probably bear a crop in four years. The coffee plantation is about

20 miles north of the town of Concepción in very fertile country near the end of the Chiriquí railroad.

EXPORTS OF BANANAS, COCONUTS AND TAGUA NUTS.—Last November all monthly records were broken for banana exports from the port of Colón, when they amounted to 398,018 bunches valued at \$312,687. Coconuts were exported to the number of 884,400, valued at \$15,012, and tagua (vegetable ivory) nuts to the amount of 60,500 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), valued at \$2,200.

NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.—The National Bank of the City of New York is planning to erect a \$250,000 building for its new branch in Panama City. The building, which has been planned by a firm of New York architects, is to be constructed by a firm of Panamanian builders.

PLANS FOR POWER PLANT.—Plans are under way for the damming of the Zarati River near Angostura Falls in the district of Penomené, Province of Coclé, for the establishment of a \$250,000 power plant to furnish electric current to the entire Province.

PARAGUAY

AIR MAIL.—According to the press, the Post Office and Telegraph Bureau has been authorized to sign a contract with the Latecoère Co. for the establishment of aerial postal service between Asunción and Buenos Aires. The contract does not imply an exclusive concession. The expense of the service will be entirely covered by the extra charges for mail carried.

PARAGUAYAN BUILDING AT SEVILLE EXPOSITION.—Architectural plans and other arrangements for the construction of the Paraguayan building at the Ibero-American exposition are rapidly being completed. The cost of the structure, which is to be colonial in design and built of lumber from Paraguayan forests, has been estimated at 10,000 pesos.

COLONIZATION.—An enterprise known as the Paraguayan Commercial & Colonizing Co. was recently organized in Paraguay for colonization purposes. This company, which has already acquired about 30,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land in the department of Villa del Rosario, has agencies in various European cities, and at the present time is arranging for the arrival during February of the first contingent of German families. Five hundred families in all are expected.

CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF AT PILAR.—According to the press the construction of a wharf at Pilar, a work of vital interest to the commercial and economic development of the community, is in progress under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTONSEED.—The Bureau of Agriculture reports that up until December 5, 1927, a total of 186,626 kilograms

(kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of cottonseed had been distributed among the farmers of more than 100 different localities for this season's planting, additional seed having also been distributed by the Agricultural Bank and several commercial firms.

PERU

HIGHWAYS.—Funds have been appropriated for the construction of the road from Chepen to Cerro Colorado and of a highway to connect the Provinces of Celendín and Bolívar, and for a monthly subsidy of 100 Peruvian pounds for construction of the Lamas-Chazuta highway in the Department of San Marcos. A road is also to be constructed from the capital of the district of Yanahuanca through the towns of Rancas, Yaraghuanca, Quilacocha, and Champacruz, where it joins the road from Cerro to the soft-coal mines of Quishuarcancha.

A section of 11 kilometers of reinforced concrete highway from Lima through the Rímac Valley to Vitarte, the longest stretch of this type of road in Peru, was opened in December. It is a section of the highway from the Pacific coast to the mountain Departments.

PERU IN THE IBERO AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The Peruvian Commission for participation in the Ibero American Exposition to be opened in Seville, Spain, on October 12, 1928, is busily engaged in securing cooperation from Peruvian manufacturers and business men in preparing full exhibits to be sent to the Exposition. The commission reports that a permanent, commodious building of a Peruvian type of architecture is being constructed to house large exhibits of mining, agriculture, and industries, and sections on history, art, and bibliography, while the archeological exhibit will be finer than any yet assembled in Peru.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.—See page 318.

SALVADOR

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.—On November 28, 1927, an agricultural and industrial society was founded at Izalco by the farmers and manufacturers of the Department of Sonsonate for the purpose of promoting the agricultural and industrial development of that prosperous section of the Republic.

URUGUAY

FIRST NATIONAL TRAVEL CONGRESS.—Sessions of the First National Travel Congress held in Montevideo under the auspices of the Uruguayan Touring Club were opened on December 8, 1927, before an audience representative of government circles, business houses, and the rural associations of the country. The principal

conclusions reached by the congress advocated the following: Creation of a national travel bureau with sufficient powers to solve the various travel problems facing the country; the publication of descriptive material and maps of Uruguay; the gradual improvement of the dirt road as a system of highway construction progress; the construction of the Montevideo-Rio de Janeiro highway; better means of communication between Montevideo and Buenos Aires; and the free transit of automobiles into neighboring countries. Among other visits made by the congress to the outlying districts of Montevideo was one to Villa Colón on December 14, 1927, at which time the first road marker was placed in accordance with a plan authorized by the National Administrative Council. This route, designated as No. 1 on a numerical plan which will be used everywhere in the Republic, unites Montevideo and Rivera, via Canelones, Florida, Yí, and Tacuarembó.

ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—The Fifth Annual Automobile Show held under the auspices of the Automobile Center of Uruguay was opened in the Parque Hotel at Montevideo on November 19, 1927. Judging from the number and size of exhibits, and the interest shown by the public, the exhibition is to be considered a decided success.

APPROVAL OF PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Information has been received that the plan of October 2, 1927, for the construction of an international bridge between Brazil and Uruguay over the Yaguarón River at Yaguarón has been approved by Dr. Washington Luis, President of Brazil.

VENEZUELA

NEW INDUSTRIES.—It was stated in the November, 1927, issue of *Venezuela of Today*, a publication of the Venezuelan consulate in New York, that the manufacture of automobile bodies, for which there has been a demand, was recently begun in Caracas. According to the same periodical the manufacture of rubber combs, heels, and soles from balata rubber, a native raw material, is a promising industry, while the production of native soaps and perfumes is increasingly important. It is said that several chemists who started soap manufacturing on a small scale in Caracas have found the demand so great that they have been able to enlarge their output and make plans for the opening of a large factory in Maracay.

MODERN GASOLINE STATIONS.—Up-to-date gasoline stations fully equipped for automobile service and provided with rest rooms and first-aid requisites have recently been constructed by a company of Maracay throughout the territory immediately surrounding that city. Plans have also been made to build similar stations at various points on the Maracay-Caracas highway.

POPULATION OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.—According to data printed in *El Universal*, Caracas, of December 2, 1927, and taken from the official report of the fifth national census effected early in February, 1926, the total population of the Federal District is 195,460. Caracas is reported to have a population of 135,253.

WHEAT MILLING.—Milling in the new wheat mill operating in connection with the sugar central at Trujillo was begun on November 28, 1927. A new industrial field has thereby been opened and a stimulus to the greater agricultural development of the surrounding regions created.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—On presenting his report for the four months July to October, inclusive, Señor Augusto Merino, Treasurer General of the Republic, estimated that 1927 would close with a favorable national balance of 6,095,539.91 pesos. His statement was as follows:

Receipts, 1927	Pesos	Expenditures under the budget, 1927	Pesos
First half year.....	404, 543, 251. 58	First half year.....	397, 787, 918. 73
July, August, September, October.....	294, 287, 279. 58	July, August, September, October.....	316, 350, 610. 13
November and December (estimated).....	185, 000, 000. 00	Due in November and December.....	163, 596, 462. 39
	883, 830, 531. 16		877, 734, 991. 25

Señor Merino called attention to the fact that all salary payments had been made promptly and that funds had been set aside for all other expenditures provided for by law.

The customs collections for the first 10 months of 1927 were 381,537,664 pesos, against 348,482,856 pesos in the first 10 months of 1926.

COLOMBIA

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1928.—On November 9, 1927, Congress approved the budget of ordinary receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year January 1–December 31, 1928, as follows:

Revenues		Expenditures	
Source	Pesos	Branch of Government	Pesos
National property.....	8,385,418.47	Ministry of Government.....	9,197,017.10
Taxes.....	32,168,548.94	Ministry of Foreign Relations.....	676,013.60
National services.....	2,585,211.44	Treasury and Public Credit.....	7,004,340.38
Sundry revenues.....	1,754,877.87	Ministry of War.....	6,927,293.95
New revenues.....	5,050,000.00	Ministry of Industries.....	1,573,309.70
Probable surplus, 1927.....	2,000,000.00	Public Instruction and Health.....	5,354,579.63
		Ministry of Public Works.....	7,947,826.35
		Bureau of Supplies.....	196,626.80
		Comptroller's office.....	523,414.32
		Mails and Telegraphs.....	5,757,639.25
Total revenues.....	51,944,056.72	Total expenditures.....	45,158,061.08

The surplus would therefore be 6,785,995.64 pesos.

The budget of extraordinary expenditures is as follows:

	Pesos
Amortization of the foreign and internal debts.....	2,835,995.64
Construction of public works producing revenue.....	28,950,000.00
Total.....	31,785,995.64

To cover this extraordinary expenditure the Government will have the surplus of 6,785,995.64 pesos from the ordinary budget and the proceeds of a loan of 25,000,000 pesos, which has already been secured.

BANK STATEMENTS.—According to figures published in the *Revista del Banco de la República* the banks of the country showed on August 31, 1927, the following balances payable on demand:

Pesos		Pesos	
Banco Alemán.....	8,450,064.14	Hipotecario de Colombia.....	1,505,328.47
Mercantil y Royal.....	7,822,857.05	Comercial de Barranquilla.....	1,426,323.47
Banco de Colombia.....	5,348,854.18	Banco Republicano.....	1,415,551.86
Banco de Bogotá.....	5,049,849.69	Banco Francés.....	1,046,420.55
Banco de Londres.....	3,699,378.03	Banco de Bolívar.....	685,992.85
Comercial y Anglo.....	3,667,901.16	Other Banks.....	2,365,601.11
Banco del Ruiz.....	2,740,822.07		
Banco del Pacífico.....	2,730,039.06	Total.....	50,382,792.23
Banco Central.....	2,427,808.54		

The increase in deposits from June 30, 1924, to August 31, 1927, amounted to 28,000,000 pesos.

CUBA

FINANCIAL MOVEMENT IN 1927.—Sr. López Morales, Chief of the Currency Section of the Treasury, gave a report on the financial movement of the country for the first six months of 1927 from which the following facts were taken:

Banks and their branches operating in Cuba totaled 169. Total deposits in current accounts amounted to \$141,894,185.68; the total in savings accounts

to \$42,079,707.17. Cash on hand in the banks amounted to \$51,293,026.19. In the last six months of 1926 current accounts amounted to \$128,327,834.38, or \$13,566,351.30 less than in the first half of 1927. Savings accounts in the latter half of 1926 totaled \$39,236,497.03, or \$2,834,210.14 less than in the first half of 1927.

Foreign gold, silver, and bank notes in Cuban banks is shown as follows: Spanish pesetas, 701,403; French francs, 482,508; English pounds sterling, 4,222; Mexican pesos, 16,969, and lesser sums from other countries.

Banks and banking institutions during the first six months of 1927 sent drafts to foreign countries amounting to \$184,085,780.08, or \$23,405,588.28 more than the foreign drafts sent in the latter half of 1926. Foreign banks sent drafts to Cuba during the first half of 1927 amounting to \$58,745,376.49 which, compared with the \$50,750,398.38 sent during the latter half of 1926, shows an increase of \$7,994,978.11.

Cable drafts on Cuba were as follows: By the United States, \$184,332,396; England, \$13,746,742; Spain, \$8,956,928; France, \$1,278,075; Italy, \$610,721; Switzerland, \$372,236; and by other countries in amounts less than \$200,000.

ECUADOR

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE BANK.—The sum of 8,000,000 sucres, which will be lent to the Government by a Swedish syndicate which has recently received a contract for a match monopoly, will be used to found an Agricultural Mortgage Bank for the promotion of national agriculture. The institution will be organized on the basis of one of the projects formulated by the Kemmerer mission.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMISSION INSTALLED.—The economic and financial commission created by an executive decree of January 17, 1927, was formally installed on November 15, 1927. This commission, composed of seven members, who will act as a body of technical advisers cooperating with the Department of Finance, has been announced as follows: President *ex officio*, the Minister of Finance, Sr. R. Felipe Solares; Vice President, Sr. Licenciado Enrique Martínez Sobral; and Secretary, Sr. Alberto Velázquez; the other members being Sr. Licenciado Mariano Zeceña, Sr. Licenciado Antonio Rivera P., Sr. Joaquín Torres, Sr. Licenciado Luis Beltranena, and Sr. Samuel E. Franco.

PARAGUAY

STATEMENT OF PARAGUAYAN BANKS.—The following statement of the assets and liabilities of state and private banks operating in Paraguay on June 30, 1927, was made by the Statistical Office of that Government, being transmitted to the BULLETIN from the American Consulate in Asunción:

ASSETS

	Paper	Gold
STATE BANKS		
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Cash on hand and in banks	58,691,032.58	343,029.15
Bills discounted		
Current accounts		
Mortgages	4,055,940.37	
Various debtors	50,289,252.83	707,208.43
Branches and agencies	6,119,066.54	30,200.60
Various accounts	447,105,906.32	5,899,072.82
Total	566,261,198.64	6,979,511.00
PRIVATE BANKS		
Cash on hand and in banks	42,256,189.65	619,460.15
Bills discounted	43,810,906.98	5,131,686.94
Current accounts	78,891,719.42	1,522,580.28
Mortgages	4,769,181.26	825,313.53
Various debtors	2,964,849.54	21,505.57
Branches and agencies		250,000.00
Various accounts	210,943,414.99	24,693,059.21
Total	383,636,261.84	33,063,605.68

LIABILITIES

STATE BANKS		
Capital	44,762,301.24	962,555.70
Reserves	7,408,476.91	
Current account deposits		31,486.67
Administrative deposits		289,008.02
Savings deposits		
Fixed deposits		
Judicial deposits		
Various accounts	514,090,420.49	5,696,460.61
Total	566,261,198.64	6,979,511.00
PRIVATE BANKS		
Capital	31,108,652.00	4,690,000.00
Reserves	82,818,904.15	1,711,051.60
Current account deposits	107,994,861.66	1,133,262.10
Administrative deposits	10,047.52	
Savings deposits	26,998,607.30	350,121.59
Fixed deposits	18,879,527.50	577,559.58
Judicial deposits	9,615,535.40	49,601.27
Various accounts	106,210,126.31	24,552,009.54
Total	383,636,261.84	33,063,605.68

BUDGET OF ASUNCIÓN FOR 1928.—The budget for the city of Asunción as authorized for the year 1928 has been estimated at 13,580,500 pesos, the expenditures being fixed as follows:

	Pesos
Municipal council	138,000
Executive offices, Department of Finance	2,931,530
Departments of Public Works and Health, Traffic Bureau	10,510,970
Total	13,580,500

PERU

NATIONAL LOAN.—A national loan of \$50,000,000 in foreign gold bonds bearing 6 per cent interest to run from December 1, 1927, to December 1, 1960, with an amortization fund were placed on sale in New York last December at 91½. These bonds are a direct obligation of the Government of Peru guaranteed by part of the national revenue. They are callable by lot on any interest date at par value plus interest. These bonds are the first series of a loan authorized to consolidate the entire guaranteed foreign debt of the nation. After retiring certain foreign obligations bearing a high interest rate, the balance of this issue will be used to refund short-time loans, to establish a gold reserve to aid in stabilization, to pay the Government's share in the capital of the Mortgage Bank, to carry out improvements in the port of Callao, and to further other public works.

URUGUAY

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.—The following statement of the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay was issued on October 31, 1927, being printed in *La Mañana* of Montevideo of November 18, 1927:

DEBITS		Pesos
Capital issued.....	9,677,913.97	
Cash.....	58,992,401.20	
Advance payments on accounts current.....	29,613,252.14	
Loan to French Government.....	2,962,967.97	
Other loans.....	52,478,491.50	
Farm credit.....	4,618,153.42	
Bills payable.....	4,325,093.03	
Various investments.....	8,012,697.25	
Bills receivable.....	5,657,444.41	
Doubtful debts to be collected.....	588,722.61	
Bank buildings.....	2,373,926.32	
Furniture.....	794,665.59	
Various outstanding debts.....	1,883,365.08	
Deposits of securities.....	253,633,353.53	
Total.....	435,612,448.02	
CREDITS		
Capital.....	35,000,000.00	
Reserve.....	652,553.93	
Circulating issue.....	62,641,200.20	
Silver certificates.....	480,000.00	
Certificates on accounts current.....	3,000.00	
Creditors in accounts current.....	37,865,640.02	
Time and savings deposits.....	35,383,120.03	
Judicial and administrative deposits.....	3,313,360.48	
Sundry accounts.....	5,953,814.66	
Balance in branches and agencies.....	686,405.17	
Securities deposited.....	253,633,353.51	
Total.....	435,612,448.02	
Bills issued.....	62,641,200.20	
CASH		
Gold.....	55,418,920.22	
Gold certificates.....	3,000.00	
Silver.....	2,922,611.40	
Silver certificates.....	480,000.00	
Nickel.....	167,869.58	
Total.....	58,992,401.20	

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

TAX REDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS ABOLISHED.—The Brazilian Congress passed a law signed by the President on November 30, 1927, which went into effect on January 1, 1928, abolishing with certain exceptions all tax reductions and exemptions on imports, exports, and other taxable articles in future contracts. The law does not affect contracts already existing with the Federal Government under the Tariff Act and under the provisions of Article 3 of Decree No. 4,910 of January 10, 1925, here revalidated.

Article 8 of the law states that all exemptions, reductions, and franks are abolished in the postal and telegraph service, whether public or private, as well as all exemptions, reductions, and free transportation of passengers and freight on the Government railroads. The only exception is in the case of the transportation of troops or for the Federal public service authorized by the Ministers of State.

Article 9 states that the postal and telegraph taxes will be collected according to the tariff attached to the present law. The full text of the law is published in the *Diario Official* of December 15, 1927.

BILL FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—In December, 1927, a bill was introduced into the Brazilian Senate to give suffrage to Brazilian women. The women of the State of Rio Grande do Norte already have this right, granted by a recent State law, as noted in the BULLETIN. When the bill has been passed by the Senate it will go to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion.

CHILE

REORGANIZATION OF TREASURY SERVICE.—A decree of last November provided for the reorganization of the National Treasury Service, provincial and communal treasuries to be under the supervision of the General Treasury of the Republic. The purpose of the decree is to simplify tax collections for the public, to secure a more adequate personnel by unifying certain divisions and thus making possible larger salaries, and in general to promote the efficiency of the department.

CUBA

REGULATION OF CHILDREN'S ENTRANCE TO MOTION PICTURES.—The Department of Government recently issued a decree signed by the President prohibiting the entrance of children under 14 years of age to motion picture theaters after 8 o'clock at night, excepting on Sundays and holidays.

GUATEMALA

LABOR ADVISORY BOARD.—A board of advisers composed of 12 members chosen by the Secretary of Promotion from representatives of the various labor organizations of Guatemala was created by an Executive decree of November 21, 1927, for the purpose of cooperating with the Labor Bureau in the study and solution of labor questions. The decree will go into effect upon its approval by the national legislative assembly.

BAKERY REGULATIONS.—Bakery regulations formulated by the National Labor Bureau including, among other provisions, rules for labor contracts between master and journeyman bakers, and the payment of wages and sickness and accident compensation, received Executive approval on November 14, 1927. The regulations also establish an 8-hour day.

HAITI

COURTS OF CASSATION.—A law dated December 21, 1927, defines the authority of the courts of cassation, thus remedying the lack of clarity of the former law on the subject.

HONDURAS

CONVERSION OF CREDITS.—In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 111 and the regulations for the amortization of the internal debt, the Conversion Office of the Ministry of Treasury and Public Credit began operations on November 21, 1927, its duties being to convert the following into bonds of the internal debt: (a) Credits without interest registered by the Public Credit Commission which functioned from 1921 to 1925; (b) credits represented by certificates of losses but not registered by the aforesaid commission; and (c) credits originating from subventions and subsidies.

MEXICO

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.—Last November the legislature of the State of Nuevo León passed a law for the protection of industry. The law provides that all industries already established whose growth would promote the development of the State's wealth and the economic welfare of the Republic, as well as similar new industries, shall enjoy for 20 years a 50 per cent reduction in local taxes. New industrial plants and extensions of plants already in operation shall enjoy for 10 years a similar reduction.

REGULATIONS OF THE FORESTRY ACT.—Under date of September 8, 1927, President Calles issued regulations for the Forestry Act of April 5, 1926. The regulations give careful consideration to the various problems of forest conservation, protection, and exploita-

tion, and to reforestation. Various forest reserves and several national parks are established. Provisions are given for the organization of the Federal Forest Service, which is charged with the oversight of the forest reserves and the national parks, and also with scientific investigations to promote forestry and the proper utilization of the forest resources of the nation.

PERU

REGULATION OF COTTON TAX.—Law No. 5,871 of October 19, 1927, places a tax on all native cotton, as follows: Coast cotton, ginned, one silver sol per quintal of 100 Spanish pounds, gross weight; and mountain cotton, ginned, 50 centavos per quintal, gross weight. According to the regulations, the production tax on exported cotton will be payable at the same time as the export tax, while the production tax on cotton for domestic manufacture will be payable upon delivery to the mills. The proceeds of this tax will be used for the construction of two wagon roads in mountainous districts. Every payment of two Peruvian pounds will entitle the taxpayer to a bond good for a hectare of Government land in the mountains. Persons owning property along the route of the proposed roads are also required to pay a tax.

SALVADOR

VENEREAL DISEASE REGULATIONS.—On November 10, 1927, an executive decree was issued providing for the regulation of prostitution and specifying the means to be taken for the prophylaxis of venereal diseases.

REGULATION OF LABOR ACCIDENT LAW.—A regulation of the executive decree of May 31, 1927, relating to commercial employees, was issued by the president on November 4, 1927. It includes specifications on: Legal working hours, designating the nature of those industries which may have unusual hours; amount of leave to which employees are entitled; cases of sickness; the payment of wages; and the precautions to be taken by the employer to avoid accidents.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-VENEZUELA

CONVENTION ON INTERNAL UPRISINGS.—A convention on internal political uprisings and the internment of persons or forces proposing to instigate or join such uprisings in the other contracting State, signed in Rio de Janeiro by the plenipotentiaries of Brazil

and Venezuela on April 13, 1926, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Rio de Janeiro on October 19, 1927, was promulgated in Brazil by an executive decree dated December 6, 1927, and published in full in the *Diario Oficial* of Brazil for December 8.

COSTA RICA

UNIVERSAL AND PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—The Universal Postal Convention, its regulations and final protocol, signed in Stockholm August 28, 1924, and the Pan American Postal Convention and regulations signed in Mexico City, November 9, 1926, were approved by President Jiménez on September 27, 1927. (*La Gaceta*, November 12, 1927.)

COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.—The Costa Rican-Colombian convention on the mutual recognition of professional degrees and exchange of academic credits, signed in San José on October 13, 1926, was ratified by the Costa Rican Congress and signed by the President on October 21 and 26, 1927, respectively. (*La Gaceta*, San José, October 30, 1927.)

HONDURAS-UNITED STATES

TREATY OF COMMERCE.—On December 7, 1927, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights between the United States and Honduras was signed by the American Minister in Tegucigalpa and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras. The contents of this treaty are in general similar to the contents of other general commercial treaties recently negotiated by the United States with Germany, Hungary, Estonia, and Salvador. The new treaty will, when it becomes effective, replace the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation concluded by the two countries in 1864, the distinctive difference being the inclusion in the new treaty of an unconditional in place of a conditional most-favored-nation clause. The new treaty will introduce many changes to make it conform to modern conditions. (Release, United States Department of State, December 12, 1927.)

VENEZUELA

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS.—By virtue of a legislative act of July 13, 1926, signed by the President on May 9, 1927, Venezuela ratified the universal convention on the control of international traffic in arms, munitions, and other war materials; the specifications regarding the inclusion of Ifni in the special zones mentioned in Article 12 of the convention, the protocol on the pro-

hibition of the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or similar gases, and bacteriological methods of warfare; the final act and the protocol signed at the International Conference on the Traffic in Armaments in Geneva on June 17, 1925. The convention with the act of ratification was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Venezuela on December 15, 1927.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE SCHOOL EXHIBITS FOR MEXICO AND JAPAN.—On November 22, 1927, the Argentine school exhibits to be sent to Mexico and Japan were delivered to the diplomatic representatives of those countries in the School of Decorative and Applied Arts in Buenos Aires for transmission to the countries in question. The articles in the exhibits included 5,238 drawings from nature, 4,836 conventional drawings, 4,012 decorative compositions of original design, and 310 different articles in wood, metal work, ivory, bone, leather and cloth, ceramics, glazed ware, and enamel. The normal and secondary schools contributing exhibits are located in various parts of the country.

YEARBOOK OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA.—A complete description of the National University of La Plata is found in its recent publication, "La Universidad Nacional de la Plata en el año 1926." Information given includes a historical outline beginning with its foundation as a Provincial University in 1897, regulations governing its reorganization as a national university in 1905, a detailed account of the work of each faculty and department, and a description of student life, amply illustrated by pictures of the buildings and equipment.

THRIFT DAY.—In accordance with a resolution of the First International Savings Congress held in 1924 at Milan, many of the schools of the country celebrated October 31 as Thrift Day.

BRAZIL

DEGREES OF MACKENZIE COLLEGE.—On October 11, 1927, the Trustees of Mackenzie College, located in São Paulo, were notified by the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York that the charter of the College had been amended

so that it may now confer its own degrees without reference to Albany for approval. Mackenzie College, which was incorporated in 1895 under the University of the State of New York, has been obliged, like other independent institutions, to send its diplomas to Albany for signature by the Secretary of the University of the State of New York. The only other two institutions in foreign lands related to the University of the State of New York which have been given this right are Robert College in Constantinople, and the American University in Beirut.

The engineering courses of Mackenzie College have been officially recognized by the Brazilian Government.

NEW MEMBER OF BRAZILIAN ACADEMY.—On November 30, 1927, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of authors, Government officials, including the President, diplomats and other distinguished guests, the Brazilian Academy of Letters in Rio de Janeiro received a new academician, Dom Aquino Corrêa, Bishop of Cuyabá. The Bishop, who is a poet and prose writer as well as a finished orator, delighted the gathering with his discourse on the life and work of Lauro Müller as academician, writer, and statesman, comparing him with Rio Branco, both of these famous Brazilians having been Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

PRIMARY SCHOOL STATISTICS.—In connection with the centenary of the establishment of primary schools in Brazil, celebrated late in 1926, the Bureau of Statistics compiled as complete figures as possible regarding present-day primary education. Although data received from some of the states were incomplete, it is estimated that, counting public and private kindergartens, one-teacher and graded primary schools, there are about 24,000 schools, 1,500,000 pupils enrolled, and over 35,000 teachers.

CHILE

CLASS FOR RETARDED CHILDREN.—A class for retarded children, the first in Santiago, was opened last November at the instance of the school medical corps.

FOREIGN SAVANTS IN CHILE.—Among distinguished foreign visitors to Chile in recent months were Mr. Robert Lemoine, commissioned by various United States universities to carry on geodetic investigations, especially in the southern mountains; Prof. Enrique Diez Canedo, a leading Spanish critic of art and literature; and Doctor Boelitz, a prominent German educator. The last two delivered a number of interesting lectures in Santiago.

NEW ORGANIC LAW FOR THE UNIVERSITY.—A new organic law passed on August 29, 1927, is causing many sweeping changes in the University of Chile. The university now enjoys greater autonomy, both administrative and economic. The president and full professors

of the University and the deans and directors of the various schools are nominated by the faculties and appointed by the President of the Republic. The president of the university is also head of university education in Chile. Another important feature of the new law is the redivision of the faculties and the addition of new schools of letters and of natural sciences, a change which places increasing emphasis on the cultural side of the university's program.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS VISIT ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.—Taking advantage of the September vacation a large group of primary school teachers visited Argentina and Uruguay in order to study the school organization of those countries and, at the same time, to disseminate information about the educational system of Chile.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.—On November 4 solemn exercises were held to celebrate the President's signing, subject to minor changes, the educational reform measure proposed by the Minister of Public Instruction.

COLOMBIA

FUNDS FOR SCHOOL.—A Government subvention of 50,000 pesos annually for five years has been given to the Colegio de San Juan de Pamplona for its rebuilding, endowment, and expenditures. The construction, laboratory and office material, furniture and other equipment imported especially for this school will be duty free.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On January 1, 1928, the Ministry of Public Instruction and Health was renamed by law the Ministry of National Education. The Directors of Public Instruction are now to be called Directors of Public Education; they are to be chosen by the President from three candidates presented by each governor and are to serve as the agents of the Government in matters of public education, and also as secretaries to the governors.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.—On November 19, 1927, the Government made legal provision for 14 foreign scholarships, one from each Department, for young men and women to study fine arts, beginning January 1, 1928. The law also provides that when any works of Colombian artists are awarded prizes in foreign exhibits or open competitions the Government shall acquire such works of art for the national museums.

CUBA

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the recent presidential message in Cuba a national convention of superintendents, inspectors of the Provinces, and school directors was held for the first time last year, "from which," says the message, "great benefits can be expected, since the convention will open the broad path over which the teachers

and schools can march forward freely and triumphantly toward increasing progress." A meeting of inspectors was also held in which, among other resolutions, approval was given to the organization of supplementary training courses to improve the methods used in teaching different subjects.

Due to the success of the advanced elementary schools opened as an experiment, 26 more schools of this type have been established, and the office of special technical inspector of advanced elementary schools has been created to provide for their inspection.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BANÍ.—The city council of Baní has granted a site facing the town park for the erection of a public library. A local committee will have charge of securing funds for the construction of the building.

GUATEMALA

NEW EDUCATION LAW.—Under the Organic Law of Public Education promulgated December 14, 1927, the Government fosters and supports all branches of education in the desire to train capable citizens who will be useful to the nation. A brief summary of the law follows:

Government schools and those enjoying official aid are to be laic. Education is primarily practical, aiming to develop the individual, and to promote the agricultural and industrial growth of the country.

Public education comprises two divisions: That of general preparation which includes primary, secondary, normal, and special education, and that of the university, which prepares for the professions. Preliminary education, that of the nursery schools and kindergartens, is for children under 7 years of age; primary education is compulsory for children between 7 and 14 and, like preliminary education, is free in Government schools. Secondary education leads to a diploma of graduate in letters and sciences.

The National University, which enjoys a considerable amount of independence, is formed of the Schools of Political and Social Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy and Chemistry, Mathematical Sciences, Philosophy and Letters.

The control and supervision of each branch of education is exercised by the Executive, through the office of the Secretary of Public Education, which has at its service an advisory body called the National Council of Education.

The owners of farms, mines, factories, workshops, or other business establishments in the country where there are more than 10 children of school age are obliged to establish at their own expense free schools under competent teachers.

It is against the law to give work to children of school age during the hours required for attendance.

A teacher who has taught more than 10 years has the right to demand that at least one of his or her children enjoy a scholarship during the complete course of his education in one of the Government schools. This law went into effect the first of January,

SCHOOL BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION.—According to the press of December 7, 1927, work on the construction of the new building for the Industrial School of Guatemala City is rapidly nearing completion. This commodious structure, which will easily accommodate 500 pupils besides having adequate living apartments for the faculty, will be provided with classrooms, well-equipped workshops, an assembly hall, shower baths, and a swimming pool. An athletic field will also be laid out.

MEXICAN SECTION IN NATIONAL LIBRARY.—Information has recently been received that a large collection of books by Mexican authors has been sent the National Library in Guatemala City by the chief of the library bureau of the Department of Public Education of Mexico. The collection, which includes a number of children's classics, will be a valuable addition to the library, forming the basis for a Mexican section in the Guatemalan library.

HAITI

SCHOOL FACTS.—The following facts on school activities were taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver* for November, 1927:

In the Central Industrial School, Port-au-Prince, the average attendance during November, 1927, was 94 per cent. The students were interested in both the theory and the practical work, advanced students in the industrial department spending all their time in the shops to fit themselves to serve as instructors in the new industrial schools now being opened in the country.

In the J. B. Damier Industrial School, also in the capital, there were 310 students enrolled, with an average attendance of 96 per cent. The work in the shops is very satisfactory; articles to the value of 283.50 gourdes were completed. There has been an insistent demand for night classes including courses in English, shorthand, and typewriting. Since at the end of November there were nearly 100 applicants for night school, it was arranged to open classes December 5. Up to December 1, teachers in the night school at Gonaïves worked voluntarily without compensation to demonstrate the value of these schools, after which they began to receive compensation for the extra service. On November 28 night classes attended by 55 were opened at Jacmel. Courses in English, shorthand, and typewriting were offered and shop work instruction was to be given soon after.

The organization of the night-school movement is of special importance. By operating the schools during the day for boys and girls, and in the evening for men and women who are employed during the day, the industrial schools are able to meet a real need in the community.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL ARTS AND TRADES SCHOOL EXPOSITION.—The recent exposition of the work of the pupils of the National Arts and Trades School of Tegucigalpa was very successful as to the quality and

variety of the objects shown. Examples of cabinet-making, carpentry, weaving, wicker work, and mechanical work were on view. In the mechanical exhibit there were a number of utensils and tools of the kind heretofore imported for use in the country. It is thought that these well-made tools may be the first step toward new national industries.

MEXICO

EDUCATION STATISTICS.—The Secretary of Education recently made public the following statistics on the status of schools throughout the Republic in October, 1927, which, it should be noted, are incomplete because of lack of full returns:

Total number of schools, 15,479, divided as follows: Kindergartens, 378; rural schools, 10,136; other elementary schools, 4,467; secondary and preparatory schools, 67; normal schools, 65; professional schools, 57; schools of fine arts, 22; and technical, industrial, commercial and vocational schools, 278.

Schools supported by the Federal Government were attended by 252,988 boys and 161,276 girls, while in those supported by the States and municipalities there were 402,616 boys and 348,525 girls. Pupils in private schools numbered 17,928. The total for the nation was therefore 1,183,333.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES IN GUANAJUATO.—Last November the Governor of the State of Guanajuato signed an important law to promote education in that State. The law establishes eight rural normal schools, increases the number of rural and elementary schools, raises teachers' salaries, and provides for a much larger budget for education in general.

DOCTOR KANDEL VISITS MEXICO.—At the invitation of the Secretary of Public Education of Mexico, Dr. I. L. Kandel, of Columbia University, New York, gave a few months ago at the National University of Mexico, Mexico [City, a series of lectures on secondary education.

PARAGUAY

SCHOLARSHIPS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING.—During November the principal of the Vocational School for Women in Asunción announced that 30 scholarships for vacation courses in vocational training had been placed at the disposal of the school board of the city.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Allen-Stone Building given by Miss Cynthia Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to be opened at the Colegio Internacional in Asunción. A girls' dormitory will also be completed this year. These two buildings which, exclusive of the land, will cost about \$130,000, are said to be among the finest buildings in Paraguay.

PERU

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.—The Executive Committee of the Peruvian Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion has decided to award two foreign scholarships annually to graduates of the National School of Agricultural and Veterinary Medicine.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL CAMPS.—The Minister of Public Instruction has decided to establish school camps for the recreation and health of those children who may need it.

SALVADOREAN TEACHERS' MANUAL.—The first copies of *El Manual del Maestro Salvadoreño*, a publication of the Council of Primary Instruction, recently made their appearance in San Salvador. It is expected that this periodical will prove especially helpful to teachers in the more isolated sections of the country.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.—In a session of August 29, 1927, the Gerardo Barrios Cooperative Society approved a recommendation providing for the establishment in San Salvador of a night school for adults.

SHORT COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—According to recent information, special short courses for primary teachers were held during the vacation month of January of the present year.

URUGUAY

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL SCHOOL DEDICATED.—On November 15, 1927, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil was celebrated in Montevideo with special exercises, one of which was the dedication of the the school named for the Republic of Brazil. A delegation of Brazilian teachers was present at the ceremony and the presence of high Uruguayan Government officials as well as Brazilian diplomatic officers resident in Montevideo was a manifestation of the esteem in which the two nations hold each other.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.—Especially interesting among the closing exercises held in the various Montevideo schools during the last of November were those of the School for Deaf-Mutes. Features of the program were gymnastic exercises and an exposition of metal work, painting, carving, basketry, carpenter work, modeling, and drawing done by the pupils.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

*The key to the world of the future and to the wise fraternity of all races lies in the liberation of the child from the bondage of others' error and sin; from disease and debility, from desertion and want, from ignorance and passion above all, that are visited on the helpless to the third and fourth generation. The heart of a child is friendly to all; like the baby of Della Robbia its limbs are bound, but its arms go out to its fellows. Its single claim is to be allowed to love; its one revenge to die if, for an hour, we neglect it.—Romain Rolland, in *The Save the Children Fund News Bulletin*, London.*

ARGENTINA

CHILDREN BELOW NORMAL IN HEALTH.—The National Council of Education of Buenos Aires has reopened the seaside camp at Mar del Plata for children who are in poor health or predisposed to various diseases. A month's stay will be afforded three groups of 220 each. There are six special schools in Buenos Aires for children below normal in health, where they receive the benefits of fresh air, sunshine, special food and care.

On December 1, 1927, certificates were awarded by the School Medical Corps to the teachers who have specialized as instructors of children below normal in health. Of the teachers awarded diplomas 73 were women and 7 were men.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In the latter part of 1927 the Young Men's Christian Association of Buenos Aires completed its twenty-fifth year. It has grown from a small organization which in 1902 occupied five rooms in a house to an organization of 5,000 members, 80 per cent of whom are Argentinians, with property valued at over a million pesos. Besides its large building with class and assembly halls it has an athletic field, an excellently equipped gymnasium and a covered swimming pool. Two thousand young men visit the association every day. The Association gives classes in languages and other branches of education, physical culture, civics, and ethics and provides wholesome amusements and a gathering place for the youth of the capital city. The Association has many friends who are not members but who, persuaded of its good and wholesome influence, are always ready to aid in its development.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES AND PLAY CENTERS.—In the city of Buenos Aires the Association for Children's Libraries and Recreation Centers, founded in 1913, during the 14 years of its existence has developed eight recreation centers to keep poor children away from the dangers

of the street, and to give them manual training and healthful diversions outside of school hours. More than 1,000 children under 12 years of age go to these centers to work or play as they choose, each receiving a daily allowance of 100 grams of bread and 200 grams of milk. The work and play is supervised by teachers. The centers are aided by an annual Government subvention of 50,000 pesos and a municipal subsidy of 30,000 pesos, support being also given by private contributions.

BRAZIL

THEORY OF CAUSE OF CANCER.—On December 17, 1927, Dr. Octavio Felix Pedroso gave a lecture in Rio de Janeiro on his theory of the cause and cure of cancer and other diseases due to metabolic disturbances in the human body. The press states the following:

His theory is based on the fact that there is a derangement of the iso-electric points of the blood and that when this occurs the patient falls prey to diseases of metabolic or microbic origin. Doctor Pedroso, who has studied in the United States and Europe, has continued scientific investigations on the iso-electric points of the blood which were unknown until discovered in 1922 by Doctor Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute. The Brazilian scientist at his lecture before Brazilian medical students and physicians demonstrated his apparatus for the reintegration of the iso-electric points of the blood. The theory is that lack of a proper amount of carbonic gas in the blood and tissues brings about the derangement of the iso-electric points in the blood, and when once the pressure is restored the patient is relieved.

CAMPAIGN FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Association for the Protection of Animals of Rio de Janeiro is organizing a campaign for the enforcement of the law against those who are cruel to animals, the confiscation of instruments of torture, the installation of watering troughs and the establishment of hospital and veterinary service.

RED CROSS GRADUATE NURSES.—The Red Cross School for Trained Nurses of Rio de Janeiro graduated a class on December 19, 1927, some of whose members had specialized in obstetrics, surgery, hospital administration, and hygiene.

BILL FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—See page 309.

CHILE

HOSPITAL PRESENTED TO TOWN.—Thanks to the generosity of Señor Carlos Justiniano, the town of Graneros is enjoying a well-equipped hospital of 30 beds, with wards for men, women, and children and a special maternity division. The hospital with its grounds occupies nearly an entire block, the total cost for plant and equipment having been 300,000 pesos.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES.—The Government School for Public Health Nurses was opened in Santiago in February, 1927, with

a registration of 25 graduate nurses, the principal being a graduate nurse from the United States. This class was given an intensive course in order that within the year the members might enter upon public-health work, in which their assistance is urgently needed. Hereafter the length of the course will be three years.

The school has a main building containing, besides offices, classrooms, dining room, and kitchen, beds for 17 adults and 12 children. Patients are selected from the dispensaries, public assistance posts, and other sources to offer as broad a training as possible to the student nurses. The nurses are quartered in two cottages connected with the main building by a garden. An ample Government appropriation makes possible these facilities for study.

CHILD HEALTH CENTER IN PUNTA ARENAS.—It is of special interest to note that solicitude for child welfare has long been evident in Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, the city of commercial importance farthest south in the world. Here the Catholic Women's League has recently constructed an asylum which will be able to house more than the 40 children for whom the society had previously been caring, as well as a few old people. The building also contains a child health center, in connection with which prizes are awarded for the healthiest babies.

COLOMBIA

CHARITY DAY-NURSERY AND INFIRMARY.—The Policarpa Salvarrieta Day Nursery for the children of working women is soon to be opened in Bogotá. The Day Nursery will also be supplied with a fully equipped infirmary and a dormitory for children.

HYGIENE LABORATORIES.—On November 19, 1927, the Government made legal provision for establishing various sectional hygiene laboratories in the capitals of the Departments to cooperate in public health work with the National Bureau of Hygiene and the National Laboratory of Hygiene. All the laboratories will be in charge of bacteriological experts who will be part of the personnel of the National Laboratory and subject to its regulations.

COSTA RICA

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—By virtue of a legislative decree of September 27, 1927, passed to supersede the decree of February 24, 1923, free clinical treatments for persons suffering from venereal diseases will be continued in Costa Rica and a campaign against tuberculosis started. The proposed program of activity includes educational features, aid to milk stations, distribution of nourishing food to tubercular or pretubercular patients, and special training of visiting nurses for work among tubercular patients, the services

of a nurse from Europe or the United States to be acquired for the last-named purpose.

RED CROSS.—A donation of 3,000 Swiss francs, an advance payment of an annual sum given the Costa Rican National Red Cross from the Empress Shoken Fund, has been made that organization by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It is stated that this sum will be devoted to child welfare work, an activity which the national society is especially interested in furthering.

The arrival last November of a number of motion-picture films on subjects relating to sanitation and personal hygiene marks the beginning of an educational program to be carried out by the national Red Cross. The films will be shown in the principal theaters and schools throughout the country.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—According to recent press reports, Dr. M. N. Nauk, a professor of pathology, has arrived in San José under a two years' contract with the Charity League to install a modern pathological laboratory in the San Juan de Dios Hospital of that city. Doctor Nauk has just returned from a scientific mission to China.

SANITARY BUREAU BUILDING.—The expenditure of 171,500 colones in the construction of a building for the Sanitary Bureau in San José was authorized by Congress on October 10, 1927.

CUBA

PRIZES FOR ATTENDANCE AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.—On December 18, 1927, 300 prizes of 10 pesos each were distributed at the Office of Child Hygiene in the Department of Public Health and Charity, Habana, to mothers who had the best records for attendance at the child health clinic at the appointed times. These prizes were given as an incentive to mothers to persist in bringing their babies into the clinic for examination or treatment so that they may grow up to be strong and well.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR POOR CHILDREN.—At the suggestion of the principal, each pupil in one of the Santo Domingo schools invited a poor child to a Christmas dinner, the guests numbering 150. The dinner was served by the small hosts, who also gave the guests presents.

ECUADOR

SANITATION OF IBARRA.—An executive decree of October 13, 1927, set aside the sum of 20,000 sucres and the money obtained from the sale of certain properties for use in the sanitation of the city of Ibarra. A water supply will be provided, sewers and drains constructed, and pavements laid.

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The Provisional President of the Republic has created 10 scholarships in the School for Nurses connected with the University in Quito, these scholarships to be allotted by the Department of Public Instruction among the applicants who appear best fitted for nurses' training. The School for Nurses was opened in October, 1927.

HONDURAS

PRIZES FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN.—On Christmas Day, 1927, the child health center in Sonsonate awarded gold and silver medals and money prizes to the healthiest children presented in the better baby competition. Toys were distributed among all the babies at the clinic.

OPENING OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE.—On January 1, 1928, the Children's House in Tegucigalpa was formally opened by the committee of women who organized this institution for the protection of children.

MEXICO

RESTRICTION OF USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—A law recently passed in the State of Chiapas regulates the sale of liquors in that State. Among other restrictions, articles 48 and 49 of the law absolutely forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages to indigenes, students, and minors. Moreover, the law places a high tax on the sale of such beverages, irrespective of class or quality, with the definite purpose of restricting their use as far as possible.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN WOMAN CONSUL.—The second appointment by the Nicaraguan Government of a woman as consul was made on November 9, 1927, with the naming of Doña Blanca Rosa de Schatt as Nicaraguan Consul in Hoboken, New Jersey. The appointment of the first Nicaraguan woman consular officer was made early in 1927, being that of Doña Aurora Rostrand, a Nicaraguan poetess, known in private life as Señora doña María de Ibarra, whose consular post is Detroit, Michigan.

GENERAL BAPTIST HOSPITAL.—The Baptist Women's Missionary Society of America has decided to establish a general hospital in Managua. The hospital is to be named the Evelyn Briggs Cranska Hospital, in memory of the mother of two of the chief donors of funds for its establishment. A property has been purchased and the building on that site, as soon as it is vacated, will be fitted as a hospital. A graduate nurse will be in charge of the hospital nurses.

PANAMA

SANITATION IN THE INTERIOR.—On his recent return from Aguadulce where he supervised the sanitation work being carried out by the sanitary engineering division of the National Health Department, Dr. Louis Schapiro, head of the Panama bureau of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation made the following statement:

The progress of sanitation in the interior of Panama indicates that the people are slowly but definitely recognizing the necessity for the construction and use of latrines. A new hospital has been completed recently in the town of Sona, costing \$8,000 and having 24 beds in its two wards.

NATIONAL STADIUM TO BE BUILT.—Construction work on the National Stadium on the outskirts of Panama City was begun on November 27, 1927, with a ceremony attended by the various sport organizations, the President, a number of officials and other prominent persons.

NATIONAL SPORTS COMMITTEE.—On November 8, 1927, President Chiari provided for the establishment of the National Sports Committee, consisting of nine members and a secretary, to organize and supervise athletic games and contests for the physical development of the population; to encourage international sport relations on the part of national clubs; to establish rules for the use of the National Stadium, and to perform other similar duties.

PERU

FIRST NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The First National Medical Congress of Peru was held in Lima from December 15 to 23, 1927, for the discussion of problems relating to disease and its treatment. The week following the close of the Congress was devoted to a program of medical lectures, short post-graduate courses in the Medical Club, and propaganda for medical advancement.

IMPORTATION OF DRUGS.—The Department of Public Health has instituted chemical analyses of imported drugs at the customs houses to avoid the abuse of customs regulations, since it was discovered that alkaloids were being brought in under false labels to avoid the payment of duties.

PURE FOOD REGULATIONS.—The Municipality of Rimac, which includes the city of Lima, has issued regulations preventing the sale of food products on the public streets exposed to dust and flies.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC MEET.—The Women's Sport Federation of Peru held a women's athletic meet in the National Stadium at Lima on December 11, 1927, in which the events included: A 60-meter foot race; javelin throwing; broad jump; shot put; high jump; discus throwing; and other events. The press comments enthusiastically

upon this feminine activity, predicting a benefit to the race and a liberation from the bonds of custom which have forbidden woman to develop either her body or her mind.

SALVADOR

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Work on the orphan asylum being constructed in San Salvador with funds given by Señor Benjamín Bloom is reported to be progressing so rapidly that completion is expected by March.

TUBERCULOSIS. SANITARIUM.—A permanent league to aid in the opening and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanitarium in San Salvador as soon as funds are available was organized by a number of prominent women of San Salvador on November 15, 1927. Doña Eva Duke de Sol, one of the sponsors of the movement, was elected president.

RED CROSS REVIEW.—The Salvadorean Red Cross has commenced to publish a quarterly review, containing many interesting articles and a list of the officers of 18 local chapters, besides those of the national organization. The Secretary General is Señor Nicolás Leiva.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC WELFARE CONGRESS.—The first national public welfare congress was opened in Montevideo on December 12, 1927, before a distinguished audience representative of all sections of the country. Important among the resolutions passed were those providing for the organization of an active campaign against tuberculosis by the establishment of dispensaries and institutes for medical and social assistance, and the appointment of a national commission to plan details of the campaign, supervise it, and propose necessary legislative measures. In addition to papers on the treatment of specific diseases, other subjects considered were standardization of hospitals, the reorganization of the system of home visits, changes in clinical service, the improvement of obstetrical assistance in the country, and the treatment of the insane. In connection with the congress an exposition was held showing the progress of many national industries and laboratories supplying hospital and medical equipment, and featuring graphs and other exhibits prepared by the National Council of Hygiene.

GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

NEW BOLIVIAN CABINET.—By virtue of a recent presidential decree the following cabinet was appointed: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tomás Manuel Elío; Minister of Government and Justice, Señor Minor Gainsborg; Minister of the Treasury, Señor Adolfo Costa; Minister of the Interior and Communications, Señor Carlos Romero; Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture, Señor Félix A. del Granado; and Minister of War and Colonization, Dr. Felipe Guzmán.

ECUADOR

HONOR PAID TO ART CRITIC.—On November 15, 1927, the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts voted to award a prize to the essay on Ecuadorean sculpture during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries written by Señor José Gabriel Navarro, Director of the Quito School of Fine Arts. The prize consisted of a gold medal and the title of corresponding member. It was also voted to publish his work at the Academy's expense, and to ask the Government to confer a decoration on the author.

Readers of the BULLETIN will recall Señor Navarro's interesting and valuable paper on *Art in Ecuador* published in the August, 1925, issue.

GUATEMALA

FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF GUATEMALA CITY.—The four hundredth anniversary of the founding of Guatemala City in the Almolonga valley by Don Pedro de Alvarado was celebrated in Guatemala City on November 22, 1927. Important among the events taking place was an excursion to the old city of Guatemala, 27 miles to the southwest, by members and friends of the Geographical and Historical Society of Guatemala. On the site of the old city—Antigua, as it is now commonly known—which was destroyed by an earthquake, another community has grown up.

DEATH OF NOTED AUTHOR.—News of the death in Paris late in November of the well-known Guatemalan writer, Enrique Gómez Carrillo, came as a distinct shock to his compatriots in Guatemala. The whole literary world, as well as the Latin nations who knew him best, mourns his death as a great loss.

HAITI

PRESIDENT BORNO VISITS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—On December 17, 1927, His Excellency President Borno of Haiti departed for the Dominican Republic to return the visit made by President Vásquez to Haiti during August of last year. In all the towns through which Madame Borno and he passed on their journey to Santo Domingo, they were greeted with enthusiasm and demonstrations of friendship. At a brilliant reception given in honor of the arrival of the Haitian Executive in Santo Domingo, both Presidents gave eloquent addresses in which they stressed the friendship which unites the neighboring Republics and expressed wishes for their continued prosperity and peace.

HONDURAS

MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS ON GUANAJA ISLAND.—On October 12, 1927, the foundation stone of the monument to Columbus was laid on the Island of Guanaja with appropriate ceremonies. This island was the first land of Central America discovered by the Great Navigator.

NICARAGUA

INCAN SYMPHONY COMPOSED BY NICARAGUAN.—Sr. Luis A. Delgadillo, a Nicaraguan composer who studied in Milan, and has met with success in Buenos Aires and other South American cities, recently gave a much-applauded rendition of his Incan Symphony in Managua before an audience of 500. The symphony opens with an Andante of the Sacred Dance of the Incas, followed by the Savage Dance which begins with the light motif on the chirimías, or Indian pipes, taken up and intensified by the other instruments of the orchestra. The symphony ends with a sonorous and majestic movement.

PANAMA

SUCCESS OF SAINT MALO, VIOLINIST.—Alfredo Saint Malo, the young Panaman violinist who has been giving concerts in the United States, in November gave another successful concert in Carnegie Hall, New York City, before an audience which is accustomed to the best music which the United States has to offer. This audience received Saint Malo with enthusiasm. Of all his numbers the most applauded was the "Incan Prayer to the Sun," a composition by Daniel Alomía Robles, based on the folk music of the Peruvian Indians and arranged for the violin by Saint Malo himself. He had engagements in the eastern States until January, 1928, after which he was to make a concert tour which may include South America.

PERU

PERUVIAN SCULPTRESS.—The Peruvian sculptress Señora Carmen Saco returned in November, 1927, from Paris, where she has had very favorable criticism of her work, one of her statues having been purchased by the French Government for a Paris museum. Señora Saco was a student at the Peruvian National School of Fine Arts, but has since been in Europe for over a year, visiting Spain and Italy as well as France. One of her chief sources of inspiration is the ancient culture of the Incas, and another the native types of the Provinces.

PERUVIAN SINGER.—Señorita Isabel Blanca, a young Peruvian singer, has been engaged to sing important rôles in the Philadelphia grand opera. She is reported to have studied under the famous prima donna Emma Calvé.

URUGUAY

PRESENTATION OF ALVEAR PORTRAIT.—An interesting ceremony took place in the auditorium of the National Historical Museum on December 3, 1927, when a copy of the famous Vanderlyn portrait of Carlos María de Alvear, the great general of Uruguayan birth who identified himself with the Argentine wars of independence, was presented the museum by Dr. Lagas Mármol, the Argentine Minister in Montevideo, on behalf of his Government.

VENEZUELA

GIFT OF MONUMENT TO CUBA.—By virtue of an executive decree of November 21, 1927, a bust of Bolívar will be presented to the Cuban Government by Venezuela. It will be erected in Habana, but as yet the place has not been chosen.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Retail prices of foodstuffs and other household necessities for the month of November, 1927.	Nov. 19	John B. Faust, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Argentine onyx.....	Nov. 22	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Areas sown in cereals and linseed.....	Nov. 23	Do.
Final forecast of the 1927-28 crops.....	Dec. 1	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BOLIVIA		
Report on Bolivian commerce and industries for November, 1927.	...do....	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries of Para consular district for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927.	Nov. 11	John R. Minter, consul at Para.
Statement of declared exports; coffee exported, and movement of vessels at Santos during October, 1927.	Nov. 16	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Utilizing Brazilian coal.....	...do....	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Exports of manganese ore from Rio de Janeiro during November, 1927.	...do....	Do.
Budget of the State of Pernambuco for 1928.....	Nov. 21	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
New taxes on exports from State of Rio Grande do Norte.....	Nov. 23	Do.
Declared exports from Bahia during November, 1927.....	Dec. 1	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Sugar valorization notes.....	Dec. 6	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Statement of declared exports; coffee exported during November, 1927, compared with November, 1926.	Dec. 9	Fred D. Fisher.
Brazilian import trade in cement, 6 months of 1927.....	...do....	Claude I. Dawson.
Railroad construction in the State of Bahia.....	Dec. 13	Do.
Cocoa movement at Bahia during November, 1927.....	...do....	Do.
Insect week at Sao Paulo.....	...do....	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Big coffee exports during November, 1927, and market conditions in Brazil.	Dec. 14	Claude I. Dawson.
City planning in Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15	C. R. Cameron.
Iron and steel in State of Sao Paulo.....	...do....	Do.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of November, 1927.	...do....	Claude I. Dawson.
Rural wages in Brazil.....	...do....	Do.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during November, 1927.....	Dec. 16	Howard Donovan.
Telephone service for Antonina, Paraná.....	Dec. 22	C. R. Cameron.
New Government palace, plans to be presented not later than Jan. 25, 1928.	Dec. 23	Do.
CHILE		
The use of shovels in Chilean mining enterprises.....	Oct. 25	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Proposed construction of paper factory in southern Chile.....	Nov. 24	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepción.
COLOMBIA		
Exports from Buenaventura during November, 1927.....	Dec. 12	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
Production of cane sugar in the Cartagena consular district during the past 5 years.	Dec. 28	T. Monroe Fisher, vice consul in charge, Cartagena.
COSTA RICA		
Economic conditions in Costa Rica during the years 1925 and 1926.	Nov. 24	S. L. Wilkinson, consul at San José.
Increase in import trade of Costa Rica, first nine months of 1927.	Dec. 8	Do.
New factor in Costa Rican coffee situation.....	Dec. 13	Do.
CUBA		
Automobile imports into Cuba, six months of 1926 and 1927....	Dec. 9	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Proposed new sugar-restriction bill.....	Dec. 12	Do.
November, 1927, review of commerce and industries.....	Dec. 16	Do.
Comparative schedule of rates of duty in Cuban customs tariff of Oct. 25, 1927.	...do....	Do.
Live stock census of Matanzas Province.....	...do....	Charles F. Payne, vice consul at Matanzas.
Railway connecting Moron, Province of Camaguey, with Santa Clara opened to traffic.	Dec. 17	L. J. Keena.
Inauguration of new omnibus service in Habana.....	Dec. 20	Do.
Annual report on cocoa beans and cacao.....	1928 Jan. 9	Do.

Reports received to January 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Automatic telephone system in Santo Domingo	1927 Nov. 30	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
New sugar refinery erected in Boca Chica	Dec. 21	Do.
Estimated customs revenues of the Republic for 1927	1928 Jan. 2	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for November, 1927	1927 Dec. 14	W. Allen Rhode, consul general at Guayaquil.
Establishment of Ecuadorian Government purchasing offices ..	Dec. 16	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Guatemala for November, 1927	Dec. 14	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries for October, 1927	Nov. 23	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Weather and business conditions, Cape Haitien district	Nov. 30	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Production and distribution of Haitien coffee crop	do.	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries for November, 1927	Dec. 1	George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Telephone and telegraph offices in Honduras	Dec. 4	Do.
NICARAGUA		
Report on coffee, western Nicaragua	Dec. 1	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of commerce and industries for November, 1927	Dec. 3	Do.
PANAMA		
November, 1927 review of commerce and industries of Panama ..	Dec. 12	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Assets and liabilities of State and private banks in Paraguay, June 30, 1927	Nov. 23	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul in charge, Asuncion.
PERU		
Report on commerce and industries of October, 1927	Nov. 10	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
Review of commerce and industries for November, 1927	Dec. 8	Do.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for November, 1927	Dec. 1	Le Roy F. Beers, vice consul in charge, San Salvador.
Concession for the establishment of factory for the production of industrial alcohol	Dec. 3	Do.
URUGUAY		
Extension of water system in Montevideo	Dec. 1	C. Carrigan, consul general at Montevideo.
Statistics of coal imports into Uruguay for 1924, 1925, and 1926 ..	Dec. 3	Do.
Modification of duty on fresh fruits	Dec. 14	Do.
Uruguayan field crops for the season 1926-27	Dec. 15	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Translation of article 20 of trade-mark law, establishing scale of fees ..	Dec. 3	Legation, Caracas.
Unofficial translation of the patent law enacted in 1927, published in Official Gazette of July 22, 1927 ..	Dec. 5	Do.
Tariff changes	Dec. 13	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	\$0. 965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1. 95	0. 389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2. 73	0. 546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0. 60	0. 121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 87	0. 973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 33	0. 465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Suere . . .	1. 00	0. 200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5. 00	1. 000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1. 00	0. 200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2. 50	0. 500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2. 49	0. 498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5. 00	1. 000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5. 00	1. 000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	0. 965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24. 33	4. 866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 50	0. 500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5. 00	1. 000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 17	1. 034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0. 97	0. 193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0. 39 inch	Square meter	10. 26 sq. feet
Meter	3. 28 feet	Hectare	2. 47 acres
Kilometer	0. 62 mile	Square kilometer	0. 38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1. 06 quarts	Liter	0. 91 quart
Hectoliter	26. 42 gallons	Hectoliter	2. 84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15. 42 grains	Gram	15. 42 grains
Kilogram	2. 2 pounds	Kilogram	32. 15 ounces
Quintal	220. 46 pounds	Kilogram	2. 68 pounds
Ton	2, 204. 6 pounds		



APRIL

1928

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THE ANDEAN LAKES OF ARGENTINA

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CALENDAR YEAR 1927

APRIL, 1928

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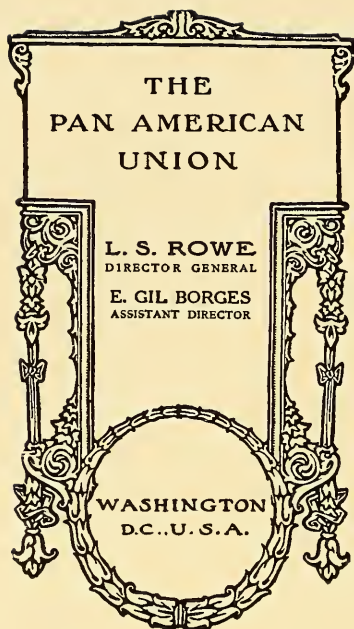
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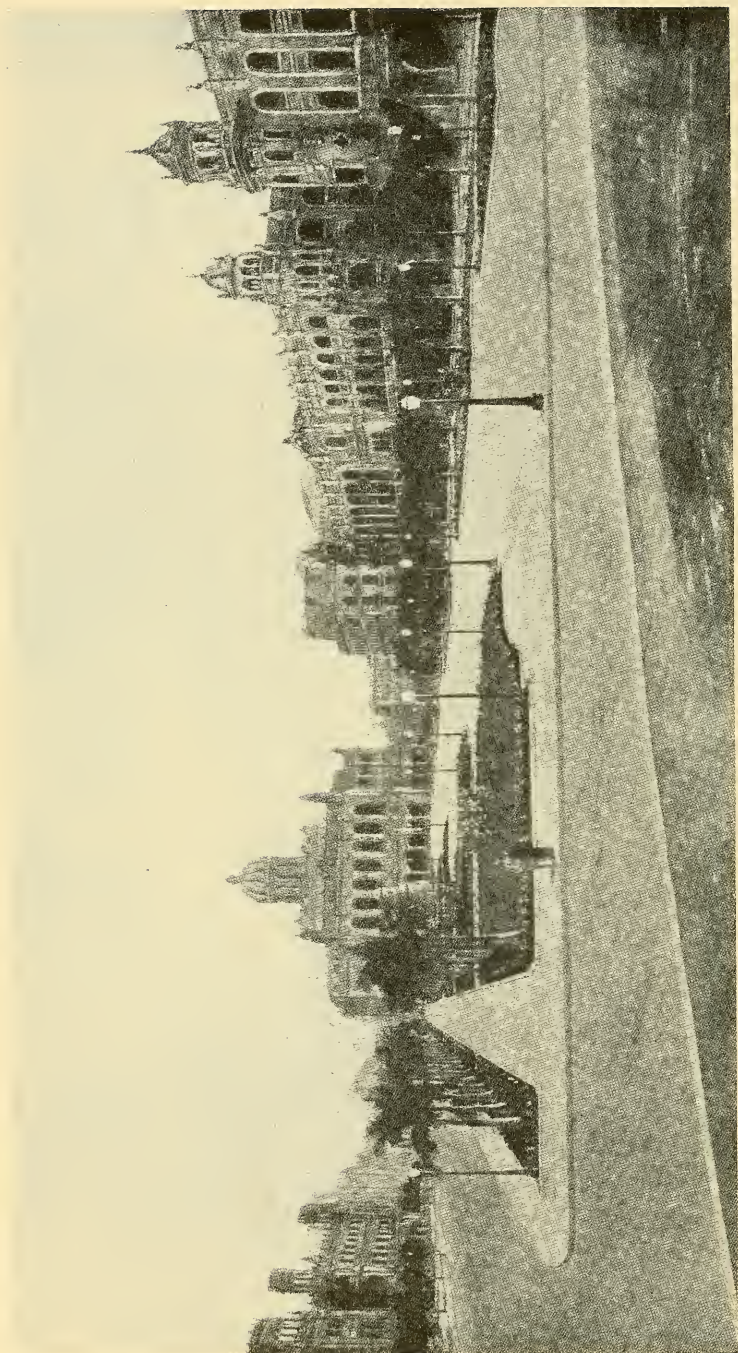
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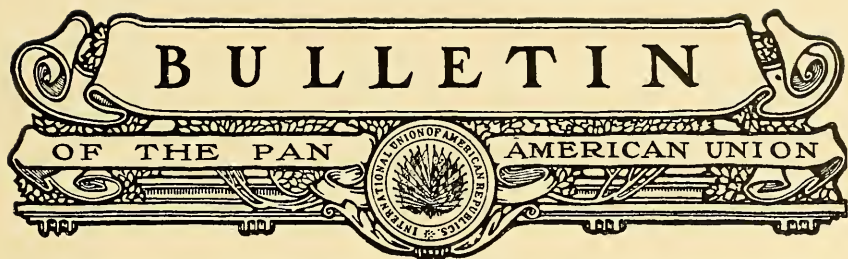
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Courtesy of Department of Public Works, Habana

PALACE AVENUE, HABANA, CUBA

This new park, which extends from the Presidential Palace to the harbor, and which was completed in about two months time, is but one of the many recent improvements which beautify the Cuban capital



VOL. LXII

APRIL, 1928

No. 4

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

HABANA, CUBA, (JANUARY 16—FEBRUARY 20, 1928)

In the spirit of Christopher Columbus all of the Americas have an eternal bond of unity, a common heritage bequeathed to us alone. Unless we together redeem the promise which his voyage held for humanity, it must remain forever void. This is the destiny which Pan America has been chosen to fulfill.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, Habana, January 16, 1928.

THE Sixth Pan American Conference has met, labored, and adjourned. Another milestone in the road of Panamericanism has been set up in the lengthening line of those which, beginning with 1889, mark the successive steps of the American family of nations in the march toward continental solidarity.

The seat of this conference was well chosen, Habana being situated well toward the center of the Pan American region, at a vantage point in what President Coolidge, in his inaugural address, calls "the outposts of the new civilization in the Western Hemisphere," the gateway to the New World. And no city, anywhere, could have surpassed Habana in the open-handed, warm-hearted hospitality extended to the distinguished personages who took part in the work of the conference, and in particular to President and Mrs. Coolidge. From the Chief Executive, General Machado, through all ranks, everything possible was done for the convenience, comfort, and entertainment of Cuba's honored guests. That it would be difficult to find a more beautiful setting for such international *beaux gestes* than Habana, all will agree, especially the enriched and beautified Habana that awaited the delegates, with its new double drive to Marianao Beach, the New

Maine Monument and Maceo Park, the new sea wall at the foot of the Prado and the extended Malecón, the newly renovated university grounds with their majestic marble steps, and the stately Avenue of Presidents in Vedado, each of which in turn was the background to some picturesque detail of the conference program, a program long to be remembered by the delegates and those others fortunate enough to be included therein.

An unusual set of circumstances and events, some of the first rank in importance, combined to make the Sixth Pan American Conference of exceptional interest. Its deliberations were marked by several unique features, not the least of which was the presence in the inaugural session, as an invited guest, of the Chief Executive of one of the Republics represented, and the fact that both the working and the plenary sessions of the conference were made public. In this connection it may be added that no President of the United States ever received, anywhere, a more colorful or more warmly cordial greeting than President Coolidge in Habana, and that no other president has so directly addressed himself to such a large, representative, and understandingly significant gathering of Latin Americans as, in the inaugural session, did the President of the country which 30 years ago brought about the realization of that century-old dream of a free Cuba.

That Cuba's President, Gen. Gerardo Machado, realized the full significance of these exceptional facts may be gathered from his address of welcome delivered in the Great Hall of the University of Cuba, the complete text of which is as follows:¹

Your Excellency the President of the United States of America and Delegates:

Intense is our joy and complete our faith in the future destinies of our hemisphere when, gazing over this hall, adding brilliancy to this transcendental occasion, we behold the illustrious person of His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Chief Executive of the greatest of all democracies; head of the great people whom Cuba had the honor of seeing at her side in her bloody struggle for independence, which she enjoys without limitation, as stated in the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, honorably applied and inspired by the same ideals set forth in the ever famous Declaration of Independence of North America, liberty's greatest monument and gospel of the rights of man and countries; and the select group of distinguished persons who constitute the delegations of the nations of America, which, throughout a century, have contributed with intense activity to the welfare of the world and to the great progress of its latest historical period. I offer to all of you the effusive greetings of the people of Cuba whom I have the honor of representing on this solemn occasion; to your peoples I express fervent wishes for their prosperity and greatness and, to your chiefs of state, the prophecy that, as a product of this new gathering of all Americans, we may complete, during their incumbencies, that which constitutes our common aspiration, the rule of peace and justice.

The representatives of the American Republics gather once more with the practical purpose of the consolidation of a mutual, beneficial, and positive brotherhood, both in spirit and in interests. The International American Conference

¹ Official Cuban translation of original Spanish.



THE NATIONAL THEATER BUILDING, HABANA

The scene of the inaugural session of the Sixth International Conference of American States

initiated at Washington 39 years ago, and continued at Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile, again meets to toil for the welfare and glory of this hemisphere, root of a new humanity and crucible of a new civilization.

Cuba is proud of your presence in her capital for the celebration of such an extraordinary event. Regarding myself, I have never felt as much pleasure as I do in these solemn moments in which I behold my country as the seat of an assembly that, animated by the most serene conciliatory spirit, directs its efforts toward the approximation, development, and strengthening of the spiritual and material bonds between states that have been destined for fraternal love by geography and history.

Pan-Americanism is a constructive work that does not imply antagonisms but, on the contrary, cooperates for universal peace, for a better understanding amongst all peoples; toward the spiritual and moral unity of the nations of the world; that if in any manner it wishes to signify itself, it is in the desire of being placed at the front, bearing in mind that in international life, greatness should not be judged by standards inspired by admiration for brute force, but by the efforts of each nation within the scope of civilization.

Pan-Americanism is not merely the result of covenants, treaties, or noble institutions; it is also, and primarily, public spirit, the will of the people and the collective ideal.

This public spirit, this will, and this ideal, must be molded on the progress made in individual fields, considering that the victim deserves respect and the aggressor condemnation; regard and affection, the country that in constant labor carries its valuable contributions toward collective well-being; admiration, the state that places at the service of the common cause of progress, its daily efforts, civic activity, hopes, and aspirations. The great principle of cooperation must replace the idea of separation of interests. Pan-Americanism is the synthesis

of all principles of good that rises from the life of the individuals to that of the states.

It is not my purpose to suggest rules of conduct to such an illustrious assembly, but, if I am permitted to express the sentiments of my people, I will say to you that Cuba, one of the last republics to join this family of nations, aspires, with the faith of a novice, to see this hemisphere as the exponent of the most sincere cordiality; of the firmest union; to see the nations here represented, though politically separated, united in the common name of America; some, not allowing their control by unjustified prejudices that may reveal impotence, and others, any demonstration that might result in an involuntary threat; that we can feel the magnificent effects of our common traditions and see, with clear vision, the great enterprise that the future expects from our countries and our men, while maintaining our love for the countries of our respective births and paying them due homage, for which no sacrifice is excessive, no matter how great it may be.

The constitution of the Pan American Union upon a juridical foundation; the codification of the generally accepted principles of international law; the consideration of the results of the technical conferences held with specific aims; of communications, customs, sanitation, etc., and the promotion of more profitable economic relations, constitute a beautiful program that may meet the aspirations of our peoples.

The work outlined will not be difficult if we direct our thoughts toward good with the determination of being useful to humanity and not merely to one continent.

Nothing, no one, can now oppose the tide that impels the destinies of the Western Hemisphere toward its definite brotherhood under the shelter of the juridical standards that are indispensable for the maintenance of peace. If we reach that end in the Sixth International American Conference, and a similar aim prevails in the minds and souls of all here present, this alone will be sufficient to mark the meeting of your assembly at Habana as a brilliant milestone in the annals of modern international life.

All of you feel the desire to find basic formulas that will harmonize the common interests of all Americans. Peace through the absolute preponderance of justice, without which happiness is not possible, either among individuals or amongst nations; justice secured upon adequate resolutions freely accepted by all nations, without discrimination.

But I have not come here to state axioms already accepted by all. It is sufficient for me to express that this nation has directed and directs all her energies toward the fruitful labors of peace, order, liberty, and progress upon which her glory rests, and if success has crowned her efforts, it is due to that spirit of admiration that she had at birth for all lands of America and for those nations that preceded her in the conquest of independence which constitutes the supreme good of all countries. A free nation, she, to-day, offers you her hospitality and, in her name, I say to you that in her bosom you will find the warmth of the hearth, the shelter of the ally, and the love of the fellow-citizen.

Delegates, receive my welcome, my prophecy of success, and my encouragement for victory.

The work indicated by the Agenda ² was distributed among eight commissions as follows:

I. PAN AMERICAN UNION

President: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Colombia.

Vice president: Lisandro Díaz León, Paraguay.

Members: Dr. Jesús Salazar, Perú; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Uruguay; Dr. Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Salvador Urbina, Mexico; J. Gustavo Guerrero and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Luis Beltranena,

² See *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, January, 1928.



Courtesy of Louis Jay Heath

GREAT HALL, UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

The sessions of the Sixth International Conference of American States, with the exception of the inaugural, were held in this building

Guatemala; Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; José Antezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Rafael Orca-muno, Costa Rica; Alejandro Lira, Chile; Alarico da Silveira, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredón and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Ángel Morales and Federico C. Álvarez, Dominican Republic; Charles E. Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, and Leo S. Rowe, the United States; and Enrique Hernandez Cartaya and J. Manuel Carbonell, Cuba.

II. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

President: Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador.

Vice president: Raul Fernández, Brazil.

Members: Dr. Victor Maurtua, Perú; Jacobo Varela and Juan José Amezaga, Uruguay; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Fernando González Roa and Salvador Urbina, Mexico; Dr. Carlos Salazar, Guatemala; Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. S. Key Ayala and Dr. F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; Jesús M. Yepes and Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez, Colombia; Dr. Mariano Vázquez, Honduras; Dr. Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Sr. Alejandro Lira, Chile; Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón and Laurentino Olascoaga, Argentina; Dr. Lisandro Díaz León, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Dr. Gustavo A. Diaz and Dr. J. R. de Castro, Dominican Republic; Charles E. Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, and James Brown Scott, United States; and Dr. Orestes Ferrara and Gustavo Gutiérrez, Cuba.

III. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

President: Dr. Victor Maurtua, Peru.

Vice president: J. Brown Scott, The United States.

Members: Leonel Aguirre, Uruguay; Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Julio García, Mexico; Hector David Castro and Eduardo Álvarez, El Salvador; Carlos Salazar, Guatemala; Máximo H. Zepeda, Nicara-

gua; José Antezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez and Jesús M. Yepes, Colombia; Mariano Vázquez, Honduras; Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Alejandro Álvarez, Chile; Eduardo Espinola, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredón and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Lisandro Díaz Leon, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Jacinto R. de Castro and Gustavo A. Díaz, the Dominican Republic; Morgan J. O'Brien, the United States; and Antonio S. de Bustamante and Cesar Salaya, Cuba.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS

President: Dr. Sampaio Correia, Brazil.

Vice president: Tulio M. Cesteros, Dominican Republic.

Members: Dr. Carlos Salazar and Dr. Luis Denegri, Peru; Doctor Callorda, Uruguay; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Aquiles Elorduy, Mexico; Dr. Eduardo Álvarez and Dr. Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Dr. Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Guatemala; Dr. Joaquín Gómez, Nicaragua; Dr. José Antezana, Bolivia; S. Key Ayala and F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera and Dr. Gutiérrez Lee, Colombia; Dr. Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Arturo Tinoco, Costa Rica; Dr. Carlos Silva Vildósola, Chile; Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Elías Brache, Dominican Republic; Oscar W. Underwood and Henry P. Fletcher, the United States; and Dr. José B. Alemán, Cuba.

V. INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

President: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador.

Vice president: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama.

Members: Sr. Enrique Castro Oyangueren and Dr. Luis Denegri, Peru; Dr. Pedro Erasmo Callorda, Uruguay; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Julio García, Salvador Urbina, Fernando Gonzalez Roa and Aquiles Elorduy, Mexico; Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Guatemala; Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; Adolfo Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. Rafael Ángel Arraiz and Dr. S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Dr. J. M. Yepes, R. Gutiérrez Lee and R. Urdaneta Arbelaez, Colombia; Sr. Mariano Vazquez, Honduras; Rafael Oreamuno, Costa Rica; Carlos Silva Vildósola, Chile; Alarico da Silveira and Lindolfo Collor, Brazil; Laurentino Olascoaga and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Charles Riboul, Haiti; Elías Brache and R. Pérez Alfonseca, the Dominican Republic; Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Leo S. Rowe, the United States; and Fernando Ortiz and Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuba.

VI. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

President: Salvador Urbina, Mexico.

Vice president: Felipe A. Espil, Argentina.

Members: Carlos Salazar and Luis Denegri, Peru; Juan José Amezaaga, Uruguay; Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Eduardo Alvarez and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Luis Beltranena, Guatemala; Máximo H. Zepeda, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Roberto U. Arbelaez and Enrique Olaya Herrera, Colombia; Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Rafael Oreamuno, Costa Rica; Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Lindolfo Collor, Brazil; Laurentino Olascoaga, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Federico C. Alvarez and Ángel Morales, the Dominican Republic; Dwight W. Morrow, Noble Brandon Judah and Morgan J. O'Brien, the United States; and José Manuel Cortina, Cuba.

VII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

President: Aristides Agüero, Cuba.

Vice president: Rafael Ángel Arraiz, Venezuela.

Members: Doctor Salazar, Peru; Leonel Aguirre, Uruguay; Dr. Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Dr. Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Fernando González Roa, Mexico; Hector David Castro and Dr. Eduardo Alvarez, El Salvador; Dr. Jose Azurdia, Guatemala; Joaquín Gómez, Nicaragua; José Antezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; R. Gutierrez Lee, Colombia; Fausto Davila, Honduras; Arturo Tinoco, Costa Rica; Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Dr. Afranio do Amaral, Brazil; Felipe A. Espil and Laurentino Olascoaga, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; R. Pérez Alfonseca and E. Beeche, the Dominican Republic; James Brown Scott and Ray Lyman Wilbur, the United States.

VIII. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

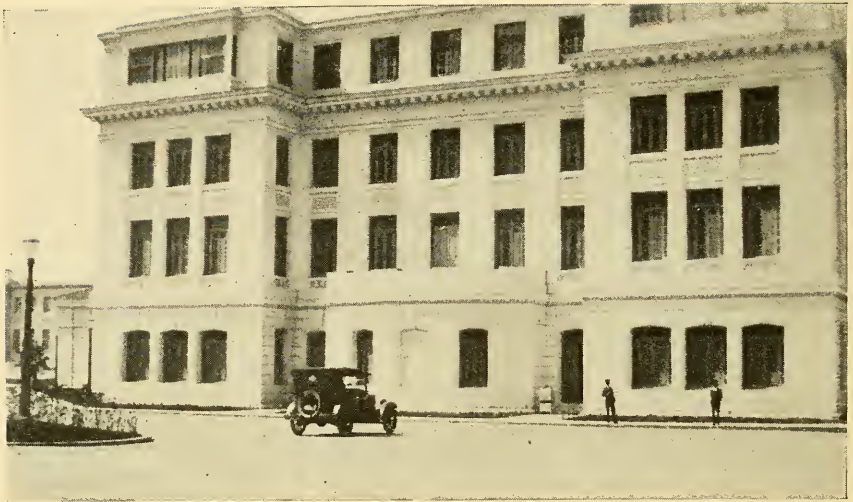
President: Dr. R. Pérez Alfonseca, the Dominican Republic.

Vice president: Sr. S. Key Ayala, Venezuela.

Members: Sr. Castro Oyanguren, Peru; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Uruguay; Doctor Chiari, Panama; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Julio García, Mexico; Eduardo Alvarez and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Dr. José Azurdia, Guatemala; Dr. Maximo Zepeda, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. J. M. Yepes, Colombia; Dr. Mariano Vazquez, Honduras; Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Dr. Hildebrando Accioly, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredon and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Dr. Lisandro Diaz Leon, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis and Charles Riboul, Haiti; Noble Brandon Judah and Dwight W. Morrow, the United States; and M. Marquez Sterling, Cuba.

As in the case of previous Pan American conferences—and a majority of all international conferences to date—complete unanimity of agreement was not always found possible. But since one of the principal uses of an international conference is that of a public forum for free discussion, lack of complete unanimity is often one of its greatest achievements. One of the results of the open debate practiced in the Sixth Conference is that both the United States and Latin America, individually and as a whole, are more clearly on record with respect to some moot points than ever before. To quote Mr. Hughes, “We can always be candid and still be friends. It is those who are not friendly who can not afford to be candid.”

The outstanding achievements of the conference as a whole are to be found in the provisions adopted for the reorganization of the Pan American Union, in the codification of international law, and in the first step taken toward compulsory arbitration, a subject which will be still further considered in the conference in Washington before the end of 1928. All three subjects constitute the most hopeful and fruitful fields for vastly increased usefulness. Incidentally, the Sixth Pan American Conference will long be remembered by the women of the continent as that which first gave the freedom of its floor, in an informal session, to a group of representative women, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on International



Courtesy of Louis Jay Heath

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

In this building were located the working offices of the delegations to the Sixth International Conference of American States

Action, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, President of the National Council, both of the National Woman's Party of the United States, and Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín of the Porto Rican branch of this Party, who in no uncertain tones voiced the demand that the women of the Western Continent, as a whole, be enfranchised. And it is not the least of the conference's successes that thanks to the cooperation of the Salvadorean and Uruguayan delegations, a resolution was adopted which reads as follows:

That an Inter-American Commission of Women be organized to prepare the juridical information necessary for a proper consideration at the Seventh Conference of the civil and political equality of women; this commission to be composed of seven women designated by the Pan American Union from different countries of America, and eventually to consist of representatives from all the Republics.

The attitude of the women speakers in the session mentioned may be gauged from the following brief excerpts from three of the five addresses delivered:

1

We are met together on a great historic occasion. This is the first time in the history of the world that women are come before an international body to plead for treaty action on their rights.

We are met in this beautiful hall already consecrated to new ideals of Pan-Americanism. I ask you to look well at the moving tapestries which hang on these walls. Twenty-one medallions represent the 21 republics assembled here to-day. What is the artist's conception of each republic? It is a very simple concept. The splendid figures of two human beings—man and woman. The artist is right. That, in the last analysis, is all there is to a state—man and woman.

Behind us is another moving concept of the artist. Where a crown once symbolized autocratic authority, you now have substituted a golden Western Hemisphere ablaze with light. The torch of freedom lights the golden replica of this hemisphere.

We could not, if we had searched far and wide, have found more beautiful and appropriate symbols to the subject matter on which we address you to-day. These are the symbols of a new world, of a new hemisphere, with new ideals as to that most important of all human relationships—the relationship between man and woman. Humanly stated our thesis to-day is man and woman, the ultimate power in the world.

You have it in your power to make these symbols come alive. You can, here and now, if you will, take decisive action toward making men and women equal before the law in this hemisphere. We are in the hands of a friendly body. You have already declared unanimously your belief that men and women should be equal before the law * * *.

We have told you what we want. The rest is up to you. Which will be the first country to dare to trust its women with that degree of equality which will come through the negotiation of the treaty? Which country among you will claim this honor? Pan-Americanism will move a swifter, lovelier, more rhythmic pace when men and women run together.—DORIS STEVENS, *Chairman, Committee on International Action, National Woman's Party, United States of America. Habana, February 7, 1928.*

2

We are here to-day to propose a method of action on the resolution on behalf of the rights of women, which was unanimously adopted at the last conference of this body.

In 1923, at Santiago de Chile, you agreed to a resolution proposed by Señor Soto Hall, of Guatemala, and seconded by Señor Alvarado Quiros, of Costa Rica. This resolution called for the study by future conferences of the means of abolishing the constitutional and legal incapacities of women, for the purpose of securing the same civil and political rights that are to-day enjoyed by men.

In the intervening five years, the International Commission of Jurists, appointed at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 to prepare a draft of a code of public and private international law, has drafted a plan for a "General convention of private international law" for submission to the Sixth Conference, which includes 53 articles relating to the civil status of women. It contains none in relation to political rights.

In speaking before the commission of private international law for a new code on another subject, the distinguished President of the Conference pointed out that the countries of Pan America must progress swiftly and not by slow methods. With this position we entirely agree * * *.

There are delegates here who question whether all women in the Americas desire equal rights with men. When did all of the people of any country desire their freedom? Men of England, who were content to serve their masters and had no desire to be free, appeared before the authorities and protested against having the responsibility of political rights put upon them. The same thing happened after our own Civil War in the United States; and, it has been said, in Cuba, where many African slaves who had been well-fed and clothed and kindly treated by their masters refused to take advantage of their freedom. We believe that if articulate, you would find an overwhelming proportion of the women of Pan America desirous of having the stigma of inequality removed.

We are asking this conference to recommend an equal-rights convention, which like the proposed Pan American aviation convention, would open the way for the adherence of any nation desiring to participate in the agreement.—JANE NORMAN SMITH, *President of the National Council, National Woman's Party, United States of America. Habana, February 7, 1928.*



MISS DORIS STEVENS ADDRESSES THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

At a plenary session of the Conference, February 7, Miss Doris Stevens of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party of the United States delivered an address in the cause of equal rights

3

It is understood that I raise my voice before this distinguished assemblage, deeply moved by the solemnity of the moment, unique in the history of America Only the justice of the cause which we defend gives me courage.

This opportunity, so generously granted, has no precedent. You have interrupted your tasks to allow women to come before you to express their aspirations. You have realized that the cause of women is as important as any which you have before you to discuss and decide; that it is the vital problem of the present century. We fear lest our words should not adequately express the loftiness of our hopes, should not be sufficiently impressive to make our reasons clear to you and be able to carry to your minds the conviction of the justice of our cause. We would be happy if you would listen to us not as indulgent and gallant gentlemen, but as enthusiastic and devoted defenders of our rights effacing a shameful past and bringing to pass one of the most glorious victories of humanity.

With pride and love you have raised those glorious banners at the entrance of the university and you may be justly proud of them. Each one represents in the history of this continent sublime pages of heroism, sacrifices, abnegations, and triumphs. They represent the noble and lofty rebellion and the final victory of right and justice, against injustice and subjection. Do you believe, gentlemen, that you alone hold in your hearts these praiseworthy sentiments, that the women who live side by side with you do not have the same hunger and thirst for justice? We also were born on this beautiful continent of heroic struggles, with longings for liberty, equality, and fraternity. We follow in your footsteps and desire to reach the highest summits of culture and progress. Therefore we can not remain passive and indifferent. We feel the injustice and are not resigned.



Courtesy of Doris Stevens

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE OF WOMEN

A farewell luncheon was given members of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party of the United States (Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, Miss Doris Stevens, and Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín) by the Club Femenino de Cuba, February 11, in recognition of their work for equal rights for men and women at the Sixth International Conference of American States. In this group appear the following: At end of table, Sra. Carmen Tamayo; at left, from left to right, Sra. Nena Santiana de Lores, Sra. Dolores T. de Trujillo, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, Sra. Serafina R. de Rosado, Miss Doris Stevens, Sra. Pura Roma, Sra. Serafina Gálvez de Sarachaga, Sra. Andrea A. de Llopari; at right, reading from left, Dra. María Pérez de Govin, Srta. Nieves Fernández Reina, Srta. Mariblanca Sabas Aloma, Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz-Marín, Sra. Pintha Wos y Gil, Sra. Pilar Lluy Houston, Srta. Ofelia Rueda, Sra. Dolores Valido, Miss Elsie Ross Shields.

We come, then, honorable delegates, to ask you for equal civil and political rights for all the women of America.—JULIA MARTINEZ, *Head of the Department of Mathematics in the Habana Normal School for Women, Habana, February 7, 1928.*

As the work of the conference proceeded it became increasingly evident that a majority of the delegates were principally concerned in the revision and enlargement of existing economic, commercial, and cultural programs. This was particularly true in the Communications Commission in which the subject of aviation, under the leadership of the Colombian delegation, was greatly advanced, and it was here, also, that the prompt construction of an Inter-American automobile highway was unanimously recommended. In the section devoted to things juridic much progress was also made, seven projects—on right of asylum, on treaties, on neutrality, on diplomatic



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

LINDBERGH'S ARRIVAL IN HABANA DURING CONFERENCE

A portion of the great crowd which greeted Lindbergh on his arrival at Habana

officers, on consular agents, on neutrality in civil strife, and on the status of foreigners—being adopted. In all, 11 conventions, 8 motions, 3 agreements, and 60 resolutions were adopted by the Sixth Conference.

No account of this congress, from whatever standpoint, could be given without some reference to the unusual distinction of the Ibero American delegates as a whole, both in respect to attainments and professional experience. The field of international law, in particular, was represented by a brilliant galaxy of internationally known juristic experts of the highest rank, a group rarely equaled in international gatherings of this character. Nor did the United States delegation lag behind, headed as it was by Charles Evans Hughes, who, by general consent, was regarded as the outstanding of the many distinguished figures of the conference. In his grave and forceful fashion he repeatedly proved his ability in our less warm and ornate

English speech to stir the minds and hearts of his Latin-American colleagues as deeply as the most eloquent and fervid speakers in Spanish. He displayed, moreover, a rare understanding of the Latin-American habit of mind and feeling and, what is even more rare, an almost intuitive comprehension of and a generous allowance for an opponent's point of view—an intellectual *hidalguía*, as it were, which is a singularly happy and useful gift in an international gathering.

The closing session of the conference, which was held in the Great Hall of the University, was marked by two notable speeches, one reviewing the work of the conference by its presiding officer, Dr.



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

‘PRESIDENT MACHADO DECORATES LINDBERGH

The highest award of the Cuban Government was conferred upon Lindbergh when President Machado decorated him with the “Orden del Mérito de Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.” Dr. Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State of Cuba, stands between the President and Lindbergh

Antonio S. de Bustamante, whose unfailing equanimity, courtesy, and wisdom throughout the long series of sessions greatly endeared him to the members, the text of which, in English version,³ is as follows:

Mr. Secretary of State,⁴ Delegates of all America, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the inauguration of our sessions a month ago, it was my pious duty to recall to grateful memory seven delegates to previous conferences, representatives of Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, the United States, Venezuela, and the Republic of Cuba, who unfortunately had passed away before the assembling of this conference.

I was then unaware that Sr. Alberto Gutiérrez, a delegate of Bolivia to the Fifth Conference, had also departed this life, and I desire to include his illustrious name in our posthumous tribute of sorrowful homage. Señor Gutiérrez was a scientist and a statesman of whom America may well be proud, one who was happy to

³ Translated in the Bulletin Section of the Pan American Union.

⁴ Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State of Cuba.

figure as a charter member of the American Institute of International Law, to whose action and to that of its distinguished president, Mr. James Brown Scott, our work is so greatly indebted.

But before renewing our labors I must fulfill still another duty. And so I again offer sincere and heartfelt thanks for the undeserved honor conferred in selecting me president of this great assembly, for your cooperation and moral support of my efforts to perform the duties of my office with the best of purposes and good will, and for repeated and unforgettable evidences of affectionate appreciation not only of my efforts but of me personally. You have demonstrated afresh that Pan Americanism must be a social force, since for all of us it rests upon brotherly affection.

Extending the sphere of action of the conference and its probabilities of success, you at the very beginning of our labors made a momentous decision and one which I must not pass over in silence, namely, that the plenary sessions of the conference and those of the eight commissions into which it was divided should be open to all, including the daily press, the immortal voice of the world. We have thus enjoyed as guide and guaranty the constant fervor and cooperation of our entire continent, in a sort of voteless suffrage, not less effective or expressive than that which can and does mark official orientations in any wisely organized national society.

And as women since the dawn of history have had voice and vote in public opinion, that army which in the last analysis wins every battle, we heard in an extra-official session the demands of that privileged and beautiful part of the human race which we could not justly call our better half, if in the hour of exercising life's most important rights we alone exercise them.

In America women can invoke an historic and venerable precedent. When the immortal discoverer journeyed in search of official aid for his semifantastic enterprise, it was not a king, but a great queen, Isabella of Spain, who, without considering the sacrifice, put at his disposal the means which he needed. A beautiful precedent this, under which like a mantle of glory those who are, will be, and always have been queens and mistresses of our hearts and homes may find shelter for their demands.

In addition to these two outstanding acts, how assiduous and how brilliant have been your labors! I am in a measure acquainted, both from personal interest and professional duty, with the history of international congresses and conferences, and I can assure you that none surpasses this in the quantity and quality of the results obtained. In somewhat more than a month it has been possible and easy to make considerable progress in the codification of public and private international law; to improve the organization of the Pan American Union, giving it a genuinely contractual form; to considerably advance among our respective nations plans for air, land, maritime, and fluvial communication; to make most fruitful efforts toward intellectual cooperation, from books and university chairs to the press, scientific institutes and the copyright; to promote the solution of many economic, social, and sanitary problems; and to add to all these points on the program new and important projects which complement and develop the former. We have labored, not with the fireworks of spectacular and often insoluble problems, but with the unfaltering purpose of laying the firmest possible foundation for individual and collective happiness in the American world.

In the dedication of an edition of Suetonius, published in 1518, Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, that highly renowned philosopher and humanist, included this profound sentence: "Well-being is better assured when princes do not make plans of conquest by war but rather form projects to avoid war." Carrying over this most notable and then extraordinary idea to the environment and the needs

of our day, we might say that the more agreements an international conference prepares and adopts for the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the human beings residing in the States represented, the more beneficial the conference will be to those States. To build and not to destroy should and must be our watchword. Contemporary civilization offers a wide field of action, because modern States and the international collectivity, with its unending social task, have converted charity into a juridical obligation, and works of mercy into a legal duty. This state of opinion which, like everything else, follows the beautiful law of progress, distinguishes the twentieth century and sets it apart throughout the world, but more especially in America. It is curious to observe how dominant ideas are reflected and sanctioned in international agreements. On June 3, 1494, just after the discovery of America, the treaty of Tordecillas divided between Spaniards and Portuguese the unknown lands of America, by drawing a straight line from pole to pole, 370 leagues from the Cape Verde Islands. In the preamble the contracting States explained that they did this for their own benefit, "for the good of peace and concord." Over a century and a half later, in the treaty of January 30, 1648, one of the treaties of the Congress of Westphalia which put an end to three decades of war, the parties thereto, discarding any kind of juridical obligation, literally declare themselves "moved by Christian compassion."

Humanity continued its way, and when, after another great catastrophe, there assembled in Versailles plenipotentiaries from all parts of the globe to make peace, they did not mention in the preamble of Part I reciprocal concord, nor compassion nor charity, but they spoke of "the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations." And we, going one step farther, without expressly saying so, convert international law, which for long years was the law of war, into an instrument of good works, of solidarity and happiness, dealing alike with individuals and nations and laboring diligently for the well-being of both in order to make the latter prosperous and great and the former educated, healthy and happy.

We are still at the beginning of this task, however large the share which has fallen to our lot. Realizing this, we have cooperated in securing the permanence of this great organization by unanimously selecting as the seat of the next conference the beautiful, seigniorial and thriving city of Montevideo. There all America will win new triumphs; but for us Cubans the pleasing prospect of that meeting has still another and inestimable advantage. And, thanks to it, when we take leave of you, instead of saying "Adios," always a mournful word, we can utter an encouraging and cheerful phrase—a hearty and affectionate "Hasta luego."

The second of these speeches was delivered by Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay to the United States, on behalf of the delegates in general, and in particular of the delegation of Uruguay of which he was the head, in view of the fact that Montevideo was chosen by the conference as the seat of the Seventh International Conference of American States. The text of this address ⁵ follows herewith:

Your Excellency the Secretary of State, Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As our deliberations are about to terminate, I should like, as I mount this tribune, to be inspired by one of my favorite books, that in which the rare genius of Pascal counsels the speaker not to be prolix when he has had time to prepare himself to be brief, and, with respect to brevity, I should like to take as my

⁵ Translated from the original Spanish in the *Bulletin* section of the Pan American Union.

model Lincoln's perfect and inimitable speech at Gettysburg, which may be recited, entire, in five minutes.

Dicey opens the magnificent introduction to his constitutional law with a reference to the fact that many distinguished Latin American minds are inclined to think that because the English Constitution is not in book form it does not exist. Although through the years and centuries it has assured liberty, justice, and progress, it nevertheless appears somewhat dubious to certain Latin American mentalities, since its principles are not written on parchment, as we love to see them, to the end that they may forever be an unmistakable guide, solace, and promise when—in reality—these principles are betrayed by the aberration or crime of the ambitious or the evildoer.

Now, Pan Americanism has struck root and grown very much as have Anglo-Saxon liberties, and he who seeks to find the secret of its dynamic force in lifeless texts and not in life itself has but a poor concept thereof. Pan Americanism had its being and is now being developed in the attempt to reconcile the magnificent civilization of the 110,000,000 under the Stars and Stripes with that other, very unique, of the 20 Republics which are the prolongation and renewal, in America, of the immortal genius of the Hispanic races.

To say that everything unites and that nothing separates the United States and Latin America, would be to emit a formula bound to give rise to lamentable misunderstandings and perilous inertia. Latin America and the United States have in common great principles and achievements, an historical tradition, a similar democratic creed, the reciprocal advantages of commercial interchange and financial vinculation, an equal yearning for justice and equity, the same devotion to an original and traditional world policy, enunciated by one and eulogized by many; but important interests and characteristics retard their perfect harmony and collaboration. More than the difference of race, do the difference in temperament, in intellectual habit, of economic interests—often entirely apart—and above all differences of speech, constitute divergent elements, which will only become negligible when the abysmal lack of comprehension still subsisting in large and important sections of public opinion, both in the North and the South, is overcome. To promote better understanding by a more complete knowledge of the cultural and moral values of both civilizations, by the comparison and dispassionate examination of their respective interests and aspirations, and the reconciliation of these in a spirit of harmony very far removed from intransigence—here is the most exalted objective of these Pan American Congresses which have replaced the Latin reunions of past time. Misunderstanding and lack of knowledge—these are the arch enemies which we must destroy.

The United States is not only a miracle of industrial organization and the El Dorado which her citizens, more fortunate than the *conquistadores*, were able to discover, but the country which gave to the world the model of free institutions and which now speaks with the genius of an Edison, and, on wings created by the brothers Wright, sends Lindbergh—the symbol of her youth—to win the heart of France and Europe.

Latin America does not always think in terms of “mañana,” nor does she always yearn for “the repose which life has disturbed”; she is evolving one of the most complete civilizations known to history, and nobody would be surprised if in a generation or two some of her Republics should figure, as indeed it is already predicted by Lloyd George they will, among world powers of the first rank.

The work of unification and consolidation to which we are pledged is one of constant creation, and it would therefore be rash to hope that the deliberations of any congress, however illustrious it may be, will be perfect. This Habana assembly will have well fulfilled its objective if it has taken, as I firmly believe it has, a significant step forward in the codification of law, in arbitration, in the reorganization of our Union, and if it has permitted all countries therein repre-

sented, both great and small, to see things as they are, and not as they should be, or as we imagine them to be in vain hallucinations of power or in childish dreams.

Cuba appears to have been created by fate and so situated by nature as to become a concentrative force in that difficult but magnificent work of approximation and interdependence. Cuba was born and lives as if in some way she were "*Patria*" of every American. When in the immense panorama of history we contemplate the passage of those great figures: Washington and Miranda, Bolívar and San Martín, Hidalgo, Bonifacio, Artigas, Sucre, O'Higgins, Morazán, we admire in them the eternal symbols of all races and peoples, the ideal archetypes of courage and honor, but because of the long perspective of years we fail at times to perceive the human element in the resplendent picture of the supermen. On the contrary, the champions in the epic of Cuban emancipation struggled and were immolated on the altar of freedom when many of us were still in the golden days of youth, when from afar we followed with deep fervor Martí and Maceo in their immortal struggle, loving both with the generous ardor of early enthusiasm. This is why their memory is doubly moving and sacred to us who, as their work was forged, beheld the birth of a great legend. This is why we rejoice to behold the free and sovereign Republic of Cuba, the most enduring monument raised to their memory. When we see her installed in the culminating heights of international honor, in the presidency of the Sixth Pan American Conference, in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, in the Council of the League of Nations, we can but see in this unequalled and simultaneous weight of honor, not only reparation for unmerited doubt and prejudice, but the reaffirmation by the world of the independence of Cuba. [*Great applause.*] Your Government, Mr. Secretary of Foreign Relations, may well be proud of having consolidated during its term in office this high international achievement. And you, also, my dear Doctor Bustamante, have earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens who, in you, found the man capable and worthy of the most exalted entrustments. I venture to offer you, here, our united, deeply felt, and friendly gratitude.

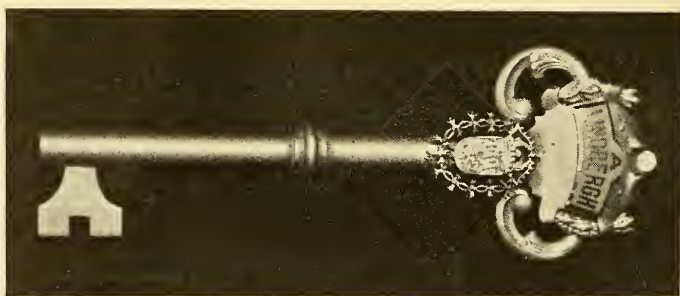
Permit me to include in this tribute of admiration of your country our appreciation of the exquisite hospitality extended us by your Government, a tribute with which must be associated not only your press and your enlightened and venerable university but also Cuba's beautiful and gracious daughters, of whom also the poet of *Virgenes de las Rocas* might have said that "Each of their movements destroys a harmony only to create another."

You have designated Montevideo as the seat of the next conference—a mandate and privilege which will be appreciated by the Government and people of my country, the more especially because of the effusive generosity and the irresistible eloquence of those of my colleagues who lauded and enhanced her prestige, as also for the impressive unanimity and spontaneity of your approval. No Uruguayan delegate in Habana requested this award; indeed we stood ready to approve the selection of other capital cities: Lima, the favorite city in so many American hearts, the undefeated in intellectual contests; or Bogota, of far-famed tradition and exalted destiny; or any of the other illustrious cities not yet designated for this consecrating honor, an honor with which in time all will be crowned, since Pan American Conferences are not the vague caprice of a fleeting fashion, but a definitive continental institution. No one can say when or where we shall as a unit organize law and justice, but as certain as the light of day, that day will come. The American peoples are not destined to think, as did Faust when hope was gone, that the ideal is a dream, and reality only pain and suffering, but rather that they have full confidence in themselves and in their destiny.

Gentlemen, let me salute the future, which belongs to the coming generations of America. [*Prolonged applause.*]

The Sixth International Conference of American States is ended; its deeds are recorded; its delegates are homeward bound. There remain its pledges and commitments, many and solemn, to the fulfilment of which the American nations will with renewed faith resolutely address themselves. For, in the words of President Coolidge at Habana:

The light which Columbus followed has not failed. The courage that carried him on still lives. They are the heritage of the people of Bolivar and of Washington. We must lay our voyage of exploration toward complete understanding and friendship. Having taken that course, we must not be turned aside by the fears of the timid, the counsels of the ignorant, or the designs of the malevolent. With law and charity as our guides, with that ancient faith which is only strengthened when it requires sacrifices, we shall anchor at last in the harbor of justice and truth. The same Pilot which stood by the side of the Great Discoverer, and the same Wisdom which instructed the founding fathers of our republics, will continue to abide with us.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, Habana, January 16, 1928.



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

GOLDEN KEY PRESENTED TO LINDBERGH WITH THE FREEDOM
OF HABANA

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN SANTIAGO, CHILE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By Mlle. LEO CORDEMANS

Director of the School of Social Service of the Santiago Board of Charity

PRESENT-DAY activities on the part of philanthropists and of social-welfare organizations in general lay the emphasis on prevention, in order to bring about a progressive reduction in the amount of curative aid rendered and to suppress entirely the palliative measures which were, for a long time, the only remedies for every misfortune and every ill.

The human being in need of aid from his fellows is always in an abnormal situation; charity, or temporary assistance, leaves the situation unchanged—hence, charity is ineffective. The rôle of social service is, on the contrary, to search out the causes of this abnormal situation and, whether they be intrinsic or extrinsic, to put an end to them. A new science has thus been born, a practical sociology which applies to the child, to the family and to the helpless in general the new facts gained in the various realms of human knowledge. The purpose of social service is to guide and sustain those who are not naturally self-reliant, and to encourage them to make the necessary effort, to take the proper steps to adapt themselves to their environment, to supply their own needs, and not to be a charge on society.

Social service, therefore, is at once a science and an art; it requires both natural aptitude and training. Schools of social service offer to those who have the necessary characteristics—that is, those who are desirous of being useful to humanity, of aiding its progress, who have initiative, energy, and a self-sacrificing spirit—the opportunity to acquire the technique and the human culture which will be, aside from any professional preoccupation, the best preparation for a nobly planned individual and family life. . . .

Chile has the honor of possessing the first school of social service in South America or, indeed, in any country of Spanish speech.

¹ Translated from *Servicio Social*, Santiago, Chile, March-June, 1927.

Dr. René Sand, in a recent publication on education for social service, notes the existence of the following schools:

Europe:	
Germany.....	31
Great Britain.....	10
Belgium.....	8
France.....	4
Netherlands.....	4
Austria.....	3
Sweden.....	3
Switzerland.....	3
Finland.....	2
Poland.....	1
Italy.....	1
Czechoslovakia.....	1
	71
America:	
United States.....	23
Canada.....	1
Chile.....	1
	25
	96

The history of the Chilean school, created and supported by the Santiago Board of Charity and by a Government subvention, may be sketched in a few lines.

During a short trip to Europe early in 1924, Dr. Alejandro del Río had occasion to visit the Central Social Service School in Brussels and to discuss in detail its organization and purposes with Dr. René Sand, member of the administrative council of that institution, and a thoroughly informed and active propagandist of the new tendencies in social medicine.

On his return to Chile a few months later, Dr. del Río proposed to the Charity Board the idea of establishing in Santiago a school similar to that in Brussels, primarily in order to train the necessary personnel for starting hospital social service, an innovation which had been decided upon but not commenced for lack of properly trained workers.

After due consideration of the report of the special committee on this proposal—a committee composed of Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, Señor Carlos Balmaceda, and Dr. del Río—the board unanimously accepted the proposal, voting to open the school early in 1925. The same gentlemen were appointed to form the council for the school, Dr. Eugenio Díaz Lira later replacing Señor Balmaceda on the resignation of the latter. . . .

Many were the difficulties to be overcome before the council could proceed to the installation of the school in its own home. The house at Agustinas No. 632, a central location, was finally chosen and acquired by the Charity Board, and the necessary alterations having been made, the courses began in May, 1925.

The accompanying plan shows the arrangement of the school building, a classical Chilean dwelling with three patios, the third containing a wonderful old grapevine. . . .

THE FIRST COURSE

The results of the first course, which covered the years 1925 and 1926, were most encouraging. In fact, it may be said that its success surpassed the most optimistic expectations. A group of 42 students successfully completed the courses in theory, visited the social welfare institutions in Santiago, and carried out practical work in the most important of these for periods of varying length. It will be seen therefore that the school afforded the students the opportunity of studying the conditions which they must meet, the proper methods to be used in assisting those in want, and the duties of those blessed with intelligence and means toward the less fortunate. . . .

On the occasion of the first commencement Dr. del Río addressed the graduates in part as follows:

We congratulate you on your triumph in winning this diploma and the insignia of social worker.

This reward your work as students has well merited. The council is confident, considering your background, character, and ability, that you will uphold the ideals of your chosen career and the honor and dignity of the title conferred upon you.

Perhaps you are under the illusion of many graduating classes that study is over and work is beginning. This is a false idea. You must supplement the knowledge you have already gained, follow step by step the progress in social service as recorded in books and reviews, acquire at least one foreign language, strengthen your own personality, and define your inclinations toward some special branch of your profession and, moreover, keep alive an unfaltering purpose to make a trip abroad to study in the centers which have given the greatest importance to the consideration of social questions—which to-day include England, the United States, Belgium, etc.—in order to glean for our country, in return for the training you have received, a sheaf of new knowledge and fresh observations.

You must not forget that your tact and good judgment will gradually dispel that active or passive resistance, whether open or concealed, which attempts to block the path of all progressive movements promoted by optimistic persons who, to put it mildly, doubt whether the past was better than the present. Such resistance obeys a natural law, easily explainable and even necessary, I may say, to strengthen the character and invigorate the action of those who have set their feet on the path of progress. Let us therefore have a kindly and forgiving spirit, ready to demonstrate the truth and point out the good road. . . .

The return to Belgium of Mme. Jenny Bernier, the first principal of the school, was greatly regretted, since in the two years for which she was engaged she had contributed very greatly to its success. She was succeeded by Mlle. Léo Cordemans,² a graduate of the Brussels School of Social Service, under whom the work already started is going forward and the project for opening a settlement taking shape. . . .

² Actually in the United States for research and observation work in social settlement centers.

The most eloquent proof that this school was inaugurated at the right moment and that it fills a real need is offered by the list of institutions which have engaged students, even before the end of their course, for places of importance.

In August, 1927, graduates of the first course and second-year students were employed as follows: In hospitals, 6; in child health centers, 11; in the mothers' home, 1; by the State compulsory insurance fund, 4; at the reform school, 1; in the school medical service, 6; as secretary of the School of Social Service, 1; as public health official, 1; by the public assistance, 4; by orphan asylums, 2; and by a mining company, 1.

COURSE OF STUDY

It is of interest to add the outline of school instruction as follows:

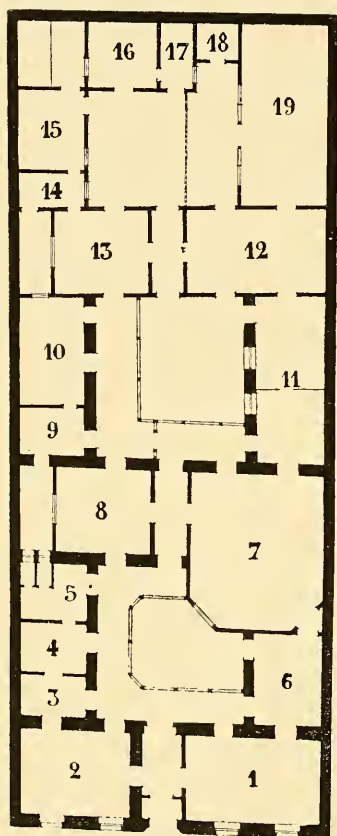
1. The course of study is two years in length.

2. Classes will be held from April 1 to August 31. The months of October, November, and December, in both the first and second years, will be devoted to visits, demonstrations, and practice work under the supervision of the principal and professors of the school.

3. Tentative admission will be granted to applicants between 20 and 40 years of age (in special cases, the council may make exceptions to this general rule), who have good health, have had schooling equal to at least 3 years of the course leading to the degree of bachelor in liberal arts, and can present adequate references as to character.

Applicants will be definitely accepted on presentation of a bond for 2,000 pesos,³ after they have satisfactorily completed two months' work.

4. Students who properly complete their practical work and pass the periodical examinations will be admitted to the final examination. If this is passed they will be given the title of social worker (*visitadora social*).



PLAN OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

- 1.—Class room
- 2.—Information office
- 3.—Doorman's room
- 4 & 5.—Students' toilets
- 6.—Cloak room
- 7.—Lecture hall
- 8.—Office of principal and the school council
- 11.—Secretary's office and study hall
- 12.—Living room
- 18 & 19.—Kitchen and class room for course in dietetics
- 9.—Office
- 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17.—Living quarters of the Director

³ This bond is nominal and requires only the signature of a responsible person.

5. When students give the aforementioned bond they obligate themselves to work for at least two years in the social-welfare institutions dependent on the Charity Board, provided they are requested to do so within a year after graduation and provided the salary offered is not less than 6,000 pesos.⁴

6. Graduates of the schools of nursing recognized by the Medical School and especially recommended by the principals of their respective schools may be accepted in the Social Service School for training as visiting nurses. They shall take the same courses as social workers, except those in first aid and nursing care.

GENERAL CURRICULUM

FIRST YEAR: WINTER SEMESTER

Each of the following courses is given 2 hours a week, except ethics, which is given 1 hour:

1. Civics.
2. Psychology and economics.
3. Hygiene.
4. Nursing care.
5. General nutrition and dietetics.
6. Office practice; statistics.
7. Ethics.

FIRST YEAR: SUMMER SEMESTER

In charge of the principal:

Social service practice work in public and private institutions, in the information office, settlement, etc.

In charge of the professors:

Visits to and demonstrations in public and private institutions, bureaus, and offices.

SECOND YEAR: WINTER SEMESTER

Continuation of courses 1 to 6, in the following form:

1. Legislation on health, charity, labor, child welfare, etc.
2. Economics, second part.
3. Child care.
4. First aid.
5. Special nutrition and dietetics.
6. Accounting.
7. Organization of public charity.
8. Social service in its various branches (communications from former students).

⁴ The salary scale for social workers fixed by the board in 1926 was as follows:

	Pesos
Heads of divisions or those working alone.....	6,000
Assistant workers.....	5,000
Second-year student assistants.....	4,000

Later, the 1927 budget reduced these salaries 5 per cent until further notice. It should be observed that the salaries of the medical personnel were at the same time and for the same reason—economy—reduced 10 per cent.

Work similar to that of first year.

NOTES.—Examinations shall be held from time to time in each subject. These shall take place when and as decided by the council, acting on the report of the professors.

In giving examination marks a professor shall take into account the effort put forth by the student, the opinion of her ability held by her superiors, her practice work, the value of the thesis which she presents a month before the final examination, and the regularity of her attendance at the school. . . .

When the council deems it necessary the curriculum shall be amplified by complementary courses, compulsory for part or all of the students.

During the second year the students shall specialize in social work connected with the following: Infant welfare, the school child, industry, public assistance (compulsory insurance), or hospitals.

INFORMATION OFFICE

This office is an integral part of the School of Social Service. Its duties are to serve as a clearing house of information on social service institutions and organizations, and to offer to such entities, if desired in specific cases, the services of a trained social worker. . . .

AUTOCHTHONIC MUSIC¹

By JESÚS CASTILLO

Active Member of the Society of Geography and History of Guatemala

EVIDENT AND MATERIAL PROOFS OF ITS EXISTENCE

1. Autochthonic instruments. These instruments are the xul or *zu*, the *caracol*, the *tambor*, and the *tun*.

The *xul* is a wind instrument of ancient origin made of stone or baked clay, which in size and the sounds it produces may be compared with the flute or the primitive piccolo.

The writer has seen all of these instruments in a collection made by Doctor Jaramillo, a distinguished Colombian physician. In addition, he has seen two other *xules* belonging, respectively, to two members of his family, Licenciado José Barrientos and don Manuel Napoleón Castillo, and has played one belonging to Dr. Ernesto Molina V. It should be noted that:

(a) None of the instruments mentioned has the shape of those of similar sound originating in other parts of the world.

(b) The material of which they are fashioned is absolutely different.

(c) Made by a priestly race, these objects take the form of idols, strange animals and other beings, their appearance contrasting strangely with the customary cylindrical form of European flutes.

(d) Their technique is absolutely original, since the air holes controlling the various tones, instead of being distributed in consecutive

¹Translated into English from *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala*, September, 1927.

order, are in complete disorder when compared with such distribution in similar foreign instruments. Indeed a European flutist would find it very difficult to extract melody from a *xul*.

Cane and bone flutes, mentioned by Doctor Spinden among the indigenous musical instruments of Guatemala, should be enumerated here as autochthonic instruments. The *Popol Buj*² (Villacorta y Rodas edition) also mentions three indigenous flutes: The *tatil kanabaj*, the *zubak* and the *chau-chau* as being among the things which the Tulanians brought "when they came from the other side of the sea."

The following etymology of *tatil kanabaj*, as given by the learned translators of the *Popol Buj*, will serve both as an illustration and proof: *Ta*, to hear or listen; *til*, to blow; *kan*, prayer; and *abaj*, hard stone (the material from which the fife is made).

The *maxes* of Chichicastenango also have a small flute made of cane called the *tzijolaj*, some of the melodies of which I have put into musical notation.

It should be noted that at the present time, the *xul* made from clay and stone has been almost completely abandoned, only the cane *xul* or *tzijolaj* being used.

Another autochthonic instrument is the *tot* or conch, which has also fallen into almost complete disuse. A very interesting example of this instrument is to be found in Guatemala City, the property of don Héctor Montano. Don Carlos Mérida, who has played it, tells the writer that it is decorated after the Indian fashion and produces strong resonant tones. According to this noted artist, however, the horn has but a limited range, although it may be true with this instrument as with the *xul* that only the Indians who know it well are able to produce from it a satisfactory tonal range. That this is the case has been affirmed by the talented artist Ricardo de la Riva, of Guatemala City, who during his long stay in Cobán frequently heard complete scale melodies played on the instrument in question. Moreover, the musician who played the conch told Don Ricardo that the original use of this horn was to call the Indians to war. In speaking later of the archaeological remains which bear witness to the existence of autochthonic music, this conch will be described more fully.

Up to this point discussion has dealt solely with the native melodic instruments; the instruments of percussion and accompaniment must now be considered. One of these, the *tambor*, or drum, is of very ancient origin, although it is still in use, the writer having noted three sizes: Large, medium, and small. The largest, which is about 2.78 feet in diameter, and commonly called *tamborón*, is usually played alone, although it often serves to accompany the cane *xul*. The

² Or *Popol Vuh*, the book containing the Quiché national legend, the only original text of which now in existence was written in the Quiché dialect by a Guatemalan neophyte in the XVII century.

medium-sized one is used to mark the rhythm of airs played upon the *chirimía*, while the small drum is used to accompany the *tzijolaj*.

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, the archaeological curator of Harvard University, says that besides the deer-skin drum, analogous without doubt to those just mentioned, the Central American Indians had still another with vibrating cords which somewhat resembles the European double drum. In the national museum of Mexico will be found examples of an archaic drum called the *huéhuettl*,³ similar to that used to accompany the Guatemalan *tzijolaj*. Still other drums are mentioned in Guatemalan indigenous literature: The *atabal* in the *Popol Buj*, and the *tambor de guerra*, or war drum in the indigenous drama *Rabinal Achí*. The *tun*, another very original indigenous drum, is still in use in Guatemala, principally in the central and southern sections of the country. It is also to be seen in some parts of Mexico, where it is called *teponaxtle*,⁴ and there are said to be some few examples of them in the Republic of El Salvador, where they are known by the same name as in Mexico.

For the purposes of this article a *tun* may be described as a hollow wooden cylinder in whose curved walls rectangular incisions have been cut in each of which languets have been placed in order to obtain increased sonority of percussion. With this instrument and two trumpets the indigenes were wont to accompany the ballet in *Rabinal Achí*, the music of which has been put in written form by that renowned student of American antiquities, Brasseur de Bourbourg.

The writer, as a child, remembers having seen a *tun* of extraordinary dimensions in the parochial church of San Juan Ostuncalco where for a long time it occupied an important place in the collection of musical instruments of that parish. This enormous *tun* was played alone or as accompaniment to two very sweet-toned trumpets, doubtless analogous to those mentioned by Brasseur, although the latter unfortunately omitted a complete description of the Rabinal trumpets. With regard to the trumpets seen at Ostuncalco, it may be said that they did not actually deserve the name of trumpets, since the mouth-piece resembled more closely that of the *chirimía* or flageolet. There are many persons in the city of Quezaltenango who still remember the three instruments in question.

It is fitting that another musical instrument of Guatemala, the marimba, said by some to be an exotic instrument since it is also found in Central Africa, should be considered here. If the marimba is to be considered an exotic instrument, then everything, absolutely everything, that we possess in Guatemala has been brought from the exterior. But as a matter of fact this is not true. The Spaniards, for instance, brought pottery, lances, bracelets, cotton cloth, banners,

³ See *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, April, 1926.

⁴ *Idem*.

the art of lighting a fire, and a hundred other things. But the aboriginal inhabitants of the country also had their own pottery, lances, bracelets, cotton cloth, pennants, knew the art of kindling a fire, and possessed religious beliefs somewhat resembling the religious beliefs of the old world. Hence, if some marimbas may have been brought into the country during colonial days, it does not necessarily follow that this instrument was unknown in America before that time.

Another reason sufficiently well-founded to prove the assertion that the marimba is of American origin is the pre-Columbian name of a mountain in Huehuetenango, called *Chinal Jul*, a word which in the native tongue means *the marimba of the ravines*.

2. Natural melodies heard by the Indian from the time of his birth.

In writing these notes, the author will not attempt to make a study of all the musical elements which each one of the races originating in Mexico and Central America may have contributed to the creation of the vernacular art. If the famous Mayas or Ulmecas were actually of North Africa, as has been stated, North Africa has undoubtedly contributed to the development of Guatemalan music and, similarly, if the famous Nahoas or Toltecs were of Asiatic origin it is possible that this indigenous art is due in part to Asiatic influence.

But, in the case of the truly primitive races inhabiting the country, there is not a single logical reason for believing them incapable of creating a vernacular music, above all if we believe with many eminent authorities that "Music is a gift inherent to man." And even supposing that the Mayas and Toltecs were immigrant races, or that all the peoples of Mexico and Central America were strictly indigenous, the fact remains that none of these races ever lacked motive or occasion for subjective or objective inspiration.

This article does not lend itself to an elaboration of the innumerable instances in which a bountiful tropical Nature gave the indigenes opportunity for spiritual expansion, nor of the ordinary musical sounds heard from birth. But it should be noted that not only do some of these sounds possess a perfectly perceptible melody but that they also have many arpeggios, tonal turns, the rudiments of modulatory turns and, what is still more marvelous, are composed within a perfect natural scale. An amazing enough fact in itself is the major scale, produced by nature, through her organic creatures, the birds.

The birds referred to are two *cenzontles*⁵—the water cenzontle and the reed cenzontle, both being native to Guatemala. Through these two cenzontles, nature has placed the Indian in constant and permanent contact with constructive musical elements, identical to those which to-day serve as a basis for harmonic theory. In effect, the song of these birds is within a perfect major scale, from one fifth

⁵ Bird of the *Turdidae*, or thrush family.

to another, and it contains intervals of a second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. Now, strange as it may seem, *in our most purely indigenous music no other intervals are used*. In these same bird songs one finds syncopation, rests, holds, perfect chords of a fourth and sixth in arpeggio form, rudimentary transitions from the dominant to the tonic and even modulations in an imperfect form. The following⁶ is the song score of these two birds, a score in which the musical technician will find, upon careful analysis, the elements enumerated. The writer regrets not being able to include, also, the *guarda barranca*⁷ song which consists of a succession of intervals, the notes of which are emitted so rapidly that they seem to be simultaneous. This

La música que el indio oye desde que existe.

El maravilloso canto del "Cenzontle de agua"
Mod.^{to}

(Tomado de un cenzontle cautivo, perteneciente a don Domingo Picari, Quetzaltenango)

El no menos preciado, del "Cenzontle de huatal"
All.^o molto

Copiado en la finca "Santa Isabel" (Choloma), 1923.

Fuero de "La Conquista" de sorprendente semejanza al anterior.
Alto, en la finca, Quetzaltenango.

Otros fragmentos del mismo baile, con técnica de pájaros.
All.^o molto
(Zuleta)

Recogida en Almolongo (Quetzaltenango), 1926.
Es propiedad de J.C.

"SONG OF THE CENZONTLES"

Bird music which the Central American Indian hears from birth

song appears as the ending of a waltz called "Fiesta de Pájaros" composed by the writer in 1909 and published in 1917 by the Señores Vásques Hnos. As a matter of fact the descending intervals made by this bird are in fourths and other irregular tonal fractions. . . .

3. Examples of autochthonic melodies.

Before dealing with this much-mooted point it was necessary for the author to reach definite conclusions as to the existence of Maya-Quiché autochthonic music, as to which the writer's convictions, before being published by the Society of Geography and History, were reached after more than 40 years' study of the subject matter

⁶ "Song of the Cenzontles" from "La Conquista" by Maestro J. Castillo.

⁷ A native song bird of Guatemala.

and constant spoken and written contact with the best musicians of Guatemala and well-known foreign composers.

With respect to this belief in autochthonic music, the author corresponded, in the year 1924, with the well-known virtuoso Manuel Font d'Aute, of Madrid, who has been named by the Spanish Government to head the musical committee of the Seville exposition which will be inaugurated next year [1929]. Convinced of the erudition of this composer on autochthonic music, particularly Spanish, several examples of Guatemalan indigenous music were submitted to him. His reply in which he declared that the melodies "are beyond question original" could not have been more satisfactory.

Another now well-known composer, who was Ricardo Castillo's teacher of harmony, decisively affirmed the originality of this music. This composer, M. Paúl Vidal, was the former director of the Grand Opera orchestra in Paris and professor of composition in the Conservatory. . . .

The writer for his part may state that he distinguishes the Spanish forms perfectly from the indigenous, since as a young man he studied both styles separately. Reference might also be made, did space permit, to the excellent reception accorded certain compositions of Spanish music submitted by the writer in 1923 to the Liceo de América in Madrid. . . .

The fragments of Guatemalan indigenous music which the writer has succeeded in reconstructing during his 40 years of investigation are in reality very few. They are as follows: 1, a composition to be executed on the cane *zúbak* with drum accompaniment, transcribed in San Juan Ostuncalco in 1886 and played by the writer last year before the noted archæologist, Doctor Gamio, and the artist, Rafael Yela G., both of whom agreed that its very primitive savor could only have been inspired by bird songs; 2, a melody of primitive construction found in the same village during the same year, which is extremely interesting. The indigenes played it in their own religious ceremonies and continued using it, later, in Catholic ceremonies, such as processions, the stations of the cross, etc.; 3, a composition discovered in the mountains of northern Huehuetenango, which does not seem to have been inspired by bird songs but which breathes that combination of sweetness and melancholy so characteristic of the indigenes; 4, a melody of rare character found in Chichicastenango in 1926, which was for execution on the *tzijolaij* accompanied by the *huéhuettl*; 5, a fragment of extremely primitive character executed on the *xul* and drum in 1927 in the village of Almolonga, Quezaltenango. It has also been sung by Santos Kolop.

The author likewise possesses many incomplete compositions which he intends to reconstruct, and, furthermore, his autochthonic musical

collection will soon be considerably enriched by several new compositions collected with the aid of the many friends who have helped him.

4. Influence of autochthonic music on imported music.

History mentions various dances common to the indigenes. Among them are the Rabinal Achí, the celebrated dance Quiché Vinak and others referred to in the *Popol Buj*, and the *Baile del Venado*, or deer dance, which still survives. These dances were necessarily accompanied by autochthonic music. In this respect, Father Landa, referring to the Mayas, says: "They diverted themselves in glad-some fashion, presenting many amusing farces. They used kettle

*Una de las melodías que aún toca el maya quiché' his-
torico.*
Esta melodía se ejecuta únicamente frente a los adoratorios de los trujes.

Alarghetto
mf *zúbak (flauta de caña & de hueso)* *nota prolongada*

Tambor indio

gacía enojosa, y aritmética *Descanso característico y siempre pa-
dim*

último de la melodía indígena *1.^a* *2.^a* *Fin*

*Formada de Juan
Castillo, Alimón
ga, depto. de Quezaltenango, ca. 1911.*
es propiedad.

Indigenous music by Maestro J. Castillo

AN INDIGENOUS MELODY

One of the historic airs still played by the Mayan Quiché Indian in religious worship

drums, cane and deer bone pipes to accompany dances in games like the *colonché* or cane game, and that other of warlike character in which 800 persons dance with banners in their hands. In addition to these dances there are others which still persist and whose steps are sometimes accented by indigenous and sometimes by Spanish airs."

And even as the latter have suffered indigenous influence, so have the autochthonic themes suffered from the Spanish influence, there being many examples in which the musician, expert in this subject, finds it extremely difficult to distinguish between them, so powerful has been that influence.

The "Baile de los toritos" (Dance of the Young Bulls) and "La Conquista" (the Conquest) show varying grades in the evolution which results when the two styles are thrown together. There are times in which one becomes conscious of the indigenous melody through the enveloping Spanish rhythm. Brasseur de Bourbourg was right when in publishing certain fragments found in Nacaragua he printed them under the title "Indigenous Airs with Spanish Accompaniment." The writer has a number of Indian-Spanish pieces which he would like to publish in order to show the admixture which, in varying degree, both styles suffered with the intermingling of the races. . . .

The Guatemalan repertoire also includes pieces which show national characteristics to a superlative degree. Among them may be mentioned the *Xelajuh* waltz, a composition of Santos Rosal, the premier presentation of which was made by the Toribio Hurtado & Sons marimba company of Guatemala City. A waltz called "La Flor del Café" (The Coffee Flower), attributed to Alcántara, also belongs to this genre as well as certain compositions by Julián Paniagua, of whom it is said: "He has the true national touch."

The country in which creole music has really been developed is Mexico, where there are any number of teachers versed in indigenous music. At times the Spanish *Zapateado*; at others, the *vito*; and at still others, the Aragonese or Navarrese *jotas* have given rise to typical Guatemalan airs. Of these the writer distinguishes two kinds: That of sad and expressive character, essentially the inheritance and creation of the indigenes, and that of happy or jovial character, the festive music of our *ladinos*, that is, Indians who speak Spanish. In conclusion it may be stated that if the indigenous peoples had not possessed musical ability they would not have been able to effect this combination of types as they have done, contenting themselves, instead, with the mere servile repetition of what they heard from the Spaniards.

5. Archæological remains showing indigenes playing instruments peculiar to the country.

Two conclusive proofs may be given on this point: 1. The autochthonic drawing made in colors on skin, a photograph of which was published by "El Imparcial,"⁸ November 15, 1924, representing two Indians carrying their king in a litter. Preceding the Indians is a musician playing an enormous conch. The arabesque-like signs which appear above the conch are of the same technique as those appearing in another interesting archæological jewel, the beautiful thousand-year-old relief at Palenque, a picture of which was published in Stephens' historic-archæological work. This relief represents an Indian playing an instrument which can be no other than a flageolet. Moreover from the free end of the instrument arabesques

⁸ Well-known daily of Guatemala City.

appear in a manner precisely similar to those in the picture published in "El Imparcial." The author has come to believe that the Indians painted these arabesques in their instruments to represent the sounds they were emitting.

2. The small picture in relief found in San Juan Teotihuacán, México, representing several Indians dancing, surrounded by musicians playing various instruments. It was discovered by Señor Rafael Yela G., who, with extreme care, traced its outlines on Chinese paper, the copy thus obtained being sent to the Museum at Teotihuacán.

In addition to these two truly irrefutable proofs, there remain the statements in the works of early writers. Father Landa has already been quoted on this particular, but there are others which space does not permit the writer to quote. . . .

6. The opinion of noted Guatemalan artists.

Don Fabián Rodríguez, the eminent educator of Guatemala City, states:

"It has been proved that Maya-Quiché music exists and has existed. Like all primitive music it lacks scientific harmonization, but it is original apart from the fact that the rhythms of the *tun* suggest to the composer new ideas as to structure."

The futurist composer, José Casteñada, has expressed himself as follows: "In reality these indigenous melodies can be subjected to classical forms only with the greatest difficulty. The harmonic structure of indigenous music is small and exceedingly laconic; it is an oscillation of the pendulum between the tonic and the dominant. When any other coloring is utilized it is only by the way or as if by mistake."

The Guatemalan sculptor, Rafael Yela G., already mentioned, published his opinion on this subject in the "Diario Nuevo," March, 1921. Don Fernando Gálvez Medina, a musician long engaged in opera and musical comedy, has also expressed himself in no uncertain terms as to the existence of autochthonic music.

Similar expressions have been made by the principal members of the Guatemalan symphony orchestra, including Bernardo de J. Coronado, don Julio Pérez and others who for lack of space are not enumerated here, all of whom are firm believers in the existence of vernacular music in Guatemala.

Finally, it should be noted that there are Guatemalan composers who, like Julián Paniagua and Rafael Vásquez, have demonstrated their belief in and love for this national art in a very practical way, the first-named being the composer of a notable indigenous *suite*, which should by all means be promptly published. And among Guatemalan masters now deceased, must be mentioned the inspired Ignacio Cruz, composer of a similar *suite*, and Angel López, a composer of great feeling and still greater modesty.

THE ANDEAN LAKES OF ARGENTINA¹

WATER, MOUNTAIN, FOREST, AND GLACIER
COMBINE TO FORM A NATURAL VACATION LAND

By LEON L. KOY

TO LAGO TRAFUL

LAGO TRAFUL can be reached by auto from Bariloche over a road some 100 kilometers long. Half of this distance the road skirts the Rio Limay. It was built a little more than a year ago and in great part was blasted with dynamite out of the very rock. There are places just wide enough for two autos to pass each other. At times the road takes the form of a shelf along a perpendicular wall dominating the roaring waters of the Rio Limay as it tumbles over the rapids more than 50 meters below.

The bed of the river is a ravine cut through red and yellow volcanic formations. There is a place called Los Monigotes where the rocks assume grotesque forms of animals and other objects of a greatly varied character.

One of the extremities of Lago Trafal can be reached by a road of the Estancia Primavera. The lake itself is of imposing and somber aspect produced by the special kind of pine tree of that region known as "pinos de Trafal." Above its somberness rise the tinted snows of the mountains, forming a spectacle of singular beauty. Lago Trafal is almost unknown to tourists.

Many are the excursions which can be made in a direction east of Bariloche. Among these figure undoubtedly some of the most interesting trips in the national park. To make the eastward trips one must first motor to a place called Nahuel Huapi (after the lake) and there cross the Rio Limay into the Territory of Neuquen. Everything so far described has been in the Territory of Rio Negro. There are many forks in the road. Those interested in discovering how stock is raised in these regions can visit the Estancias Newbery, Jones, and Anchorena.

With this we leave the trips that can be made by automobile from Bariloche at this date and turn to tell of spots to be reached by less modern but more picturesque means.

¹ From *The American Weekly of Buenos Aires*, Dec. 31, 1927.

TRIPS ON FOOT, HORSEBACK, OR BY BOAT

One of the trips suggested is that to Rio Correntoso, situated at the extreme northern end of Lago Nahuel Huapi, and furnishing drainage for the connecting Lago Correntoso.

Small steamers maintain a service over Lago Nahuel Huapi and make stops at various points of its shores, including Puerto Anchorena on the Isla Victoria. El Tronador is visible from many of these places. In Correntoso there is a hotel where one may stop for lunch or stay over a few days between boats.



THE TOWN OF BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

From Bariloche, situated at the southeastern extremity of Lake Nahuel Huapi, numerous trips can be made to the picturesque lake region of Argentina and Chile

CASCADA BLANCA

Another excursion by boat is to Puerto Blest, not far from the Chilean frontier. One goes along the southern shores of Nahuel Huapi, where the water is so clear the bottom can be seen at a depth of 10 meters. Before arriving at Puerto Blest, and while going around an arm of the lake that bears this name, we pass before Cascada Blanca, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the region. There is an abundance of water here as the mountains become higher and higher. At Puerto Blest there is a good hotel, and from this point can be made an interesting excursion on foot to the Lagos de los Can-

taros, a distance of several kilometers after the bay has been crossed by boat.

Hiking along the Rio de los Cantaros, we arrive at the first little lake, where a boat can be obtained to go the length of it to a connecting river. Under a vault of arching trees this river is followed on foot until the second lake is reached. And so, partly on foot and partly by boat, we ascend seven successive lakes, each time entering deeper into the mountains. Before reaching the ultimate lake we pass many very striking cascades. Near the second lake the water falling among verdure from a sharp granite cliff several hundred meters high brings back certain memories of Yosemite in California.



NAHUEL HUAPI LAKE, ARGENTINA

Small steamers maintain regular service between various points along the shore

LAGUNA FRIAS

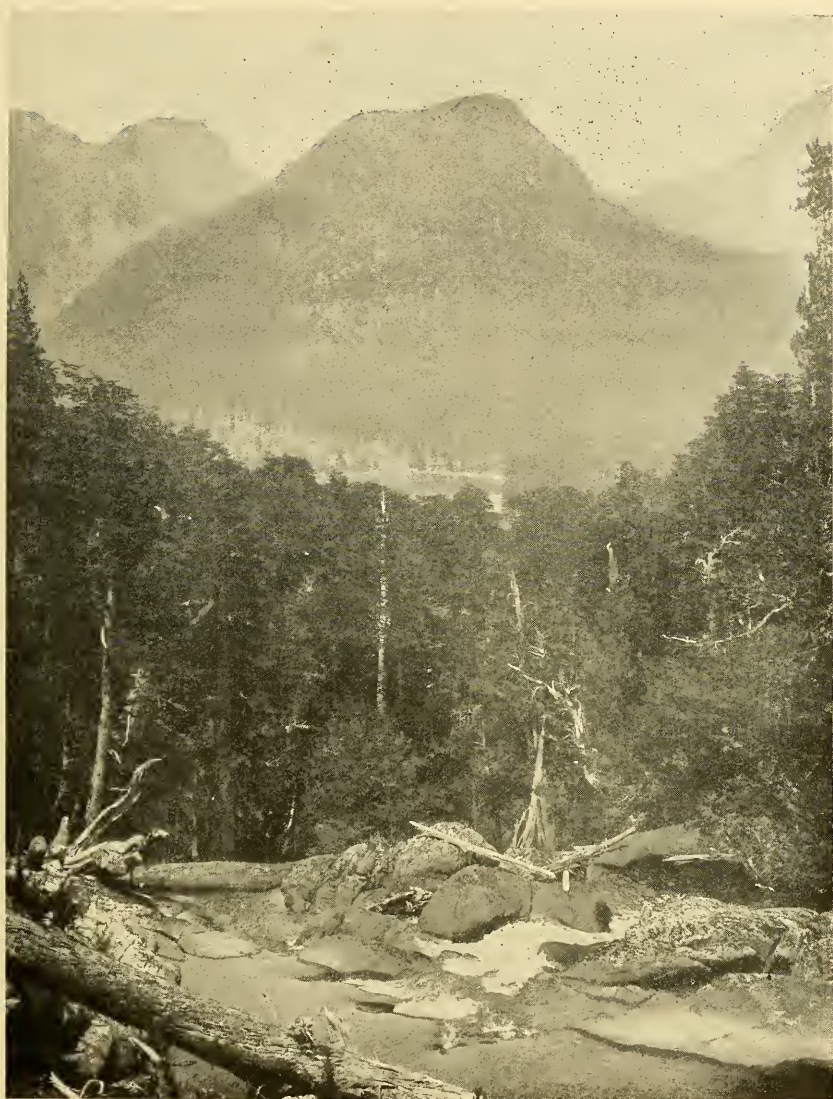
From Puerto Blest we can also go on foot, on horseback, or by "catango," i. e., a cart drawn by oxen, to Lagunas Frias, a matter of 3 kilometers. Here a launch can be taken to a hotel. We can now become more intimate with the mountains and hear the avalanches rumbling on the flanks of El Tronador. The lagoon is surrounded by mountains whose sides drop almost perpendicularly to the water which, a few feet from the land's edge, is hundreds of meters in depth. It has never been thoroughly sounded, but a depth of 1,000 meters was reached in one spot, which would mean that the bottom there was below sea level.



FALLS OF THE RIO DE LOS CANTAROS

One of the numerous cascades on the Rio de los Cantaros not far from Puerto Blest

With the hotel at Laguna Frias as base of operations, an "alpine" ascent can be made of Mount Mirador, which is more than 2,000 meters high and about 1,000 meters above the surface of the lagoon. From that point of vantage we can get our first real look at El Tronador and its glaciers. If the day be clear our view dominates various hundreds of Andean snow-capped peaks and far away the very waters of the Pacific Ocean. Our guide will point out the Chilean peaks of Puntagudo and Osorno, the latter a splendid volcanic cone.



A VIEW FROM LAKE FRIAS

Frias, one of the smaller and most picturesque of the lakes, is surrounded by steep tree-clad mountains

From Laguna Frias branches the international road that crosses by the Perez Rosales Pass at 1,600 meters altitude. Here are passed gigantic specimens of "colihues" that measure several meters in circumference.

EL TRONADOR

Presently we descend toward the Chilean side as far as Casa Pangue. Here the Rio Peulla must be forded. On this hike it is

possible to approach still nearer to El Tronador and reach the very foot of one of its glaciers, the one known as Casa Pangué Glacier. Presently Peulla is reached on the shores of Lago de Todos los Santos, also called Lago Esmeralda from the color of its water. There is a good hotel here which can be used as a base for further hikes.

But Peulla is generally the terminus of excursions from Bariloche, because one can go thus far without passports or visas. The customhouse at Casa Pangué does not bother tourists.



THE WHARF AT PEULLA

Peulla, on Lake Todos los Santos, is a convenient base for additional hikes into the lake country of either Argentina or Chile

A REAL CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

The foregoing paragraphs by no means exhaust the possibilities of the Nahuel Huapi region. Other excursions still remain, but lack of comfortable means of traveling do not make them equally attractive to all tourists.

In a previous paragraph we have said that an automobile road from Bariloche runs as far as Lago Gutierrez. At this point we can mount horse and go on a trip of investigation about the lake and also another one, the Lago Mascardi. Between these two lakes is the very backbone of the continental divide. Lago Gutierrez discharges its waters by the Rio Gutierrez into Lago Nahuel Huapi, whose waters flow via the rivers Limay and Negro to the Atlantic

Ocean. On the other hand, the Lago Mascardi, only a few hundred meters distant from Lago Gutierrez, discharges its waters into the Rio Manso, the Rio Puelo, and finally into the Pacific Ocean.

This curious circumstance once caused a slight boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina. Chile maintained that Lago Mascardi (and also its auxiliary, Lago Menendez) should belong to Chile because it formed part of the Pacific watershed. But the arbitrator maintained that Lago Mascardi was properly on the east side of the Andes and therefore belonged to Argentina.

Following Rio Manso we arrive at a mountain cabin where we can pass the night. Resuming the trip we can arrive at El Tronador's glacier and pass over its ice to see a cavern where a river is born.



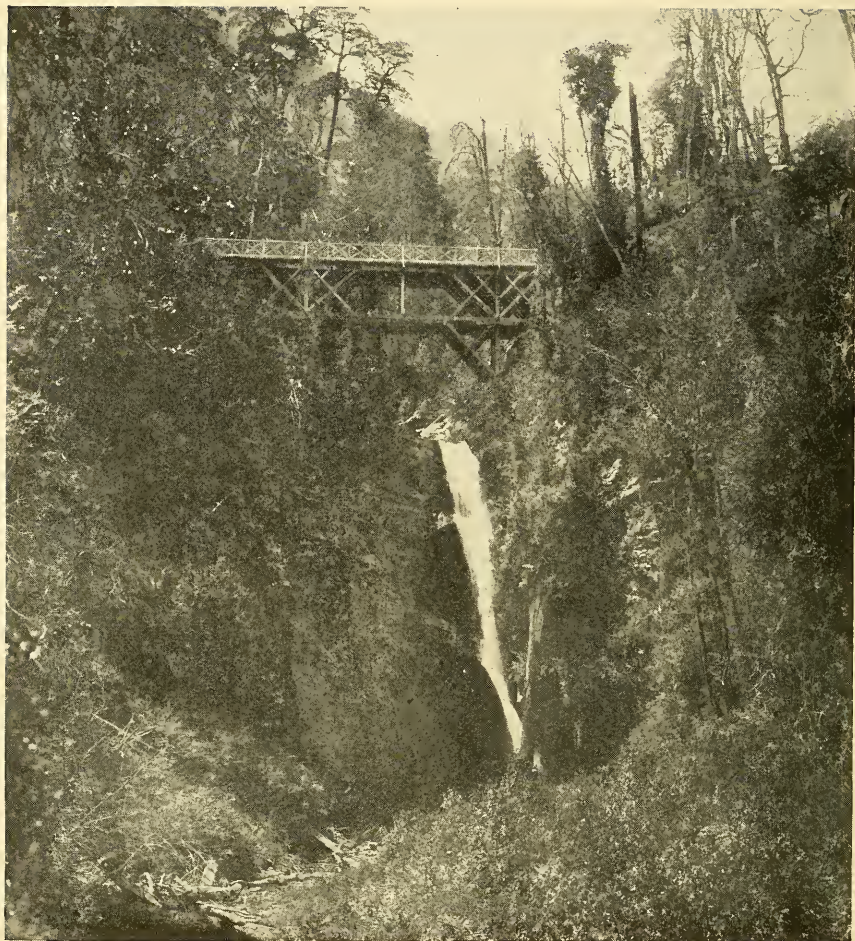
LAKE TODOS LOS SANTOS, CHILE

The snow-clad peak of Puntiagudo dominates the background

One can continue on to Laguna Frias or return to Bariloche by the way one came. Either way it is a matter of an easy two days on horseback.

THE AMPHITHEATER OF LIMAY

The directions now are to take an automobile from Bariloche toward Lago Traful, as before. But in passing the Estancia Neill one must take to horses and travel until the banks of the river are reached at a spot called El Correntoso. At this point of its course the Rio Lamay makes a turn of 180 degrees, the water coursing around with incredible violence. Years of this action have eroded the cliff



CASA PANGUE CASCADE

into the form of a great amphitheater. The illusion is aided by a quantity of black rocks against a light background which simulate perfectly a crowd of spectators.

The trip can be continued from El Correntoso on to Traful by horse and back by boat and auto to Bariloche.

There is also a Lago Correntoso with a hotel on its shores. On horseback one can keep traveling to Lago Espejo which communicates with it. At the northern extremity of this lake we cross a pass to get to Lago Traful. This zone is famous for its "huemules," a specie of great deer formerly very abundant in the southern cordillera and now reduced almost to the region east of Lago Traful. At times it is possible to approach quite close to these deer as they are no longer persecuted as relentlessly as in other days.

That portion of this trail that skirts Lago Traful, as far as the extreme eastern section of the Estancia La Primavera, provides plenty thrills as at times it is barely wide enough for two horses to pass and there are abrupt turns to be made at a height of about 100 meters above water.

These excursions on horseback are only the principal ones to be made in this zone. There are many more, long and short, trips to be made as the region of the lakes is one of infinite variety and suited to all tastes. It has been said already that the lakes region is not confined to Nahuel Huapi and its environs but it extends from San



A PINE FOREST IN NEUQUEN TERRITORY

Martin de los Andes to the southern extremity of the country. But Nahuel Huapi is the part most accessible by ordinary means.

SAN MARTIN DE LOS ANDES

The field of the traveler's operations can be extended to include this northern part of the National Park. San Martin de los Andes is on the shores of Lago Lacar in the Territory of Neuquen. It is a small town that was founded to serve as a military garrison in the days of boundary discussion with Chile. It likewise is a center of numerous lakes and high mountains dressed in pines.

One can easily go to San Martin de los Andes in an automobile from Neuquen or from the terminus of the Southern Railway in

Zapala. By following this last route one has an opportunity to view the valley of Junin de los Andes.

San Martin can also be reached from Bariloche, going via Pilcaniyeu and the Flores Pass, crossing the Rio Limay on a raft; or else going by auto from Bariloche as far as Traful and then over the hills to San Martin on horseback. This trip, of course, does not offer the accommodations to be had on some of the other trips described, but is perfectly feasible to the lover of equitation.

SOUTHWARD TO ESQUEL

We now turn southward, having finished with the north. Esquel is situated in the famous valley of Diez y Seis de Octubre, but this name should not frighten the tourist as it was probably bestowed at long distance. Esquel can be reached in one day either from Bariloche or Ing. Jacobacci. From the latter point there is a "Mensajería" service to Esquel. Both routes unite at Ñorquinco.

Beyond Ñorquinco one enters the valley of Maiten, one of the prettiest and richest of the country. It is crossed by the Rio Chubut, which must be forded at Maiten as the bridge is still uncompleted.

Then we can go to Bolson de Epuyen, in the very heart of the cordillera and rivaling the natural beauty of Nahuel Huapi, Puerto Blest, and Laguna Frias. If possible to visit, it should not be missed. One can also reach it by horseback from Lago Mascardi, but this is a trip for those who do not mind spending a night in the open air.

Resuming at Maiten, we go on to Esquel via Leleque. Esquel is a very important town and the center of all the region of Andine Chubut. It is situated in the pretty valley already mentioned and has various hotels with adequate accommodations. Many auto trips can be made out from it, such as that to the colony 20 kilometers away populated many years ago by the Welsh. Another trip is as far as Lago Futralauquen in a region of great beauty. Esquel, were it not for the fact that it is 400 kilometers from the railroad, could quickly be converted into a tourist center.

This has been a very desultory sketch with but slight lingering at detailed description. Every excursion to be done justice would need an article to itself. But probably an adequate idea has been here conveyed of what is rightly referred to by initiates as the "Switzerland of South America."

TRANSFORMATION BY TRANSLATION¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

THE vicissitudes from which any writer's work suffers in translation—save only in the *Living Age* [and the BULLETIN of the P. A. U.]—were clearly revealed by an experiment conducted in *Politiken*, a leading Danish daily paper. A gathering of Copenhagen littérateurs had been discussing how difficult it was to reproduce exactly the thought and style of any given author in a foreign tongue. *Politiken*, therefore, prevailed upon Johannes V. Jensen, who writes the strongest and most individual Danish of any of his countrymen, to submit a short original manuscript to the test it had devised. He sent in a sketch of about 700 words, entitled "The Load of Timber," which described a wagon rumbling down a woodland road. The rhythmical sentences, simple phrases, and well-chosen words gave a vivid impression of forest smells and colors, of abundant animal life, and of the dignity of nature and of labor.

Professor Karlgren, a Swedish philologist at the University of Copenhagen and a complete master of Danish, translated the sketch into Swedish and forwarded this version to Doctor Marcus, professor of Swedish at the University of Berlin. This man, incidentally, knows Danish perfectly, and could not have failed to recognize Jensen's strongly marked style in the original. Nevertheless, after putting the sketch into German he wrote, "It was a bit difficult to translate, but I have no idea who the writer may be." The German text then went to Miss Constance Vesey in London, who acts as adviser on French and German translations to two large British publishing houses. Her English translation then crossed the channel and was put into French by Horace de Carbuccia, editor of the *Revue de France* and an expert on both English and Danish literature.

The sketch had now passed through five different languages and the French version was given to a Danish doctor of philosophy named Rimestad, who has translated many French classics into Danish. He has written extensively on Jensen, whose work, he says, can never retain its full flavor in a foreign language. On receiving the French article he called up *Politiken* and asked in surprise why they wanted a translation of material that seemed to have

¹ *The Living Age*, Dec. 15, 1927.

been written by a schoolchild, adding that none of the contemporary French writers whom he admired could have turned out anything so banal.

When his translation was finally put beside the original article he was amazed at Jensen's consistently felicitous language; although in a foreign tongue the same piece seemed commonplace and worthless. In the original, for instance, the driver was described as a bearded country workman "in a state of complete balance." In the foreign languages this was rendered as "indifferent," whereas in Danish it implies a state of inner equilibrium. *Politiken* closed the subject with a drawing of a wagonload of timber setting forth from Copenhagen to Stockholm, continuing its progress through Berlin, London, and Paris, and finally returning to Copenhagen a mere load of firewood, ready to burn.

THE EXPOSITION OF BARCELONA ∴ ∴ ∴

APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1929

BARCELONA has been called "The Executive Arm and Brain of Spain"—a city which has achieved splendid industrial development and yet curiously retained and preserved, in so far as its urban demands permit, much of the loveliness and antiquity of the ancient Catalanian city. Cervantes, three centuries ago, recognized it for the "great, famous, rich, and well-established city" which it is. In Barcelona one meets not only with an industrial vigor, but with splendid manifestations of the profound sense of external beauty which exists in its inhabitants. Everywhere in this model city one is confronted with magnificent examples of architecture and beautiful parks which perpetuate the talents and abounding energies of the Catalans.

The tremendous industrial energy of Barcelona is largely the result of the essential characteristics of the Catalans. They are a vigorous, indomitable race; a people of great executive resource, warm sympathy, and, above all, of infinite recuperative powers—a quality which has enabled them, in the face of great pressure, to maintain the brilliant level of industrial achievement which is theirs.

Barcelona is not only the principal commercial center of Spain and the most important city on the Mediterranean coast, but one of the finest ports in the world. Its annual trade, according to the newest

statistical data, comprises 2,300,000 tons importation and 500,000 exportation. The textile industry—the chief industry of Catalonia as a whole—finds its greatest development in Barcelona itself, and has created an active market for the importation of the products of all allied fields. The shoe, leather, metal, cork, and oil-extracting industries are of no small import in the industrial life of Catalonia. The principal agricultural products of this vicinity are nuts and grapes.

The fact that one-third of the total importation to Spain passes through the port of Barcelona has necessitated a highly developed transportation system. This city is served by several large steamship lines with regular sailings from the principal ports of Europe and America, as well as by the leading railways of Spain.

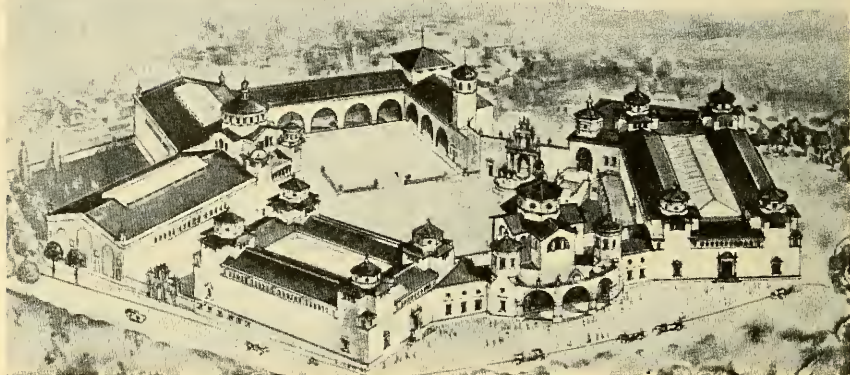
All available statistics point to an economic reawakening in Spain. The new Government, which has proven its ability to stabilize



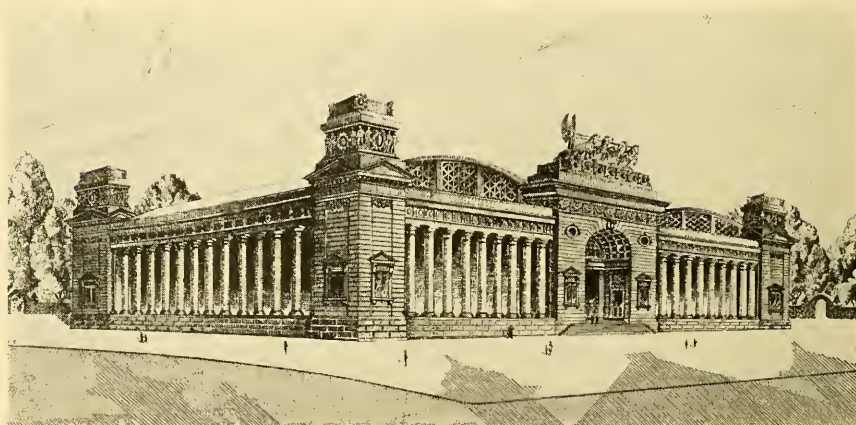
THE NATIONAL PALACE

economic conditions in Spain during the last four years, is taking active steps to improve transportation facilities, to encourage more efficient exploitation of mineral and agricultural resources, to utilize Spain's vast potential hydroelectric resources, and to encourage manufacturing in all its branches. These various developmental processes will require material of all kinds in their execution, and the demand thus created should amply repay American exporters for their expense in placing exhibits in the various sections of the exposition.

At the present time the United States is the chief exporter to Spain, the total value of the exports from the United States to Spain in 1926 being \$68,244,294, which is over 18 per cent of the total imports into Spain from all countries. These figures indicate the market which exists in Spain for American goods, and in order to hold this market against European competition America should be well represented in an exposition of such great importance to Spain as the Barcelona Exposition.



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE



PALACE OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The Exposition of Barcelona, scheduled to open April, 1929, under the protection of the Spanish Government, will have for its site the verdant slopes of Montjuich, bordering the outskirts of the city. This park combines all the elegance and luxuriance of modern urban development with reminiscences of ancient Moorish loveliness, and serves as a fitting background for the magnificent permanent exhibition buildings which are being erected—the National Palace, the Palace of Building Arts, the Palace of Temporary Exhibitions, the Press Building, and the Stadium. Approximately 5,000 laborers are at present engaged in the construction of numerous temporary pavilions and palaces, among them the Palace of the Theater, Palace of Industries, Palace of Light, Palace of Industrial and Applied Arts, etc.



PALACE OF SCIENCES

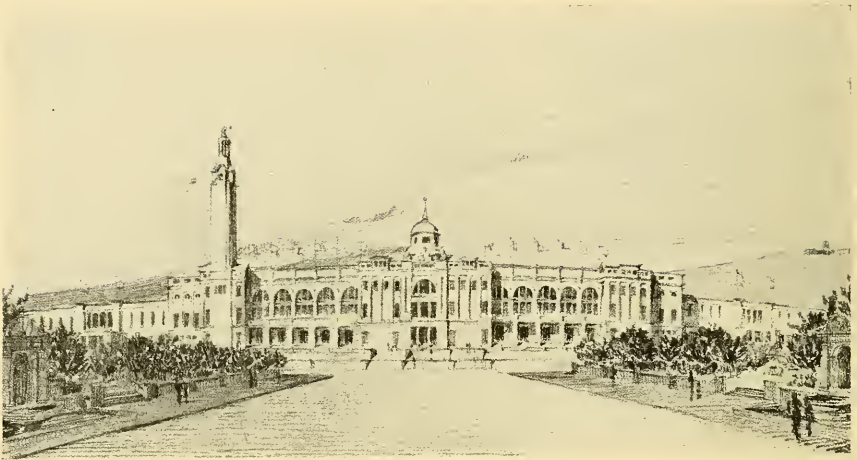


PALACE OF THE PRINTED BOOK

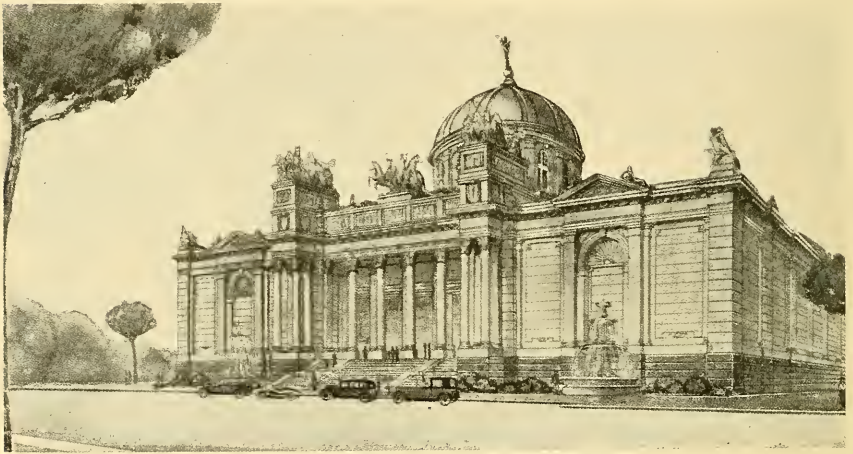
The Barcelona Exposition will be international in scope. Although under the auspices of the National Government, its management will be in the hands of a local directorate in Barcelona.

Japan and a number of the countries of Latin America, with a majority of those in Europe, are erecting pavilions in the exposition grounds and have promised their cooperation in encouraging participation on the part of their manufacturers and producers. The market created by the exposition will therefore be not only a Spanish market but a general European market, as buyers and manufacturers will visit the Barcelona Exposition from every country of the Continent as also from the Orient.

A large sum of money has been appropriated for propaganda work in the participating countries, and this campaign to develop interest



THE STADIUM



PALACE OF SPORT AND ATHLETICS

is already under way, insuring the proper emphasis on the importance of the exposition.

One of the great advantages of the Barcelona Exposition is the facilities of the free port of Barcelona. The existence of this free port will be of great assistance to exhibitors in disposing of their products and eliminating the expense of return shipments. Exhibits and stock which have been sent to Barcelona for the exposition can be stored in the free port after the exposition, sold at the convenience of the exhibitor, and reshipped to other countries in Europe and the Near East, without the necessity of entering these goods through Spanish customs or paying Spanish customs duties. Added to the fact that freight shipments to the exposition for the account of exhibitors will

receive especially reduced rates, the free port will greatly facilitate covering the expense of participation in the exposition.

SCOPE OF THE EXPOSITION

The scope of the Exposition of Barcelona is wide and, briefly, includes the following sections:

1. The Industrial Zone, perhaps the greatest aspect of the exposition, will cover the products of manufacture of all countries, including machinery and the related manufacturing processes; transportation; sciences; systems of research; and all social organizations having a direct connection with industry and industrial art; regional agriculture, mining, and industries devoted to the transformation of the products of the soil. Particular emphasis will be placed on all things pertaining to light, its influence on industry and the arts, and its importance in all aspects of human activity. This department is intended to constitute the First International Light Fair.

2. The zone relegated to "Art in Spain" will be a classified demonstration of genuine historic treasures—artistic and archæological—intended to give an eloquent and faithful presentation of the artistic development and the complete evolution of Spain. Important aspects of Spanish history will be demonstrated scenically.

3. The Athletic Zone will include celebrations of the great national and international sporting events, and will generally reflect the importance of physical exercise in the habits of the people of all nations. Exhibitions of all athletic equipment and accessories will be held in the halls.

4. Provisions will be made for expositions of a transitory nature which can not easily be included in the general scope of the exposition.

5. Special competitions and the celebration of "special weeks" will be encouraged, as well as conventions and such group gatherings as will add to the splendor of the exposition.



PALACE OF INDUSTRIAL AND APPLIED ARTS

LOST LITERATURE OF THE AZTECS¹ :: :: :: ::

By JOHN HUBERT CORNYN

THE vast number of indigenous documents so widely spread over the cultured parts of Mexico would naturally indicate that these races had a literature. All the early historians and writers on Mexico, following the conquest, in 1521, bear witness to the existence of this literature, to its excellence, and to the wide extent of territory covered by it. Numerous historians give translations of ancient poems of high literary merit, excellence of form, and notable conception of morality and right. These historians were accused, later on, of making fanciful translations and even of manufacturing these supposed poems in an effort to glorify the ancient empire of the Aztecs. Ixtlixochitl, the notable historian of the Texcocans, came in for special abuse on this score, and it is still the custom to point at him the finger of mistrust.

Yet a vast quantity of this preconquest Aztec literature, which was miraculously saved from the holocaust of literary destruction, contains the originals of practically all these old disputed documents, written down in Spanish characters shortly after the conquest by students of the mission schools who had learned that language. *They are all composed in perfect trochaic meter*, in accordance with the peculiarly trochaic nature of the long, agglutinate, compound words of the Aztec tongue; and they are of a kind that could not possibly have been composed by others than the races to which they were attributed by the collectors of the documents.

When all the Aztec and other hieroglyphic documents were swept by the board this ancient Mexican literature was saved from the universal destruction *because it was never written, and never could have been written*, since the Nahuatl system of picture writing was altogether too undeveloped to permit of its recording formal literature. It was, nevertheless, extensively employed in an abbreviated form in the writing of deeds, historical chronicles, legends, tradition and ritual; in communications between different parts of the Aztec empire, from person to person and official to official; and in keeping track of the movements of the Aztec armies and the great trading expeditions, the latter of which formed virtual armies in themselves. But since the Nahuatl picture writing could not record accurately

¹ Somewhat condensed from *Mexican Commerce and Industry*, January, 1928, Mexico City.

all the parts of a sentence, it was useless for the writing of formal *metric literature*. This explains why all Aztec preconquest literature that the writer has examined, covering many hundreds of pages, is *composed in meter* which permitted of its being memorized in the Aztec schools, the literary schools, the literary societies (called Academies of Music), and by the people, generally, by whom all the vast ritual of the Aztec temple was sung and danced to, with the exception of the poems which the priests and teachers recited for the enlightenment of the people and those which were used in the homes for the moral instruction of the family.

For fully three-quarters of a century after the fall of the empire of the Moctezumas, Indian students trained in the Catholic mission schools continued to collect and record in the Spanish alphabet the very extensive metrical literature of the Aztecs, obtained from priests of the vanished religious system, teachers in the former Indian schools, poets, courtiers, and officers of the empire, who had learned it as part of the very extensive Aztec system of oral instruction which covered about as many years as the public school and college courses in the United States to-day. Most of these collections ultimately reached Spain where, as they were all in manuscript, they were buried in the archives and there lost sight of so completely that for three centuries their very existence was doubted.

Some years ago I became interested in one of these postconquest collections of Aztec literature bearing the title "Cantares Mexicanos" (Mexican Songs). It apparently contains many of the songs composed and sung by the royal poets of the court of Texcoco, when it was at the height of its literary fame, a fame which extended far beyond the boundaries of the vast Aztec empire. Many of the poems, especially the "drum songs", have indicated, at the beginning of each, the notes of the music to which the drums were beaten and the songs sung. These are similar to our sol-fa notation, but much more extensive, as apparently they were capable of recording perfectly all the variations of Aztec music. Some of these are:

1. *toco, tico, tocoto, tititico, tititico;*
2. *tico, tico, toco, toto, tiquiti, titito, titi;*
3. *quititi, quititi, quiti, quiti, tocoto, tocoto-tocoti;*
4. *totocoti, tocoti, tocoti, titocoti, titocoti, etc.*

Although the value of these Aztec notes has been lost, I felt sure the music they represented must be subject to some kind of poetic meter and *that these notes represented the meter*. After many failures I finally worked out, not only the various meters represented in the court poems, but also the rules governing the composition of Aztec verse. This done, I set out in search of more poems, which I found in plenty, and all were subject to the rules for metric composition which I had worked out.

Then I made a discovery which changed the whole course of my Aztec studies and investigations. *The Aztecs and other Indian races of Mexico never divided their poems into lines as is done in modern poetry*, for as they were made to be sung and danced to as well as occasionally recited, the music ran uninterruptedly without a break to the end of the paragraph. *What looked like pages and pages of prose was in reality perfect verse*. Thus the horizon of my investigations into preconquest Aztec literature was indefinitely extended. Thirteen hundred folio pages of documents, collected and written in Aztec during the first half century following the conquest of Mexico by Indian students and other workers for Sahagún's *History of the Things of New Spain*, proved to be written almost altogether in meter. The nature of these documents and the fact they are in meter prove they are transcriptions into Spanish characters of Aztec preconquest literature, for it is unthinkable that scores of collectors, gathering for over half a century documents for a history still unwritten, should take the trouble to invariably put these documents in perfect meter. Subsequent investigation and research have shown that all Aztec documents, including catechisms and devotional works recorded within three-quarters of a century after the fall of the Aztec empire, are in meter and that this meter is almost invariably trochaic (like that of Hiawatha), except in a part of the "Court Songs" and some very ancient hymns to the gods. The conclusion was startling but inevitable: *All Aztec literature composed before the conquest was in meter because it had to be memorized*, the Aztec having no system of writing capable of recording it.

It would require a book to present the successive steps of these investigations covering some 10 years, but the results may be summed up in a few words: Documents recording literature of the days of the Aztec empire, all in meter and covering over 5,000 ordinary book pages, or the equivalent of 20 volumes of 250 pages each, have been identified, the meter verified in each case, and the content of the documents ascertained. These investigations show that this ancient preconquest Mexican literature is more varied and extensive than the Bible; that it contains long heroic poems like "The Song of Quetzalcoatl," which covers 100 ordinary book pages (so far recovered), though probably more than half the poems are still to be unearthed from the libraries in Spain or Mexico; and that it embraces hymns, songs, temple literature, court ritual, court poems, ceremonial literature of every activity of social and family life, including several extensive volumes containing the scientific knowledge of the Aztecs. The latter include legends, astronomy and astrology, botany, medicine, zoology, arts and trades, history, tradition, and superstitious beliefs. One volume contains a wonderful collection of ceremonies,

incantations and rituals of the ancient gods of the masses of the people which, apparently, were all used outside the pale of the official religion of the court of the Moctezumas, since none of it is found in the known documents pertaining thereto.

But the treasure of Aztec literature and documents does not end here. And it may be stated that I record here only what I have in my own library and have carefully examined. The postconquest texts, copies of which I have secured, amount to about 1,500 book pages, which is assuredly a very small part of this literature still in existence. The catechisms and devotional works in my library which would make about 2,000 ordinary book pages are probably less than one-tenth of the works known to exist, without taking into account the still larger number probably lost forever.

The Aztec language is rich in dictionaries and vocabularies of which I have been able to secure more than a score, making a total of over 10,000 book pages, and there are probably an equal number known to me of which I have not been able to secure copies. One of these, Palma's Aztec-Spanish, Spanish-Aztec Dictionary, is still in manuscript in the Mexican National Museum.

Of grammars and methods for learning the Aztec language and works of a similar nature there are many. In my library alone are 18, but again these, embracing only about 1,500 book pages, are but a small fraction of those in existence.

There are naturally a great many translations from Aztec, most of them very freely and imperfectly done because of the many difficulties of the language and the obscurities of the ancient texts. This is a field of research that has been little worked, and I have only a partial list of documents of this class in my library, amounting to about 5,000 book pages.

In about eight years of search for books in Aztec, I have secured enough to make 25,000 book pages, or the equivalent of 100 volumes of 250 pages each. Yet I am convinced this is but a small part of what is yet to be recovered. There are in the Mexican National Library here in Mexico City close upon 800,000 volumes, of which not more than 100,000 have even been catalogued in any way. The vast archives of the Council of the Indies and the libraries of Madrid contain untold treasures of ancient books and manuscripts in Aztec still awaiting the coming of the research student into this field, when the great universities of the United States wake up to the importance of the ancient literatures of Mexico as a field of research.

EXAMPLES OF AZTEC VERSIFICATION²

RITUAL OF THE FIRE GODS

I. INSOMNIA INCANTATIONS

*I, in my own person,
Yoal-toa-tzintli,
Ruler of the Darkness,
Here appear before you.
From the earth's four-regions
I shall bring the death-flower;
For my elder-brother,
Ruler of the kingdoms,
Regions sub-terrestrial,
I have summoned to me,
From his Nine-dominions.*

*I, the priest-enchanter,
I whose elder-sister,
Xochi-quetzal, is the
Goddess of the Waters,
Even though the great ones,
Even though the powerful
Warriors of the Eagle,
Warriors of the Tiger,
Should attempt to hold her,
Would prevent her coming,
I shall cry out loudly:
"Come, oh Sleep, unto me!"
And to those who hold her
My command I'll thunder:
"Get thee gone, enchanters,
To the Nine-dominions,
Kingdoms sub-terrestrial;
For I am Xolotli,
He who cracks his fingers,*

*He whose voice, in shouting,
Reaches to the earth's end."*

*Come, O priest-enchanter!
Come, O Ce-tecpalli!
Tell me, is she sleeping,
She, my elder-sister?
I shall go and wake her;
Go at once and wake her;
Snatch her from her slumber.
That her elder-brothers
May not be invidious
Of my powerful magic,
Wonder-working magic,
I shall take them downward
To the Nine-dominions,
To the very centre
Of the Sub-terrestrial,
Give them to the goddess
Send them, back returning,
To the Four-directions,
That they may remember
I'm the soul-of-warfare;
I'm the Necromancer.
Working my sweet pleasure,
I at once convey them;
Take them downward to the
Regions sub-terrestrial.
I, the Necromancer,
I, the Soul-of-warfare,
I shall hand them over
To Intoxication.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.

II. COUNTER-INCANTATIONS

*Now I go to bring them
From the very centre
Of the Sub-terrestrial,
From the Four-directions,
That it may not truly
Thus be charged against me
That I still enchant them;
That they are sleeping;
That they journeyed downward
To the Nine-dominions,
Regions Sub-terrestrial.*

*That it may not truly
Still be charged against me
I conveyed them to the
Guardian of the Darkness,
Of the nightly regions.
Now, behold, I call them
From their deep enchantment.
I myself, in person,
Summon back the death-flower;
I, the Nightly-spirit
Of intoxication.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.

² Mexican Magazine, July, 1927.

HYMN TO QUETZALCOATL

*He the Wind that's ever blowing;
He the guide that's ever marching;
He who goes before the Tlalocs
Sweeping clean the floor of heaven;
He of deities the master,
On his sea shell trumpet calling.
He the wind that's madly blowing;
He the tempest fiercely rushing,
Makes the dust dance in his pathway;
Thunders all across the heavens.
He who blusters clamorously;
Loudly blusters madly rushing;
Turns the daytime into nighttime;
Blows he fierce from all directions;
Shouts with loud reverberations;
Works himself into a passion;
Fiercely rages in his fury,
Maddened to intoxication.*

*See, upon his head he's wearing
Coronet of spotted tiger;
And behold his face is blackened
As though stained with smoke of charcoal.
Master he of wondrous action
Ever-reaching, far-extending,
Exercised from all directions.*

*Yet full many times he slumbers,
Weakened and exhausted slumbers.
On his neck a golden collar,
Gleaming golden necklace wears he.
On his back are wondrous feathers
Fashioned like to glowing fire flames;
Leggings has of spotted tiger;
Shield adorned with precious jewels
In his left hand, see, he carries;
Bears the traveler's curved baton
Bended like the hoe the peasant
Wields to cultivate his garden.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.



ONE OF SEVERAL HIEROGLYPHS APPEARING IN BAS-RELIEF ON FOUNTAIN
IN PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

A SECTION OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

View looking toward the factory section of the city where a wide range of products are manufactured and marketed. São Paulo has experienced in recent years a remarkable and steady growth as an industrial center



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

TWO BUSINESS THOROUGHFARES IN SÃO PAULO

Upper: The Avenida São João Lower: A glimpse of the Rua Direita



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF SÃO PAULO

Upper: The Government Palace and monument to the founders of the city. Lower: The Post Office



☒ Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

MODERN BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Upper: The Santa Helena Theater and Office Building. Lower: New office buildings on the Praça do Patriarcha and the Rua Libero Badaró. The United States consulate is housed on the seventh floor of the corner building



BUILDINGS BORDERING ANHANGABAHÚ PARK

Upper: The Municipal Theater and the Esplanada Hotel. Lower: The São Jose Theater



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

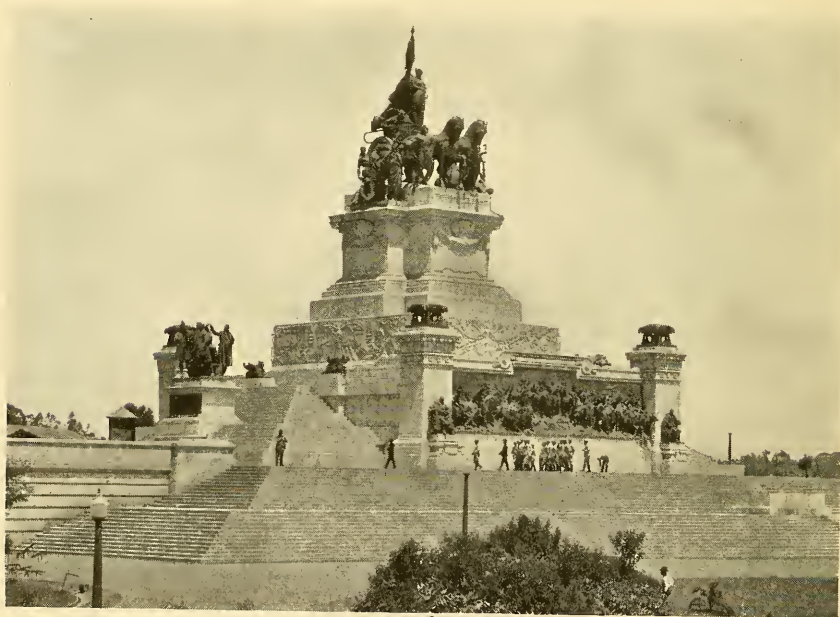
MODERN SÃO PAULO

Upper: Office buildings facing the Largo da Sé. The one at the left houses the São Paulo offices of one of Brazil's most important insurance companies. Lower: The Automobile Club, which fronts the Anhangabahú Park, with two new office buildings in the background



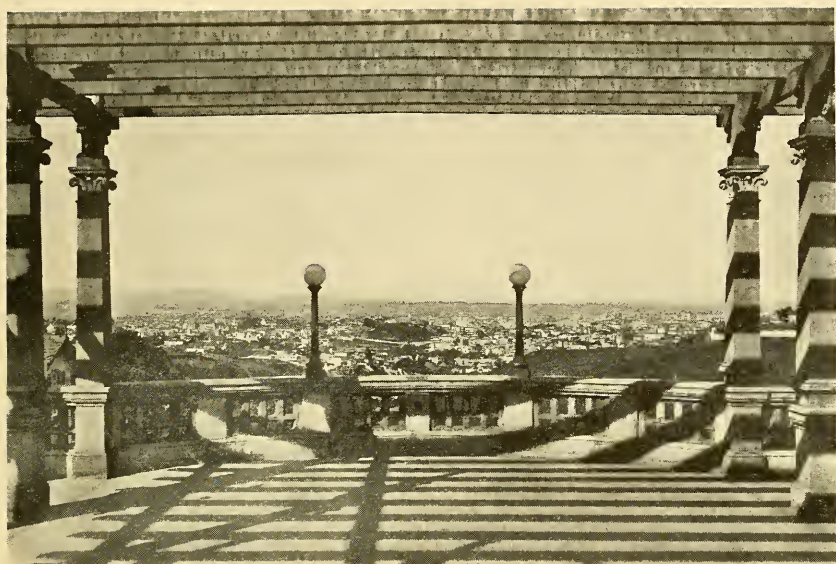
THE YPIRANGA MUSEUM

This museum occupies a commanding site in the suburbs of São Paulo, marking the spot where Dom Pedro I proclaimed the independence of Brazil September 7, 1822



THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT

This imposing monument faces the Ypiranga Museum



A PANORAMA OF SÃO PAULO
View from the belvedere of Paulista Avenue



A RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF SÃO PAULO
A few of the attractive homes bordering the Praça Buenos Aires

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

CALENDAR YEAR 1927

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the 12 months ended December 1927, according to reports of the United States Department of Commerce reached a value of \$1,762,737,965. The imports were \$958,912,365, and the exports, \$803,825,600. Compared with 1926 there was a decline in both imports and exports. The figures for 1926 were: Imports, \$1,041,677,670, and exports, \$834,223,955, making a total of \$1,875,901,625.

The following tables show the import and export trade of the United States with the various countries for 1927 and for the preceding year, together with the percentage change in each case.

United States imports from Latin America

Countries	1926	1927	Increase(+) or decrease(−) per cent
Mexico.....	\$169,368,775	\$137,815,044	−18.63
Guatemala.....	14,512,318	10,179,303	−29.85
Salvador.....	4,237,149	1,543,353	−63.52
Honduras.....	8,719,834	9,310,642	+6.77
Nicaragua.....	5,975,837	4,226,835	−29.26
Costa Rica.....	7,052,187	6,033,398	−14.41
Panama.....	5,548,522	5,383,941	−2.96
Cuba.....	250,569,693	256,552,033	+2.38
Dominican Republic.....	8,072,213	11,058,787	+36.99
Haiti.....	1,379,303	1,247,428	−9.56
North American Republics.....	475,435,831	443,354,764	−6.74
Argentina.....	88,137,205	96,961,236	+10.01
Bolivia ¹	279,986	227,518	−18.73
Brazil.....	235,307,073	203,017,937	−13.72
Chile.....	81,442,281	61,857,438	−24.04
Colombia.....	90,241,676	87,803,351	−2.70
Ecuador.....	6,757,104	5,193,466	−23.14
Paraguay ¹	540,954	913,421	+68.85
Peru.....	21,796,710	20,091,158	−7.82
Uruguay.....	18,423,243	10,894,565	−40.86
Venezuela.....	23,315,607	28,597,511	+22.65
South American Republics.....	566,241,839	515,557,601	−8.95
Total Latin America.....	1,041,677,670	958,912,365	−7.94

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

United States exports to Latin America

Countries	1926	1927	Increase(+) or decrease(-) per cent
Mexico.....	\$134,994,164	\$109,151,831	-19.14
Guatemala.....	11,088,204	10,632,215	-4.11
Salvador.....	9,556,521	6,875,798	-28.05
Honduras.....	7,540,286	8,486,848	+12.55
Nicaragua.....	6,264,272	6,949,830	+10.94
Costa Rica.....	6,312,416	7,296,616	+15.59
Panama.....	32,412,669	34,051,031	+5.05
Cuba.....	160,487,680	155,382,755	-3.18
Dominican Republic.....	14,572,376	18,871,339	+29.50
Haiti.....	10,857,427	11,071,336	+1.97
North American Republics.....	394,086,015	368,769,599	-6.42
Argentina.....	143,574,682	163,349,593	+13.77
Bolivia ¹	5,162,927	4,934,865	-4.41
Brazil.....	95,449,419	88,746,757	-7.02
Chile.....	49,043,564	37,888,715	-22.74
Colombia.....	49,282,028	48,716,316	-1.14
Ecuador.....	4,662,159	5,531,467	+18.64
Paraguay ¹	905,407	1,316,642	+45.41
Peru.....	29,352,521	24,855,478	-15.32
Uruguay.....	23,015,149	24,973,241	+8.50
Venezuela.....	39,690,084	34,742,927	-12.46
South American Republics.....	440,137,940	435,056,001	-1.15
Total Latin America.....	834,223,955	803,825,600	-3.64

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

MUNICIPAL EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRIES AND ARTS.—The third Buenos Aires Exposition of Industries and Applied Arts was opened on December 3, 1927. Among the exhibits from the Province of Buenos Aires, the furniture, which was outstanding for fine workmanship, received much praise. Another notable exhibit was that of the city newspapers, while the section devoted to drawings, paintings, sculptures, engravings, photographs, carvings, and other works of Argentine artists drew much enthusiastic comment. There were also exhibits from the various industrial schools, the municipal trade shops, the hand weaving school, the Charity Society, and other organizations.

AVELLANEDA LIVESTOCK MARKET.—On December 22, 1927, the new general livestock market was opened in the city of Avellaneda in the Province of Río Negro. The market, with its extensive stockyards provided with facilities for handling 30,000 sheep, 3,000 hogs, 1,500 horses, and within the near future 15,000 cattle, was built with funds from the public treasury and private investment in equal shares. It is believed that this new and well-equipped livestock market will contribute to the progress of the meat industry, and facilitate shipments for the capital and the coast in general. The Southern, Western, Provincial, and Midland Railroads all have stations at Avellaneda.

BOLIVIA

DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ.—The Department of Santa Cruz, lying on the eastern slope of the Andes, is one of the richest and most privileged of Bolivia. Its soil is astonishingly fertile, while the subsoil contains great deposits of petroleum and other minerals. The leading agricultural products are sugar, rice, coffee, cacao, corn, yucca flour, tobacco, potatoes, wheat, cereals, cheese and butter, alcoholic beverages, rubber, and hides. The Department is rich in fine woods, textile fibers, resins, and oils. Among the minerals found within its territory are copper, coal, tin, iron, manganese, alum, gold, silver, lead, salt and gypsum. Lack of labor, capital, and communica-

tions have hitherto prevented the extensive development of the Department.

USE OF MOTOR CARS IN MINING INDUSTRY.—Until a year ago—to quote an article from *Bolivia*, New York—carriers from Bolivian mines to the railway were essentially the same as those used by the Incas—the slow-moving llama, a species of ruminant which is nearly as old as the country itself, and the placid burro. Upon these animals the mines have been completely dependent for transportation to and from the railways. A burro carries a maximum load of 100 pounds and can travel at the most only 20 miles a day. Realizing the great weight of small quantities of tin and silver ore and the long distances between mines and railways, it is easy to understand the difficulties under which the mines operated. Improvements in mining methods and practices were useless until some means could be found of solving the problem of transportation.

The obvious answer was motor trucks, but a great many complications entered. Bolivia is the highest point in the world at which motor-truck operation is possible and its mines are situated 12,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. At this height a petrol engine ordinarily loses 30 to 35 per cent of its power. Finally a truck expert who had been engaged in the mining industry and therefore was familiar with its problems proved that a light truck carrying 2,000 pounds and traveling 120 miles daily does the work of 120 burros or llamas, and cuts transportation costs exactly in half. Now, barely a year after the first experiment, most of the mines of importance in the wind-swept and desolate reaches of the Andes are equipped with motor trucks.

The motor truck has solved many a mining company's transportation problems and it is doing more than that, for it is carrying to the railroads thousands of tons of slag left far inland by Spanish smelters in colonial mines and cargoes that before its advent were lying idle in far away mines. It is converting waste into value and is increasing the total of Bolivian exports. In brief, it is bridging the gap between the centers of production and consumption and, therefore, fills a long felt economic need. The record which the motor truck is making in the face of almost unbelievable difficulties is bringing about a complete change in the transportation methods of Bolivia. As proof of this the Bolivian Government has discarded its plan for linking up the Republic with additional railway lines and is building motor highways instead.

TIN PRODUCTION DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1927.—According to information from the Permanent Fiscal Commission of Bolivia, the production of tin in Bolivia during the month of September was 3,061,000 kilos, valued at 8,237,000 bolivianos, while in •

October the production was 3,377,000 kilos, valued at 8,401,000 bolivianos.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW RAILWAY.—Recent reports state that the Bolivia Concessions (Ltd.), have signed a contract with a British concern for the construction of a railway from Santo Corazón to La Gaiba in the Department of Santa Cruz, a distance of about 120 kilometers. When this project is carried out, direct communication will be established between Santo Corazón and the Paraguay River thus opening up an important section.

BRAZIL

COASTWISE SHIPPING AND RIVER NAVIGATION.—The President approved the legal contract made by the Government with the Lloyd Brasileiro in January, 1928, to carry on Brazilian trans-Atlantic, coastwise and river shipping trade, the Government to pay an annual subsidy of 18,000 contos. By this means the smaller ports as well as the large ones are served. The same law also provides for a contract for steamer service on the Parahyba River, for which the Government will pay an annual subsidy of 400 contos. This river is the chief means of transportation in the State of Piauhý.

PORTS.—The Government Inspection Bureau of Ports, Rivers, and Channels furnished the following information on ports in southern Brazil:

The State of Paraná, which has been planning for some years to make improvements in the port of Paranaguá, began in the latter part of 1927 to dredge the channel and the harbor, to construct dry docks and warehouses, and to provide other equipment, at a total cost of about 25,000 contos of reis. The chief products of the State of Paraná are pine, maté (Paraguayan tea) and coffee, exports of which are expected to increase to the extent of repaying the State for its port improvements.

The port of Itajahy is the principal outlet of the German colony situated in the valley of the Itajahy River, in the State of Santa Catharina. In this port 3,000 contos will be spent on the dredging of the bar and the banks of the Itajahy River, the construction of a breakwater, and other improvements. The port of Florianopolis in the State of Santa Catharina is to have dredged a channel 10 miles long, the work to be completed in a year and to cost about 2,000 contos.

Laguna, the principal southern port of the State of Santa Catharina is resuming improvements to its port works, which are similar to those of Rio Grande do Sul. They will include the lengthening of the dock to 780 meters, the construction of breakwaters to control the current in the channel, and the dredging of the channel and the harbor.

BRAZILIAN ORANGES FOR ENGLAND.—The press reports that inquiries are being made by London firms of the International Chamber of Commerce of Brazil regarding an agency for the importation of Brazilian oranges. It is hoped that this business can be developed, as a case of a certain variety of orange sells in London for 21 shillings

whereas in Rio de Janeiro, 5 milreis (about \$0.60) is the price for a case of the same oranges.

BRAZILIAN HIGHWAY EDUCATION COMMISSION.—Drs. A. F. de Lima Campos and Timotheo Penteado, delegates to the preliminary good roads conference in Washington in 1924, called a meeting in Rio de Janeiro on January 3, 1928, to organize the Brazilian national section of the Pan American Federation of Highway Education, which has its headquarters in Washington. Among those invited to attend the meeting were the president of the Brazilian Automobile Club, officials of the Federal and State Governments, and many others. Dr. Mello Vianna proposed that a committee of five be appointed to draw up the statutes of the federation to be voted on at a later meeting.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA.—The report brought back by Conde Pereira Carneiro from the United States and Europe in regard to the propaganda and sale of Brazilian coffee showed that, while Brazilian coffee has a good market in the United States, it is not sold as such, and, therefore, the market can not be extended on the ground of its origin. In Europe it has a smaller market and is sold mixed with other ingredients. The secretary of the treasury of the State of São Paulo, also president of the Coffee Institute of that State, wishes to install in the trans-Atlantic lines which touch at Santos and Rio de Janeiro a free coffee distribution service consisting of machines which will furnish it by the cup. It is part of the same plan to furnish a small quantity of roasted or ground coffee to the third class passengers, with booklets on the proper preparation of this beverage. The Coffee Institute would pay for the installation and maintenance of these coffee machines in the ocean liners to which they would belong, at the end of three months' use.

COTTON PRODUCTION.—The information section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce furnished the following figures on cotton production in Brazil:

According to estimates the Brazilian production of cotton from 1922 to 1927 varied from 111,097 to 171,981 metric tons, as shown below:

Period	Tons
1922-23-----	119, 899
1923-24-----	124, 875
1924-25-----	171, 981
1925-26-----	130, 421
1926-27-----	111, 097

All the Brazilian States, with the exception of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, raise more or less cotton, the largest areas being in the States of Pernambuco, Parahyba, São Paulo, Ceará, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Sergipe, Piahy, Bahia, and Minas. The amount of cotton raised in Amazonas, Pará,

Paraná, and Goyaz is small, however. The largest areas do not always produce the largest crops, as shown in the table below:

States	Hectares under cotton cultiva- tion, 1926-27	Kilos
Pernambuco.....	75, 000	16, 000, 000
Parahyba.....	70, 000	20, 000, 000
São Paulo.....	52, 727	13, 100, 000
Ceará.....	45, 374	14, 595, 000
Maranhão.....	41, 167	10, 680, 000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	39, 470	13, 765, 000
Alagoas.....	25, 436	6, 320, 000
Sergipe.....	24, 418	4, 140, 375
Piauí.....	21, 038	3, 550, 000
Bahia.....	19, 500	2, 900, 000
Minas Geraes.....	14, 020	3, 154, 000
Pará.....	5, 520	1, 102, 319
Rio de Janeiro.....	2, 101	682, 500
Paraná.....	1, 270	312, 000
Goyaz.....	1, 251	241, 500
Amazonas.....	1, 015	84, 000
Espírito Santo.....	800	245, 000
Other States.....	1, 134	225

CHILE

LUMBERMEN'S COOPERATIVE.—A Lumbermen's Cooperative Society has been organized in Temuco to protect the interest of its members. As there are immense tracts of woodland in southern Chile, the lumber industry is susceptible of large development. At present, however, transportation facilities are limited, while the hitherto unorganized condition of the industry has left it at the mercy of the middlemen. The Cooperative will endeavor to secure Government action tending to promote the growth of this branch of national wealth.

IRRIGATION WORKS.—Forty thousand hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land in the Province of Bío-Bío can be watered by means of the recently completed Laja irrigation works. The main canal and branch ditches are more than 400 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) in length.

FRUIT EXPORTS.—As BULLETIN readers will remember, the Bureau of Agriculture in Chile has been fostering the fruit industry in central Chile, which has a climate somewhat similar to that of California. The last season witnessed an increasing exportation of fresh fruit to the neighboring Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, the first named especially consuming large quantities of apples and dried peaches. Test shipments to Argentina of prunes dried at the Bureau of Agriculture plant have amounted to more than 100,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SHOW.—Sixty booths were occupied by as many exhibitors at the National Industrial Show held in Santiago

last December. Among the most important exhibitors were the Army Shops which, besides manufacturing necessary articles for the army, make many necessary products for the general public. Among these are: Sheet metal, lead pipe, saddles, harness, and other leather goods, farm machinery, kitchen utensils and other metal articles, theater seats, etc. The Army Shops, the only plant in the country making the first two products, employ 500 workers.

Among other articles exhibited were the following: Cigarettes, perfumes, soaps, wines, soft drinks, textiles, hats, paper and cardboard, refined sugar, nitrate, crockery, tiles, hardware, shoes, paper boxes, and 40 derivatives from Chilean coal, including disinfectants, paint, naphtha, etc.

COLOMBIA

ASSOCIATED MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.—This important firm, located in the city of Cali, consists of foundries, forges, and machine and carpenter shops. In its shops iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, and other metals are turned into coffee-cleaning machines, sugar and flour mills, tools, hydraulic machinery, ornamental fences and gratings, posts for lighting, etc. The plant serves chiefly the Departments of Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, Nariño, Huila, and the Intendancy of the Chocó. The company, which has a capital of \$90,000, is in charge of competent engineers.

DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES OF CAQUETÁ AND PUTUMAYO.—Law No. 10 of September 9, 1927, provides for the development of the Territories of Caquetá and Putumayo by means of a railroad, highways, and other means for the attraction of settlers. The Huila-Caquetá railroad is to be constructed south from Neiva through Garzón to such a point that it will best serve the development and settlement of the aforesaid territories. Three of the main roads to be constructed for horse-drawn vehicles are from Altamira to the junction of the Hacha and Orteguasa Rivers; from Pasto through the Guamés River valley to Puerto Asís or some other port on the Putumayo River; and from Popayán to Mocoa. The Government will also buy six steam launches for use on the Orteguasa, Caquetá, and Putumayo Rivers.

COSTA RICA

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION.—According to press reports, plans for the erection in San José of another radio broadcasting station fully equipped with the latest sending devices are being rapidly completed. The broadcasting will include official, commercial, scientific, meteorological, and cultural announcements or programs.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Several steamship companies have recently established a regular fortnightly service between Puntarenas

and European commercial and industrial centers via the Panama Canal. This is expected to prove a great benefit to Costa Rican producers.

CUBA

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.—Sixty-four countries have been invited to send delegates to the Second International Immigration Conference, which will open in Habana on March 31 for the discussion of 39 topics, divided among five commissions, as follows:

First commission: Transportation and protection of immigrants, hygiene and sanitary services. Second commission: Charitable aid for immigrants, cooperation, welfare work, and mutual aid. Third commission: Means for adjusting immigration to the labor demands in countries to which immigration tends; cooperation between the immigration and emigration authorities of different countries. Fourth commission: General provisions of immigration treaties, various related questions. Fifth commission: Study of the resolutions passed at the first International Immigration Conference held in Rome, and the matter of putting them into effect. (Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

HIGHWAYS.—The Secretary of Public Works gave an account of highway work to the press of Habana, published on January 21, 1928. It was in part as follows:

The Central Highway, which stretches 1,129 kilometers (700 miles) through six Provinces from the city of Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba, is being constructed at an approximate cost of \$76,000,000. Since November, 1927, work on this highway has been pushed very rapidly with a force of 8,000 workmen, of whom 6,500 are laborers and the rest mechanics, carpenters, electricians, etc., 80 per cent being native Cubans. Highway construction machines in use, including steam rollers, tractors, trucks, and other implements, total 600, while the Department of Public Works maintains well-equipped laboratories for the testing of materials. One notable feature of this highway is the elimination of railway grade crossings, there now being 74 overhead or underground crossings.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.—On January 16, 1928, at the Columbia Landing Field near Habana, the Pan American Airways, another mail and passenger service between Habana and Key West, Fla., was formally opened when Señora de Iturralde, wife of the Cuban Secretary of War, christened one of the planes, which has comfortable accommodations for eight passengers. In the address made on this occasion it was noted that the opening of the air service occurred at the time of the Sixth Pan American Congress when all the nations of the Americas were represented.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLONIZATION AND IRRIGATION.—The following account of colonization and irrigation projects was found among the interesting material in the 64 pages of the first anniversary edition of *La Opinión*, a daily published in Santo Domingo:

Colonization.—Two locations were chosen for the first Government colonization projects—one at Santa Ana, in Monte Cristy, and the second at Bonao Arriba. At the former, the lands are under irrigation. Each colonist is given a small house, 50 tareas of land ($6\frac{1}{2}$ tareas equal 1 acre), water for irrigation, tools, seeds, and a maintenance allowance. A physician makes periodical visits, and a school will be provided. In the case of future settlers, a small tract of land will be prepared in advance, so that they may raise quickly-maturing crops and thus not have to be maintained for more than a short time. Nineteen Spanish and 10 Dominican families are already settled here, and 20 houses have been erected for another Spanish contingent. At Bonao dry farming is carried on by 40 Spanish and 10 Dominican farmers.

Other tracts of Government land are being surveyed in preparation for establishing additional colonies. One of the prime objects of these settlements is to educate the rising generation in modern methods of agriculture.

Irrigation.—The Guayubín-Monte Cristy irrigation canal [as readers of the BULLETIN are aware] has been in use for some months. Others which will probably be completed during 1928 are: Santiago-Amina; San Juan-Ginova (now finished except for the work in concrete); Estebanfa-Las Charcas; and the Banf Canal.

Five engineers and a corps of surveyors are engaged on irrigation work. A general irrigation plan for the Republic has been outlined and will be executed as rapidly as possible. More than 1,000,000 tareas of land can be irrigated between Monte Cristy and Santiago alone.

HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION.—The Government has appropriated \$100,000 a month for the year 1928 to be used in the construction of national highways and permanent bridges.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The first Dominican Agricultural Congress met from January 8 to 14 of this year at the agricultural school at Moca. Among the subjects discussed were the following: Extension service, demonstration grounds, agricultural statistics, campaigns for deeper plowing, coffee and cacao planting, checking of cacao diseases, and preparation of products for export.

ECUADOR

HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—The public works at present under construction by the Government under the supervision of the Public Works Bureau are the following: Cuenca-Tambo and Cuenca-Pasaje sections of the highways in the Province of Azuay; highways from Quito to Guamate, from Zaruma to Loja, from Riobamba to Baños, and from Ibarra to the northern frontier; roads from San Juan to Babahoyo via Guaranda, from Quito to Chone, and from Santo Domingo to Esmeraldas; construction by contract with a foreign company of the wharf and customhouse at Guayaquil, construction of water and sewer systems for that port, the paving of the city, and the filling in of a swampy section near by. (See GUAYAQUIL WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM AND PAVING, p. 433.)

BANANA DISEASE.—The Bureau of Agriculture has issued instructions to its section in Guayaquil to start immediately to fight the

banana disease. According to the press, Señor Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador in Panama, has sent to Ecuador a number of banana plants resistant to the so-called "Panama disease," which have been distributed among various planters.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL.—The United States Post Office Department announced that beginning January 1, 1928, a special-delivery service would be in effect between the United States and Ecuador. On payment of 20 cents besides the regular postal rate letters, postal cards, printed matter, commercial documents, and samples will be accepted for special delivery to persons living on carriers' routes in the cities of Ambato, Azoguez, Babahoyo, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, Guaranda, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Latacunga, Loja, Machala, Quito, Riobamba, and Tulcán. Similarly, such postal matter may be mailed in Ecuador for special delivery in the United States upon payment of a like fee.

GUATEMALA

COMMERCIAL AIR LINE.—According to the press, the Minister of Promotion has concluded a contract for the establishment of a mail and commercial air line in Guatemala. Under the terms of the concession, made for five years, the concessioner promises to establish landing fields at places the Government may specify, to be ready to place the planes at the disposal of the Government in case of war, to maintain six mail lines, carrying mail at 1 quetzal 60 centavos per pound, and parcel-post packages at 1 quetzal per pound, and to send each year six Guatemalan students to aviation schools in the United States. Mail service is to be established within six months. The Government on its part promises to guarantee the concessioner transportation charges equal to 150 quetzales monthly for each station established.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATER SYSTEM OF GUATEMALA CITY.—A contract for the improvement of the drinking-water supply in Guatemala City, recently concluded with a company of Guatemala City and New York, was signed by the president on December 23, 1927. It provides for the diversion of water equal to 25,000 cubic meters per 24 hours from the Teocinte River and the construction of a dam 30 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in height, adequate conduits, a filtration plant, and a reservoir of 60,000 cubic meters capacity.

HAITI

COTTON AND PINK BOLLWORM.—Observations made during the past three years indicate that native Haitian cotton is so slightly infested by the pink bollworm that it suffers no appreciable loss from this pest, while other varieties are heavily infested and badly injured. To determine why this is so should be of great importance. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

SISAL FACTORY.—The sisal factory located at Hatte Lathan, which was finished on October 1 of last year, began operations on the 16th of the same month. The factory, whose total cost was 106,680 gourdes, is the first of its kind in Haiti. It has a complete modern equipment and can handle the production from several hundred hectares. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The following statistics, given out by the general customs bureau, show the increase in foreign commerce during the months from October to December, 1927, in comparison with that of the same period of the preceding year:

	October, November, December, 1927	October, November, December, 1926
	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Imports.....	27, 695, 196	23, 866, 927
Exports.....	31, 970, 372	25, 725, 249
Total.....	59, 665, 568	49, 592, 176
Increase.....	10, 073, 392	-----
Balance in favor of exports.....	4, 275, 176	1, 858, 322

The United States furnished 77.33 per cent of the imports. The three chief countries of destination of exports were: France, 44.57 per cent; United States, 12.97 per cent; and Denmark, 8.52 per cent. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

NEW CITY HALL.—In the presence of the President and Mme. Borno, as well as many Government officials and members of the diplomatic and consular service, the fine new city hall in Port au Prince was opened on January 2 of this year. This beautiful edifice, constructed by M. George Baussan, is a source of just pride to the Haitian capital.

HONDURAS

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.—The city of Ocotopeque will soon have one of the best hydroelectric plants in the Republic, which will furnish both potable water and light for the city. Other towns in which electric lighting is about to be installed are Colinas and La Esperanza.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 427.

MEXICO

FIGURES ON PETROLEUM, 1927.—The Petroleum Bureau of the Ministry of Industries published a report on the petroleum industry

in Mexico from January 1 to December 10, 1927, in which it gave the following figures:

Zones	Number of new wells	Daily initial production		Daily average production per well	
		Cubic meters	Barrels	Cubic meters	Barrels
Camargo (Northern Department of Tamaulipas)-----	1	(¹)			
Southern Tamaulipas-----	4	75	472	19	118
Ebano-----	42	17, 020	107, 056	415	2, 610
El Limón-----	4	125	786	31	195
Cacalilao (Pánuco)-----	34	5, 163	32, 475	152	956
Pánuco (various)-----	44	19, 674	123, 749	447	2, 812
Topila-----	18	249	1, 566	14	88
San Jerónimo-----	2	19	120	10	60
Dos Bocas-----	1	1, 430	8, 995	1, 430	8, 995
Tepetata-Amatlán-----	4	106	667	26	164
Toteco-----	1	15	94	15	94
Cerro Viejo-----	2	1, 817	11, 429	909	5, 718
Tierra Blanca-----	10	6, 191	38, 941	619	3, 894
Jardín-Paso Real-----	4	5, 581	35, 104	1, 395	8, 775
San Isidro-----	1	794	4, 994	794	4, 994
Teapa (Isthmus)-----	2	3	19	2	12
Ixhuatlán (Isthmus)-----	1	3	19	3	19
Filisola (Isthmus)-----	22	2, 604	16, 379	118	742
Belem (Tabasco)-----	² 1				
Total-----	198	60, 869	382, 865	307	1, 931

¹ Unknown.

² Gas.

Production in the first 10 months of the years was as follows:

Months	Cubic meters	Barrels	Value (pesos)
January-----	965, 931	6, 075, 706	14, 916, 073
February-----	862, 624	5, 425, 905	13, 315, 663
March-----	907, 214	5, 706, 376	13, 931, 335
April-----	878, 371	5, 524, 954	13, 447, 155
May-----	926, 816	5, 829, 673	14, 170, 950
June-----	845, 895	5, 320, 680	12, 998, 043
July-----	872, 563	5, 488, 421	13, 451, 210
August-----	875, 374	5, 392, 883	13, 243, 500
September-----	759, 051	4, 774, 431	11, 772, 840
October-----	784, 117	4, 932, 096	12, 255, 335
Total-----	8, 659, 956	54, 471, 125	133, 502, 104

The total production of petroleum in the Republic of Mexico from January, 1901, to November 1, 1927, amounted to 231,372,405 cubic meters (1,455,398,422 barrels), with a commercial value of 2,603,426,684 pesos.

During 1927 production was extremely limited, which accounts for the decrease of 4,200,000 cubic meters (26,400,000 barrels) from the production of 1926. It is believed that production during the present year will be greatly increased, perhaps even surpassing the figures for 1926.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT RAILWAY.—Work has been resumed on the extension of the main line of this railway from Chihuahua to Ojinaga, which it is hoped will be complete in April, 1928. From Ojinaga the line will cross the Río Grande to Texas to join at Alpine an important railway running through the southwestern part of the State. The new international railway will bring a great stimulus to trade in the vicinity through which it runs and will increase the import and export movement in northeastern Chihuahua.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—On January 11, 1928, Governor Martínez Rojas, of the State of Chiapas, issued a decree providing that all male inhabitants of the State should contribute six days' labor annually to the repair and construction of highways. Persons who do not wish to perform this labor personally must pay the highway commission the equivalent in money of six days' labor.

NICARAGUA

BANANA CULTIVATION.—A contract has been signed with 43 farmers in Chinandega and León for the establishment of a company on the Pacific coast, to be called the Western Fruit Association, which will devote itself to cultivating and exporting bananas. Each farmer agreed to plant 10 manzanas (manzana equals 1.72 acres) with bananas this year, the planting to be done on land near the railroad or the shore, in order to facilitate transportation to Corinto. A boat will call at that port whenever 2,500 bunches are ready for export. It is proposed to ask the Government to pass laws protecting the banana industry.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.—Last November the President approved a contract between the Government and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. by which the latter engages to maintain telegraphic communication by means of its wireless stations between the interior of the Republic and the Department of Bluefields. This contract is of a temporary nature.

ECONOMIC PROJECTS.—The Minister of Promotion recently stated that the Government considers the following three projects of vital importance for national progress: The erection of healthful homes for workers, these houses to be purchased by monthly payments; the construction of a good highway system; and loans for Pacific coast farmers who desire to raise bananas.

PANAMA

BANANA EXPORTS FROM CRISTÓBAL.—The last three months of 1927 successively established new records in banana shipments from the port of Cristóbal, December breaking all records with 336,172 bunches,

or 9,355 bunches more than in the previous high record month of November. The total banana shipments out of the port of Cristóbal during the year 1927 amounted to 2,699,472 bunches, valued at \$2,117,665.54, an increase of several thousand bunches over 1926. The export tax on bananas in 1927 brought the Government \$26,994.72. As this business, according to the press, was developed from nothing five years ago, and as it is only within the last three years that any great amount has been exported, it is a remarkable record.

LINDBERGH STAMPS.—An issue of special stamps was made to commemorate the air visit of Colonel Lindbergh to Panama. Three hundred thousand 2-cent stamps were issued for domestic service and for mail destined to countries of the Pan American Postal Union, and 150,000 5-cent stamps for the Universal Postal Union Service.

HIGHWAY CONFERENCE.—On December 18, 1927, the President opened the Second Highway Conference of Governors and Mayors of the Central Provinces of Coclé, Veraguas, Herrera, and Los Santos, convened in Aguadulce, to discuss plans for a better highway system in the interior. In his address the President referred to the first conference held a year ago and the results obtained since that time in roads which bring all the important towns of the Central Provinces into communication with the national highways. He urged further cooperation between municipalities for road construction. Mayor Vargas of Las Palmas was awarded a gold medal by the President for the construction of an automobile road without Government aid. The award of a gold medal for local road-building will be made each year.

PARAGUAY

EXPENDITURES OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE.—A total of 1,200 pesos gold and 560,617.45 pesos Paraguayan currency is reported to have been expended by the immigration service from January 1, 1924, to November, 1927, the yearly totals being as follows: 1924, 1,200 pesos gold and 65,713.84 pesos paper; 1925, 130,702.20 pesos paper; 1926, 128,643.25 pesos paper; and 1927 through October, 151,540.16 pesos paper. These sums include amounts spent in the maintenance of immigrants during their stay in Asunción, disembarkation charges, and the cost of transporting their effects.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE.—Information has been received that truck service was recently begun in the cordillera region and between Asunción, Caraguatay, and San José, thus making possible the rapid transportation of farm products such as cotton, tobacco, and oranges.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—See page 429.

PERU

HIGHWAYS.—The *Prensa* of Lima for January 1, 1928, published the following figures on the highways of Peru from data furnished by the Ministry of Promotion under which the construction of highways is carried on:

There are at present nearly 9,000 kilometers of automobile highways in Peru which, with those under construction or being extended, total about 15,000 kilometers. The following table shows the length of highway under construction and open to public traffic in each Department:

Departments	Total kilometers of highway, including sections under construction	Kilometers in use	Departments	Total kilometers of highway, including sections under construction	Kilometers in use
Amazonas	520	160	Ica	1,066	717
Ancash	1,166	494	Junín	1,527	883
Apurímac	8	8	La Libertad	1,174	926
Arequipa	549	386	Lambayeque	755	520
Ayacucho	1,385	471	Lima	1,522	1,225
Cajamarca	626	324	Moquegua	337	11
Cuzco	1,190	505	Puno	1,988	1,653
Huánuco	326	65	Piura y Tumbes	1,068	743
Huancavelica	70	17	San Martín	160	10

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.—At a meeting held the middle of December the organization committee for the First National Agricultural and Livestock Congress of Peru discussed plans for the above-mentioned conference. The program prepared was submitted to the President of Peru for approval. The time for the conference was tentatively set as the first part of November, 1928.

AUTOMOBILE ROAD SIGNS.—In a meeting held in December, 1927, the Peruvian Federation of Highway Education resolved to favor the adoption of the system of automobile road signs approved in the last International Highway Congress held in 1926. The Peruvian Federation has requested the Bureau of Public Works to use these signs on the public roads.

AMAZON AIR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.—On January 3, 1928, Commander Grow, chief of the Peruvian Naval Air Service, brought the first bag of air mail in a Keystone hydroairplane in six and a half hours from the Amazon River port of Iquitos to Masisea, from where it was taken by Lieut. Leonardo Alvaríño in a Keystone land plane to San Ramón in a little over two hours. From that city it was shipped by the postal authorities by motor car and rail to Lima. The entire trip of 12,000 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) was of only 48 hours' duration, whereas Iquitos mail is usually 30 to 40

days in transit to the capital, as mentioned in a previous note on this subject.

The *West Coast Leader*, in reporting the opening of the service, says:

The successful establishment of aerial fast mail communication between the Peruvian seaboard and the far eastern Provinces marks an epoch in the history of the Republic. It nets within a span of hours the vast territory that has defied exploration and colonization for 400 years—since Pizarro conquered the Pacific coast and the Jesuit explorers first launched their flimsy canoes on the headwaters of the Amazonian rivers. The achievement reflects the highest credit on the modern Peruvian Navy, the Peruvian Naval Air Service, the United States Naval Mission, and the officers and men who have been instrumental in carrying through successfully and efficiently the task assigned to them.

In addition to two land planes based at San Ramón, there are four hydro-airplanes, with main bases at Iquitos and Masisea. All of them are Keystone planes, with Wright "Whirlwind" engines, and may be fitted with landing wheels or water pontoons.

URUGUAY

IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES.—According to data published by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics, 35,063 automobiles, representing a total value of 19,298,405 pesos, have been imported into Uruguay since 1910, the number and value of those imported each year being as follows:

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		<i>Pesos</i>			<i>Pesos</i>
1910-----	155	216, 728	1920-----	4, 138	2, 147, 616
1911-----	436	658, 244	1921-----	974	777, 599
1912-----	448	934, 125	1922-----	808	464, 896
1913-----	559	685, 864	1923-----	2, 423	1, 394, 695
1914-----	289	205, 479	1924-----	3, 673	2, 086, 076
1915-----	183	127, 280	1925-----	5, 736	3, 201, 837
1916-----	654	372, 491	1926-----	4, 695	2, 957, 183
1917-----	1, 961	864, 741	1927-----	4, 573	4, 100, 000
1918-----	1, 696	751, 475			
1919-----	1, 662	832, 847	Total----	35, 063	19, 298, 405

REDUCTION OF EMBARKATION CHARGES.—The port administration of Montevideo has reduced the charges for the unloading, entrance, and reembarkation of automobiles used by persons touring the country. With the approval of the National Council, it has been ruled that the charges for disembarkation of automobiles in transit destined for the use of persons touring the country shall be not more than 2 pesos per 1,000 kilograms of weight provided that they are pleasure cars, are wholly assembled and uncased, will be taken charge of by their owners within 24 hours after the disembarkation, and be reembarked within three months from the date of entrance. By this ruling the average charge for these services has been reduced from 29 to 3 pesos per car.

OPENING OF MONTEVIDEO-ROCHA RAILROAD.—The official opening of the Garzón-Rocha branch of the Montevideo-Rocha Railroad took place on January 14, 1928, being the culmination of a plan approved by the Government on January 30, 1919. In accordance with that act, the line of the Ferrocarril Uruguayo del Este has been purchased by the Government, the line from San Carlos to Garzón opened and the Garzón-Rocha line completed, thereby providing through communication between Rocha and the port of Paloma.

VENEZUELA

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND WATER SYSTEM.—In accordance with executive decrees of December 19, 1927, work will soon be begun on the construction of two new highways and surveys made for the introduction of potable water into Queniquea, this latter being of especial importance since the scarcity of water in that city has been the cause of epidemics on repeated occasions. One of the highways will extend from the port of Carenero to Guatire in the State of Miranda, a distance of about 150 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), thus linking Caracas with Carenero, and the other will connect the town of El Sombrero in the State of Guarico with Soledad on the Orinoco River near Ciudad Bolívar.

PUBLIC WORKS OPENED.—The nineteenth anniversary of the day upon which General Gómez first assumed the presidency was celebrated in December throughout the Republic by the opening of many new highways, streets, bridges, public buildings, and other public works. Among them are to be mentioned the Quibor-Barquisimeto highway, the aviation field and agricultural experimental farm in Barquisimeto, and 12 new schools in Trujillo. President Gómez was present at the opening of the Ricaurte Bridge at San Mateo on the Caracas-Maracay highway.

MODERN MACHINERY IN COLLIERIES.—Following studies made at the Naricual, Capericual, and Tocaropo mines, modern machinery for carrying coal to the wharves and loading it on vessels has been installed, being formally set in motion on December 19, 1927. The acquisition of this machinery and the six new winches, a cutter, an electric coal drill, electric ventilating motor, portable loading cars, and complete train also recently purchased will prove a significant factor in the development of the mines, which may furnish an important coaling point for ships plying between Europe and the Antilles, various ports of Venezuela, and Colombia and Panamá.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL BY AUTOMOBILE.—The transportation of mail by automobile between Acarigua, Barinas, and other towns in that district was begun on December 14, 1927.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN BANKERS' AGREEMENT.—A delegation of Argentine bankers under the presidency of the general manager of the Bank of the Argentine Nation, recently visited Montevideo, the capital of the neighboring Republic of Uruguay. While in that city they signed an agreement between Argentine and Uruguayan bankers establishing a basis for the prevention of frauds, forgeries, counterfeiting, and robberies by armed bandits or by the personnel. For the present offices will be established by the Bank of the Argentine Nation in Buenos Aires and by the Bank of Uruguay in Montevideo to inform member banks in both countries of persons known as criminals or swindlers. Notice of the signing of this agreement by the agents of the national banks of Argentina and Uruguay was sent to the national banks of all the other South American countries.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Railway refunding sinking fund 6 per cent gold external bonds to the par value of \$45,912,000 were placed last January in the United States and Europe at 93½ and interest. The proceeds of the loan will be applied to the redemption of the two issues of 8 per cent dollar bonds of the Republic of Chile, to the repayment of short term dollar indebtedness of the Chilean State Railways, to the purchase of railway equipment and supplies, and to the repayment of borrowings made by the Chilean Treasury from funds originally destined for harbor improvements and public works.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AS PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.—A decree of the Minister of Finance, issued last December, made coupons of bonds issued or guaranteed by the Government legal tender in payment of any Government obligations, while the bonds themselves, according to a stated scale, will be accepted for any guaranty required by the Government, such as that asked of contractors of public works.

SCHOOL AND OTHER SAVINGS.—At the annual thrift festival held in Santiago by the National Savings Bank it was announced that pupils in the Santiago schools had saved approximately 360,000 pesos in 1927. Total savings deposits in Chile increased from 435,388,032 pesos in November, 1926, to 467,945,857 pesos in October, 1927.

COLOMBIA

INCOME TAX.—Decree No. 1923 of November 28, 1927, gives the regulations for law No. 64 of the same year on the income tax to be paid by nationals and foreigners, as well as corporations, collective societies, etc. The complete text of the aforesaid decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 2, 1927.

TAXES ON TICKETS AND GASOLINE.—Law No. 106 of November 26, 1927, places a tax on all tickets sold for transportation by rail, boat, automobile, airplane or any other regularly established public carrier, and likewise on tickets sold for traveling by sea to foreign countries. Street cars and vehicles used within a city are not included in the terms of the law.

The same law imposes a tax of 1 centavo on each bottle of 750 grams of gasoline placed on sale, collectible through the customhouses on imported gasoline.

Article 9 authorizes the Government to contract a loan of not more than 20,000,000 pesos to be expended in developing the national automobile highway system.

COSTA RICA

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE WRITTEN.—The total amount of insurance written as held by the National Insurance Bank of Costa Rica on December 31, 1927, was reported to be 60,531,103.20 colones, divided among the various classes as follows: Life insurance, 6,329,911 colones; fire risks, 51,155,905 colones; and accident insurance, 3,018,257 colones. The National Insurance Bank, a Government monopoly, has now almost completed the assumption of all risks in Costa Rica.

CUBA

CURRENCY.—According to figures from the Secretary of the Treasury the following amounts of currency were on hand June 30, 1927:

National gold.....	\$23, 786, 750. 00
National silver.....	8, 413, 140. 80
National nickel.....	1, 449, 560. 00
Total coin.....	33, 649, 450. 80
American silver.....	3, 672, 260. 60
American gold.....	13, 318, 015. 00
American nickel.....	1, 138, 270. 91
Bills.....	228, 572, 002. 00
Total.....	246, 700, 548. 51
National Cuban money.....	33, 649, 450. 80
American money.....	246, 700, 548. 51
Total money.....	280, 349, 999. 31

(Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGET FOR 1928.—The 1928 budget was passed as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Internal revenue.....	\$4, 393, 000. 00
Customs receipts.....	4, 800, 000. 00
Charity lottery.....	2, 822, 400. 00
Central Dominican Railway.....	300, 000. 00
Santiago-Puerto Plata water and light service.....	120, 000. 00
10 per cent surcharge on patents for chambers of commerce.....	50, 000. 00
Tax on imports by tonnage, waterworks fund, law No. 419.....	80, 000. 00
	<u>12, 565, 400. 00</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Legislative power.....	293, 220. 00
Executive power.....	277, 220. 00
Department of the Interior, Police, War and Navy.....	1, 572, 694. 40
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	399, 645. 85
Department of Finance and Commerce.....	1, 027, 790. 00
Department of Justice and Public Instruction:	
Judicial section.....	783, 557. 88
Education section.....	1, 210, 235. 04
Department of Agriculture and Immigration.....	236, 210. 00
Department of Promotion and Communications.....	1, 732, 676. 00
Department of Health and Charity.....	122, 180. 00
Special expenditures:	
Charity lottery.....	\$2, 822, 400
Public debt service.....	825, 000
10 per cent surcharge on patents for chambers of commerce.....	50, 000
Customs service.....	320, 000
Santo Domingo waterworks, from duty on import tonnage.....	80, 000
Santiago and Puerto Plata water and light service.....	120, 000
Dominican Central Railway.....	300, 000
	<u>4, 517, 400. 00</u>
	<u>12, 172, 829. 17</u>

As may be seen from the foregoing, there is an estimated surplus of \$392,670.83 for 1928. The actual surplus for 1927 was \$962,080.46.

PARAGUAY

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL REVENUE.—The following figures showing the amount of revenue collected by the postal and telegraph bureau of Paraguay during the year 1927 in comparison with that of the previous year are a favorable comment on the economic and commercial progress of the country:

	Pesos (paper)	Pesos (gold)
1927.....	8, 143, 245. 18	3, 120. 35
1926.....	7, 126, 471. 12	412. 70
Increase in 1927.....	<u>1, 016, 774. 06</u>	<u>2, 707. 65</u>
Revenue calculated in budget for 1927.....	6, 629, 500. 00	200. 00
Amount collected above that calculated.....	1, 513, 745. 18	2, 920. 35

SALVADOR

INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—In view of the resignation of some members of the Salvadorean section of the Inter-American High Commission, the President reorganized the section by resolution of December 21, 1927, as follows: Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes, Dr. Manuel Castro Ramírez, Dr. César Virgilio Miranda, Dr. Enrique Borja, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi, Dr. Pedro S. Fonseca, Dr. José Avilés, Dr. Enrique Córdova, Dr. Alfredo Ruiz Quirós, General Max H. Martínez, Señor Roberto Aguilar Trigueros, and Mr. A. J. Summer.

URUGUAY

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.—The total amount of business effected through the stock exchange of Montevideo during the year 1927 reached the sum of nearly 70,000,000 pesos, the number of sales, nominal value, and sale price being as follows:

Month	Number	Nominal value (pesos)	Sale price (pesos)
January.....	1, 263	6, 497, 596. 25	6, 229, 133. 33
February.....	1, 233	6, 793, 420. 00	6, 485, 447. 47
March.....	1, 471	7, 168, 906. 50	6, 883, 347. 04
April.....	1, 009	4, 976, 648. 00	4, 782, 251. 94
May.....	1, 210	5, 170, 672. 50	4, 964, 980. 53
June.....	1, 487	8, 394, 518. 25	8, 169, 154. 64
July.....	1, 177	5, 546, 890. 25	5, 430, 459. 40
August.....	1, 201	6, 188, 780. 50	6, 103, 654. 49
September.....	1, 337	5, 835, 242. 75	5, 695, 843. 19
October.....	1, 297	5, 030, 291. 25	4, 904, 431. 13
November.....	1, 225	5, 222, 829. 00	5, 072, 316. 34
December.....	1, 173	5, 171, 149. 75	4, 939, 897. 08
Total.....	15, 033	71, 996, 944. 75	69, 660, 916. 58

MORTGAGE LOANS.—Mortgage loans to the sum of 37,314,893 pesos were made in Uruguay during the year 1927, and others representing 32,102,756 pesos were canceled during the same period. Compared with previous years they are as follows:

Year	Taken	Canceled	Year	Taken	Canceled
1923.....	37, 467, 895	20, 719, 203	1926.....	38, 131, 258	28, 425, 259
1924.....	31, 841, 534	25, 697, 843	1927.....	37, 314, 893	32, 102, 756
1925.....	32, 384, 593	23, 901, 603			

LEGISLATION

CHILE

REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRIES.—By an executive decree of November 30, 1927, the work of the various national ministries was reorganized. The ministries are listed in the following order: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Education, Justice, War, Navy, Promotion, and Social Welfare. (It will be noted that the former Ministry of Assistance, Health, Social Welfare, and Labor has been renamed simply Social Welfare.) The order of precedence of the ministries is as given above. In case of the absence, illness, or resignation of any minister, his place will be taken, until the president definitely designates another person, by the minister immediately following him in order of precedence.

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—According to regulations of Law 4,109, issued by a decree of December 21, 1927, all claims for petroleum exploration or exploitation were to become void on March 28, 1928, unless a certain minimum production is obtained or a certain amount of money has been expended in exploration or the digging of wells.

COLOMBIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—By virtue of law No. 105 of November 25, 1927, every company engaged or desiring to engage in the insurance business in Colombia will be subject to Government inspection, to be carried out by the superintendent of banks. Requirements to be complied with by the companies are laid down in the law, which is published in the *Diario Oficial* for November 29, 1927.

GUATEMALA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—On the completion of the business in hand, sessions of the constitutional assembly recently held in Guatemala City were brought to a close on December 20, 1927, the amendments being promulgated by executive decree of December 21, 1927. Great interest has been aroused in the amendments, some of the more important of which are summarized as follows:

Persons of other Central American republics shall also be considered as native citizens of Guatemala provided they fulfill all legal requirements and their native country has reciprocal laws.

In no instance shall property be temporarily seized or confiscated for political crimes.

A representative to the legislature shall be elected for each 30,000 inhabitants or each fraction thereof above 15,000, each Department having the right to elect at least one. (Formerly there was a representative for each 20,000 or fraction above 10,000.)

Relatives of the President to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second of affinity may not be elected deputies.

The approval of a two-thirds majority of the Deputies shall be required for the submission of questions of boundary disputes to arbitration, a statement of the bases for the arbitration also being required.

The legislature has the power to authorize the Executive to celebrate contracts calling for the expenditure of sums not budgeted and not coming within his powers, and to approve them or not as the case may be; however, in the case of concessions or contracts relative to the coining of money, emission of paper money, public utilities, colonization, immigration, irrigation, and working of hydrocarbon deposits a two-thirds vote of the legislature is necessary.

To be elected to office, the President shall be over 30 years of age (amended from 21 years). No relatives to the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity of the leader of a coup d'état, revolution, or any armed movement may be elected President within the term in which the interruption occurred nor during the succeeding term. No cabinet officers who may have been in office during the six months preceding the elections shall be elected President. The presidential term of office, formerly four years, shall be six years, with reelection possible only after 12 years.

Requirements for cabinet officers are the same as those for President. Relatives of the President within the prescribed degrees, those who may have administered public funds while in a state of insolvency, or contractors of public works having claims pending against the State may not be members of the cabinet.

As previously, the approval of at least two-thirds of the Deputies shall be required for calling a constitutional assembly, but in all cases the articles to be amended must be designated, and in the case of total change or changes in articles relating to presidential terms or election of designates, the approval of at least two-thirds of two consecutive but distinct ordinary sessions and a lapse of six years shall be required.

Representation in the constitutional assembly has been raised from one for each 15,000 inhabitants to one for each 25,000 or fraction over 15,000, with at least one Representative for each department.

MEXICO

AMENDMENTS TO PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.—The *Diario Oficial* of January 10, 1928, publishes a decree of Congress amending the law dated December 26, 1925, regulating article 27 of the Constitution which governs petroleum. The amendment is as follows:

ARTICLE 14.—The following rights shall be confirmed without cost and by the issuance of confirmatory concessions:

I. Those arising from lands on which works of petroleum exploitation were begun prior to May 1, 1917.

II. Those arising from contracts executed prior to May 1, 1917, by the surface owner or by his successors in interest, for the express purpose of petroleum exploitation.

The confirmation of these rights shall be granted without limitation of time whenever they should run in favor of the surface owner; and for the terms stipu-

lated in the contracts in the case of rights originating from contracts executed by the surface owners or their successors in interest.

III. [Those corresponding to] pipe line and refinery operators who may be working at the present time under concessions or authorizations issued by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and in so far as refers to the said concessions or authorizations.

ARTICLE 15.—A period of one year, reckoned from the day following publication of these amendments to the same day, inclusive, of the following year, is hereby granted, within which the interested parties may apply for the confirmation of the rights to which the foregoing article refers, and which have not been the object of confirmatory applications within the period allowed by this law in its original terms.

This period having elapsed said rights shall be considered as renounced, and the rights whose confirmation has not been applied for shall have no effect whatever against the Federal Government.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE

Confirmations applied for within the year 1926, and as to which the corresponding title shall not have been issued, shall be made, if proper, in accordance with these amendments. The confirmatory titles already issued shall be corrected, where necessary, according to the terms of these amendments.

LEGATION RAISED TO EMBASSY.—The *Diario Oficial* of January 21, 1928, publishes an executive decree of December 30, 1927, by which the Mexican Legation in Chile is raised to the rank of embassy. Similar action taken by the Chilean Government raised that Government's representation in Mexico to the rank of embassy also.

PERU

COLLECTION OF NATIONAL REVENUES.—On December 18, 1927, President Leguía signed the law passed by Congress providing that from January 1, 1928, the Deposit and Consignment Bank should collect all the revenues of the Republic excepting only those now serving as specific guaranties for foreign loans, and whose collection during the term of the loan is surrendered by the provisions of the loan contract to special entities. The mails and telegraphs and customs revenues not serving as foreign loan guaranties are also excepted until the President decides otherwise. All future revenues will be collected by the Deposit Bank, subject to the provisions of the contracts of foreign loans then existing. From January 1, as long as there are any bonds of the national Peruvian loan in circulation, the Deposit Bank is authorized and required to make a monthly payment of the proper amount to the fiscal agents of the national Peruvian loan. The full text of this law is published in the *Peruano* (official gazette) for December 28, 1927.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT LAW.—On January 5, 1928, the Senate passed the bill already approved by the Chamber of Deputies to

extend the rent law, which limits the amounts of rental charged for dwellings of different values. It is hoped next year to find a better solution of the housing problem.

SALVADOR

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—By Executive resolution of December 1, 1927, the functions of the Department of Agriculture are transferred to the Department of Promotion, the General Bureau of Agriculture being reestablished.

VENEZUELA

CREATION OF NEW DIPLOMATIC POST.—The diplomatic post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Panama was recently created by act of the Government of Venezuela. Dr. Alcalá Sucre, formerly Consul General of Venezuela in San Francisco, has been appointed to the charge.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IBERO-AMERICAN AERIAL NAVIGATION CONVENTION.—After having been approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Ibero-American Aerial Navigation Convention, signed in Madrid in October, 1926, was promulgated by the President of the Dominican Republic on October 10, 1926. (*Gaceta Oficial*, November 24, 1927.)

MEXICO

IBERO-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AERIAL NAVIGATION.—On December 30, 1927, President Calles signed a decree ratifying, after approval by the Senate, the Ibero-American Convention on Aerial Navigation which was signed in Madrid on November 1, 1926, by representatives of Mexico and other nations. (*Diario Oficial*, January 30, 1928.)

INTER-AMERICAN UNION OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS.—An executive decree of December 30, 1927, ratified the Mexican Senate's sanction of the convention establishing the Inter-American Union of Electrical Communications, signed in Mexico City on July 21, 1924, by representatives of Mexico and other Pan-American nations. (*Diario Oficial*, January 30, 1928.)

BRAZIL-VENEZUELA

TREATY APPROVED.—A treaty establishing bases for international relations in cases of alteration of the internal order of either of the contracting States, signed by the Minister of Venezuela to Brazil and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs on April 13, 1926, was ratified by the Congress of Venezuela on June 1, 1926, and signed by the President on January 13, 1927. The following are some of its more important provisions:

Notification of the alteration of internal order shall be given the other contracting State. The Government of the State notified shall: (1) Adopt adequate measures to prevent its inhabitants, nationals, or foreign residents, from participating in warlike preparation or from obtaining articles which might be used to aid in the alteration of the internal order of the other State; (2) intern all those within a frontier zone 60 kilometers in width (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) who may be known to be leaders of the subversive movement, and members of any force or rebel contingent who may have crossed the border; (3) give aid to wounded and sick of any force or contingent crossing the border regardless of their political affiliations, afterwards deciding what shall be done with them. All costs arising from such internment shall be borne by the State whose internal order has suffered alteration; (4) as far as possible prohibit isolated individuals from crossing the frontier to join the subversive movement; (5) prevent traffic in arms, transportation and communication materials, and the arming or fitting out of any craft destined to be used against the government in question; and (6) prevent its own lines of communication from being used in the subversive movement. This convention will remain in force for a year after its denunciation by either of the contracting parties.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

PARK LIBRARY OPENED.—A new public library, similar to others already open in various city parks, was installed in Avellaneda Park by the Deliberative Council of Buenos Aires on December 20, 1927. The Labor Library sent a generous donation of books.

VACATION CAMPS.—The Buenos Aires vacation day camps for children below normal in health, first started eight years ago, were reopened in December for the summer vacation period. They are held in several city parks, where the children have breakfast, take part in supervised play, eat luncheon, take a nap under the trees, and after more play are sent home at the end of the afternoon. Each child discovered to be below normal in health by the school

medical examinations has in this way a chance to spend a portion of the summer in one of the vacation camps, an opportunity given to several thousand children.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR VISITS SCHOOL.—The Colegio Americano of Buenos Aires was honored at the commencement exercises on November 25, 1927, by the presence of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Antonio Sagarna. The latter gave the address to the graduates, while Ambassador Bliss presented the diplomas.

The Colegio, which was accredited as on a par with Argentine secondary schools some years ago, has always been held in high esteem by officials of the Government.

BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN EVENING SCHOOL.—This evening school, one of many in Buenos Aires, was founded in 1917 under the auspices of the National Council of Education in Buenos Aires to furnish education and cultural training to the working class. It holds sessions four days a week from 7 to 9 p. m. for its 1,200 pupils, of whom the majority are girls. Thirteen subjects are offered, including piano and voice training, sewing and dressmaking, millinery, machine and hand embroidery, artificial flower making, drawing and decorative arts, English, French, stenography and typewriting, accounting, and a preparatory course for entrance into the secondary schools. The school is maintained by a Government subsidy of 10,000 pesos and a municipal subsidy of 4,000 pesos, monthly tuition fees, and gifts.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to recently published statistics for primary education in 1926, there were 10,608 public schools in charge of 45,271 teachers, with an enrollment of 1,302,534 pupils and an average attendance of 1,031,890. There were 44 national secondary schools, with an enrollment of 15,111 pupils, and 84 normal schools with an enrollment of 13,997. The 5 national universities had an enrollment of 15,843 students.

BRAZIL

FIRST NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—The President of the State, the high civil and military officials and about 400 delegates were present at the opening session of the First National Educational Congress held December 18 at Curityba in the State of Paraná. During the nine days of the sessions papers were read and discussed dealing with the educational problems of vital interest to the country. Because of the success of this first congress, the members agreed to hold a second congress at Natal, capital of the State of Rio Grande del Norte.

A TRIP FOR STUDY.—Mr. Anisio Spinola Teixeira, supervisor of instruction in the State of Bahia, has returned home after spending

several weeks visiting educational institutions of the United States. He collected much information dealing with parent-teachers' associations, for he believes that such associations would aid the progress of schools in Bahia.

PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—In the 184 private elementary schools in Rio de Janeiro 22,194 pupils are enrolled, according to a report recently made to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

CHILE

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.—Several months ago the Minister of Education gave instructions to have a list made of all the school buildings in the Republic, specifying which are owned by the Government and which are rented. Following the completion of this list, a program for school construction will be laid out. It is expected that this will call for the eventual expenditure of 300,000,000 pesos, which it is proposed to secure from a loan. It is stated that service on such a loan can be met almost entirely by the amount of rentals saved.

FOREIGN LECTURERS.—Among foreign lecturers recently in Chile were Dr. Bernardo Houssay, distinguished professor of physiology at the University of Buenos Aires, and Signorinas Sorge and Margonari of Italy, whom the President of the University of Chile invited to lecture on the Montessori system.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—According to a newspaper account the new parent-teachers' association of Potrerillos has aroused great interest and the meetings have been well attended.

COLOMBIA

REGULATIONS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.—By the terms of decree No. 1951 of December 2, 1927, effective January 1, 1928, all secondary schools desiring to prepare students for admission to the National University must offer a course seven years in length. Only the first four years, however, will be required for the ordinary bachelor's degree, conferred on those who are not intending to enter the University for the study of law, medicine, or engineering. Completion of the first four years will also entitle a student to enter a commercial or agricultural school.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—The Government has been authorized by law to purchase land in Bogotá on which to erect the necessary new buildings for the National University. A school of pharmacy is created subordinate to the school of medicine, while a school of dentistry is to be established as an integral part of the university. The last-named school will receive an appropriation of 25,000 pesos annually.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CARTAGENA.—Dr. Karl Glockener, a member of the German pedagogical mission engaged

by the Colombian Government some time ago to revise the school and university curriculum and organization, has been appointed rector (president) of the University of Cartagena.

COSTA RICA

NEW ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION BUREAU.—According to the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 12, 1928, the following new activities will soon be undertaken by the Agricultural Education Bureau of Costa Rica:

Employment of three specialists to deliver lectures and hold consultations on various agricultural subjects, including the use of fertilizers, selection of seed, rotation of crops, improvement of plant varieties, and care of various farm animals. It is planned to reach both farmers and school children throughout the several Provinces.

Expenditure of 5,000 colones in the purchase of seed, implements and publication of agricultural information.

Creation of 12 prizes of 400 colones each to be awarded annually to those schools having the best coffee, maize, and rice fields, the best potato and bean crops, and the best nurseries respectively, and 60 prizes of 100 and 50 colones for individual students having the best crops, farm stock, gardens, poultry, or apiaries.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.—Costa Rica was officially represented in the Congress of Primary and Secondary Education which met in Montevideo on January 27, 1928, by Señor Luis Dobles Segreda, who has proved himself an efficient and progressive leader as Minister of Public Education. Through Señor Dobles' efforts vacation courses and other courses for teachers preparing for higher grades have been established, a periodical, *La Revista de Educación*, issued, and the preparation of new educational programs and a textbook law begun.

NEW EDUCATIONAL OFFICE.—In order to see that the sanitary and educational regulations required by law are carried out in private schools, the office of General Supervisor of Private Schools has been created.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.—A commercial school with a four years' course has recently been established in the city of Limón. It will be under the supervision of the Secretary of Public Education, who will also have charge of appointing the faculty.

CUBA

NEW SCHOOLS.—The Public Works Department recently reported that work has been begun on a modern school building containing 18 classrooms in Villa de Colón. The Luz y Caballero School, as it is named, is to contain a room for the board of education, a teachers' room, kindergarten, library, and other sections. Though part of the old building is being utilized, the work, which is to be completed in a year, will cost \$62,778.

HABANA UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE PROFESSORS.—In January Doctor Averhoff, president of the University of Habana, received a visit from Dr. Samuel Inman, one of the professors of Columbia University, when the question of exchange professors was taken up. Communications have also been received from several other universities in the United States regarding the possibility of an exchange of professors.

ABNORMAL CHILDREN.—A commission has been appointed to study the organization of public schools for abnormal children and the theoretical and practical training necessary for teachers of such schools.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to statistics for the school year 1926-27 published in the Journal of Public Instruction of Habana, the enrollment in the lower primary grades of the public schools was 449,478 while the average daily attendance was 240,317. There were 6,952 schools in charge of 7,350 teachers. There were 70 itinerant teachers working at 152 school centers in which the average daily enrollment was 3,324 and the attendance 2,734. There were 84 night schools with an enrollment of 8,377 and an average attendance of 3,101. In the 8 primary schools connected with the penal institutions, there was an enrollment of 930 and an average attendance of 354. There were 662 teachers and assistants in the special schools. There were 525 private schools with 1,309 classrooms in charge of 1,668 teachers, with an enrollment of 31,949 and an average daily attendance of 26,902.

ECUADOR

TEACHERS' CLUB.—On December 26 of last year the Teachers' Club was opened in Quito, among those present on that occasion being the Provisional President of the Republic, other Government officials and many teachers, both men and women. The club was started with the idea of providing members with a pleasant place for recreation, study, and reading.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Quito vocational school, an educational center of which Ecuador is justly proud, was founded in 1869 as the Catholic Protectorate by President García Moreno. In 1923 it was rebuilt by President José Luis Tamayo, further improvements being made last year by Dr. Isidro Ayora, present Provisional President of the Republic. On December 3, 1927, the section for boarding students and other newly-built departments of the school were opened in the presence of the most important Government and school officials. The school teaches machine-shop work, carpentry, printing, bookbinding, photography, ironworking, drawing, rug weaving, and willow-furniture making. Besides shops for these subjects, the school also has other classrooms, laboratories, a library, athletic

fields, and beautiful gardens in its extensive grounds. The able principal of the school is Señor Ernesto Albán Mestaza.

GUATEMALA

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.—On January 5, 1928, Sr. don Bernardo Alvarado Tello was elected president of the National University created in accord with an executive decree of September 28, 1927. Señor Tello, who was formerly dean of the School of Law and Political and Social Sciences, is a distinguished member of the Guatemalan Bar Association and has held many other important posts.

ADDITION TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—Through the interest and influence of Dr. don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Minister of Foreign Relations, 200 new medical books, costing 11,000 francs, have been acquired by the National Library.

HONDURAS

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—In December last an agreement was made between the Tela Railroad Co. and the Government of Honduras by virtue of which the former offers to open an agricultural school at the experiment station located at Lancetilla. In this school young men selected by competitive examination will be taught the best methods for propagating plants adapted to Honduran conditions. Instruction will also be given in elementary and advanced agriculture, methods of dealing with plant diseases and insect pests, stock raising, agricultural engineering, and soil chemistry.

The company will fix the number of students, which will not be less than five, in case there are sufficient well-qualified applicants. The instructors will be graduates of professional agricultural schools.

The company will pay all necessary expenses, provide tools and apparatus for instruction, and also supply board, lodging, and medical attention.

The Government agrees to recognize the certificates given to students who satisfactorily complete the course of instruction and to grant them special consideration.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—Last January a National Education Congress was held in the Women's Normal School in Tegucigalpa. The numerous delegates from all sections of the country were united in their determination to extend education and stamp out illiteracy. The Minister of Public Education informed the Congress that a press was at their disposal for the printing of the *Boletín Pedagógico*.

Among the papers presented before the Congress mention should be made of that of Mr. J. Vicente Cáceres entitled, "Ideals for the Primary Schools of Honduras to Follow." After making a careful

study of the subject, he comes to the conclusion that, in order to aid the progress of society, the primary schools of Honduras should consider the economic factor as their prime interest and ideal: "Public-school education should be industrialized." He adds that the schools should stress economic science in its three phases: Production, distribution, and consumption, and that when the school becomes alive and practical it will train men who are used to work and who will be good, patriotic citizens.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—A popular university, or evening school, was started in Tegucigalpa early this year by the labor unions, in order to help in the campaign against illiteracy, which is now one of the chief patriotic objectives of the nation.

MEXICO

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TARAHUMARA INDIANS.—In the early part of 1928 the Federal Government opened a boarding school named after Fray Bartolomé de las Casas for the boys of the Tarahumara Tribe, so famous for its runners. The school, which is situated at Yoquivo, will give elementary instruction and also training in agriculture and trades, being equipped with workshops, classrooms, dormitories, and recreation and athletic grounds. Ten hectares are to be devoted to the practice of agriculture with modern implements.

NEW SCHOOLS.—By a decree issued in the latter part of 1927, effective January 1, 1928, the governor of the State of Michoacán has amended the State education law, the most important part of the amendment being as follows:

* * * All owners of ranches, estates, mines, sawmills, factories, or other agricultural or industrial business are obliged to open and maintain an elementary school with one teacher, or two, if there are more than 50 children of school age present.

* * * Persons having less than 10 children of school age upon their property are exempt from this obligation.

* * * All proprietors who under the provisions of this law are obliged to establish elementary schools are to furnish the place for holding school as well as the furniture and necessary school equipment, and also a room for the teacher.

State authorities have received instructions to make this decree effective, which will do a great deal toward reducing illiteracy and stimulating the intellectual progress of the populous State of Michoacán.

INTERNATIONAL DRAWING EXPOSITION.—The head of the division of drawing in the office of the Secretary of Public Education is preparing for an international exposition to be held in Mexico City about the middle of this year. Many foreign countries have promised to send samples of the work done in their schools.

VISIT OF EDUCATORS TO CALIFORNIA.—One hundred teachers and school administrators of Mexico are to be the guests of California educators for one month this coming spring. The Mexican Government has agreed to bring them to the border, where they will be received by the Californians. The itinerary includes a two weeks' tour into northern California with Berkeley as the center and a two weeks' stay in southern California with the Southern University Branch as the center. While in northern California they will have the opportunity of hearing leading educators explain the State's aims and progress along educational lines. They will be guests in private homes as well as in various colleges and schools, and will be taken on an extensive sight-seeing trip. The Californians also expect to gain a better understanding of the Mexican educational program by giving their guests opportunities to appear before clubs and college audiences.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—Sessions of the National Teachers' Congress held in Asunción under the auspices of the Association of Normal School Teachers were closed on December 14, 1927. All of the normal schools as well as many of the secondary and primary schools of Asunción and other sections of the country participated, the delegates numbering 52 in all.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—It was announced in the press that 45 scholarships in the agricultural school of the Botanical Garden, Asunción, would be available to boys between the ages of 16 and 22 years whose parents are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The courses offered by this school include practice farming as well as theoretical studies, thereby insuring the student helpful preparation for his chosen line of work.

PERU

WORK OF NORMAL GRADUATE TEACHERS.—In an article published by *La Prensa* of Lima on January 1, 1928, the following information on normal graduate teachers is given:

The normal graduate teachers in Peru since 1906 have been the first founders of school libraries; the first to establish temperance leagues and troops of Boy Scouts; the first to establish school gardens and the teaching of agriculture in elementary schools; the first to undertake a campaign to increase the education of the public through magazines and pedagogical reviews; the first to organize teachers' institutes for professional and popular enlightenment; the first to meet in regional assemblies and congresses to discuss problems relating to education; and the first to utilize in general every means to arouse an interest in education.

Of graduates of the Lima Normal School, 510 are placed as follows: Inspectors of instruction, 39; officials in the General Bureau of Instruction, 5; delegate to the National Council of Education, 1; dead or whereabouts unknown, 39; out

of active service, 32; teaching in Government service, 394, as follows: professors in Government universities, 4; principals of normal schools or national secondary schools, 6; teachers in normal schools and national secondary schools, 10; teachers of elementary schools, 374.

PERUVIAN PROFESSORS LECTURE IN PARIS.—Three professors from the University of San Marcos in Lima, Doctors Belaúnde, Hercelles and Miró Quesada, have won fame abroad from the lectures they have been giving during the past year in some of the most important institutions in France.

SPORTS FOSTERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS.—A contract has been awarded by the University for the construction of a track and a football field.

SALVADOR

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The director of this library has written the national libraries of the other Hispanic American nations asking their cooperation in forming sections of their respective countries in the Salvadorean library. He proposes to send the works of Salvadorean authors in exchange. A children's section, a women's reading room, and lectures in branch libraries are other features by which it is planned to extend the work of the library.

URUGUAY

FIRST CONGRESS OF NATIONAL HISTORY.—Preliminary plans for the celebration of the first centenary of the preliminary convention of peace signed in 1828 by the First National Historical Congress, to be held in August, 1928, are being rapidly formulated. President Campístegui has accepted the honorary presidency of the congress and invitations have been extended to the Governments of Argentina and Brazil, the signers of the treaty, and Great Britain, its guarantor, as well as to various Uruguayan societies and prominent persons from all over the continent.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES.—The National Electoral Bureau recently announced that out of the 362,916 voters who had registered up to that time, the average percentage of illiterates was 19 per cent, ranging from 4.7 per cent illiteracy in Montevideo to 35.5 per cent in the department of Minas.

VENEZUELA

BAR ASSOCIATION.—A bar association having as members lawyers resident in the State of Aragua was recently organized in Maracay. According to a press report of December 26, 1927, Dr. Santiago Siso Ruiz was chosen its first president.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

WORKING WOMAN'S HOUSE.—On December 26, 1927, the cornerstone was laid for the Working Woman's House in Buenos Aires. The building, which is to cost 100,000 pesos to be raised by popular subscription, will provide dormitories, luncheon, medical assistance, training in domestic economy, other instruction, and a market for articles made by the workers.

BRAZIL

SUNDAY REST FOR CERTAIN LABORERS.—The employees of the charcoal and wood industry recently requested the Association of Commercial Employees to secure the right of Sunday rest for them. As a result the association addressed the city government of Rio de Janeiro petitioning an amendment to the municipal law granting Sunday rest to these workers also.

CHILE

EMIGRATION OF LABORERS.—On December 16 of last year the Minister of the Interior sent instructions to the provincial governors, asking them to prevent the emigration of laborers without passports and to grant passports only to those who were certain of work in a foreign country and who had means of return to Chile assured.

COSTA RICA

WORK OF ARBITRATION BOARD.—Evidence of the great amount of work being dispatched by the Labor Accident Arbitration Board is given in a report for the first nine months of 1927. During that time 506 labor accidents were reported, and 451 cases successfully settled.

CUBA

CYCLONE RELIEF.—On January 6, 1928, the commission which had been dispensing relief in the section which suffered from the cyclone of 1926 was dissolved. The mayors of the towns of Bauta and San José each received from the chairman of the retiring commission the sum of \$5,000 for the construction in their respective municipalities of a building for tobacco sorting to provide working places for the

thousands of tobacco workers employed in warehouses destroyed by the cyclone. The buildings are deeded to the tobacco labor organizations of those localities so that they may not be taxed, mortgaged, or transferred.

The sum of \$23,000 lent to the fishermen's organizations, which is being repaid in installments according to the loan agreement, will be used to pay in part for the construction of the sea wall in the Bay of Batabanó. The total amount of money managed by the relief commission was \$1,174,412.84, of which \$180,000 was spent in the erection of dwellings, \$95,000 in the construction of tobacco warehouses, \$61,000 in building 18 asylums, and \$63,000 in furnishing food and clothing at Belén College when that functioned as a kitchen and shelter for the poor.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN LABOR FEDERATION.—An Executive order of September 22, 1927, approved the statutes of the Honduran Labor Federation and recognized its incorporation.

SALVADOR

REGISTER OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—On October 28, 1927, the registration of labor unions and other labor organizations legally organized was established by law. Unless duly registered no such organization may exercise the rights to which other laws and regulations entitle it.



ARGENTINA.

SOUTH AMERICAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS.—On December 9, 1927, the Argentine football team which won the South American football championship in the series of international games played in Lima, Peru, returned from a visit to Chile where they were much praised and entertained.

PROJECT FOR WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—Plans were presented to the municipality of Buenos Aires in December for the building of a workmen's housing development to contain 2,160 apartments, of which 1,008 would have 2 rooms, 144 three rooms and 1,008 four rooms, all provided with kitchen and bath, to be located in 18 buildings of 120 apartments each, with a main central building where

stores might be located as well as a first-aid station, a lecture hall or theater, a library, and the administration offices. Space would also be left for schools. The ground plan of the group of buildings constructed around a central park would cover about 100,000 square meters. The Nueva Pompeya section of Buenos Aires is suggested as a good locality for the new housing project. It is suggested that the municipality might give the ground, and that the financing could be done by a municipal loan covered by a bond issue to be taken by the cooperative association in which home purchasers would be members, and guaranteed by their monthly payments on the property.

VACATION CAMPS.—See page 422.

CHILE

FIRST WOMAN MAYOR.—Señora doña Emilia Werner de Wordeman has become mayor of Ranquil, the first Chilean woman to hold such a position.

SALE OF SKIM MILK PROHIBITED.—The city council prohibited the sale of skim milk in Santiago beginning January 1 of this year.

CUBA

CHILD WELFARE LECTURES.—The Central Bureau of Infant Hygiene of the National Department of Health and Charity in Habana is now giving a series of free weekly lectures on child care and welfare. These lectures are for poor mothers, who are coming in increasing numbers to learn scientific principles of caring for their babies.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—In January, 1928, 22 workmen's houses located in a suburb of Habana and costing about \$2,500 each were awarded by lot among persons whose requests had been approved by the housing commission. The houses, which have a front garden, hallway, living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and sanitary arrangements, were constructed of brick and cement by the Department of Public Works.

CYCLONE RELIEF.—See page 431.

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM AND PAVING.—On December 9, 1927, a contract was signed between the Government of Ecuador and an English firm by which the latter engages to provide water and sewer systems for Guayaquil and to pave its streets. This contract replaces that of January 5, 1914, and also that made with the present company on January 3, 1927. The Government will expend a total of 20,000,000 sucres on this work at the rate of 3,000,000 sucres annually. Work was to begin on January 1 of this year.

GUATEMALA

AUXILIARY CLINIC.—An extension of the beneficial work being carried on by the Children's Home of Guatemala City was recently made possible by the action of the Government when a suburban property was turned over to the institute for use as its first branch clinic.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The creation of a bacteriological institute in Guatemala City was authorized by an executive decree of December 23, 1927.

HAITI

WATERWORKS.—The Plaisance Aqueduct at Port au Prince was placed in commission last December and resulted in the delivery to the city of about 3,000,000 gallons of water per day, which is two and one-half times the previous flow. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.*)

NICARAGUA

LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS.—On December 30, 1927, Dr. Francisco Berríos delivered an interesting lecture to the students in the school of medicine at León on pulmonary tuberculosis. The lecturer discussed the biological concept of the pathogenic agent, contagion, inheritance, the defense reactions of the organism, and other topics. Useful instructions on how to prevent and to cure this disease were also given.

PARAGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—A new child welfare program was approved by the National Board of Hygiene and Public Assistance in its session on December 22, 1917. With its adoption the hours of the child health clinic were lengthened to a full day, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., home visitation for children by the physicians of the clinic begun, and maternity assistance improved.

WORK OF PRISONERS.—An interesting exhibit of a number of chairs made and upholstered by the prisoners of the penitentiary in Asuncion was recently displayed by a firm of that city. Their excellent workmanship bore eloquent testimony to skill which may be developed by prisoners when taught useful trades.

PERU

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYGIENISTS.—A group of profesional hygienists and sanitarians recently formed a National Association of Hygienists in Lima to educate the masses in the principles of hygiene and sanitation for the benefit of public health, including especially

the protection of mothers and children and the prevention of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and other infectious diseases. They will also work for the development of city improvements and sanitary engineering and the awakening of a public conscience on sanitation and hygiene through lectures, newspaper and magazine articles, and leaflets. Dr. Sebastián Lorente, the director of the Bureau of Public Health, was elected president.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT LAW.—See page 420.

SALVADOR

ON BEHALF OF THE BLIND.—An executive decree of December 15, 1927, created a special school for the blind in San Salvador, in which it is proposed to give them both such general education and special training in the manual arts as will enable them to live a useful life. All the teaching staff will be composed of blind persons, who will be given board and lodging in the institution in addition to their salaries.

WATER SUPPLY.—Arrangements are being completed to increase the water supply of San Salvador, in order to provide a sufficient amount for both the city and suburbs, to which latter improvements are rapidly being extended. The work, which will cost about \$600,000, will be finished in eight months after it is begun.

The construction of waterworks for Cojutepeque is almost completed, the city now being assured of an adequate water supply.

BOY SCOUTS.—The Rotary Club of San Salvador is seeking the cooperation of leading persons and associations in the organization of the Boy Scouts.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.—On January 6 last the tuberculosis sanatorium at San Salvador was opened. Mention was made of this institution in last month's BULLETIN.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—Children's Day, or December 31, was celebrated last year in San Salvador with a better-babies contest in which there were 78 entries. The healthiest babies were awarded medals or money prizes, while every child received some gift.

URUGUAY

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S WARD.—The corner stone of the maternity and children's ward of the Rocha hospital was laid on January 14, 1928, as part of the general celebration for the opening of the Garzón-Rocha branch of the Montevideo-Rocha Railroad.

HONOR TO DOCTOR DE PENA.—On December 26, 1927, the Pediatric Society of Uruguay celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the professional career of Dr. Prudencio de Pena, the well-known child specialist, with special sessions and a luncheon held in his honor. He was unanimously elected president of the society for the year 1928.

GENERAL NOTES

CUBA

CUBAN ARTISTS.—On January 6, 1928, the *Diario de la Marina* published a cable from Paris stating that the Cuban artists there would open an exhibition of their work in the Paris Latin American Club. Among the works to be shown were paintings by Domingo Ravenet, sculptures by Alberto Sabas, and paintings and etchings by Andrés Nogueira.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLUMBUS LIGHT.—The following permanent executive committee on the Columbus Light has been appointed by the President of the Republic: Monsignor Adolfo A. Nouel, Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Señor Francisco J. Peynado, Señor Manuel de J. Troncoso de la Concha, Dr. José D. Alfonseca, Señor Gustavo A. Díaz, Señor Ernesto Bonetti Burgos, Señor Abelardo R. Nanita, Mr. William E. Pulliam, and Señor Joaquín García Do Pico.

MEXICO

DIEGO RIVERA EXPOSITION IN NEW YORK.—Early in the year an exhibition of the paintings of the distinguished Mexican artist Diego Rivera was opened in New York City, where the pictures met with very favorable criticism.

PANAMA

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.—Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, the noted sculptress, arrived in Panama early in January to plan for the erection of the memorial to President Roosevelt for which she has been awarded the commission. One of her best-known works is the Aztec fountain in the Pan American Building in Washington.

URUGUAY

GAUCHO MONUMENT UNVEILED.—Erected in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Third Rural Congress, the gaucho monument, a memorial in bronze to the Uruguayan gaucho (cowboy) upon the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of national independence, was formally unveiled in Montevideo on December 31, 1927, and presented to the National Government by Dr. Juan Andrés Cachón of the Rural Federation. The interest remaining from the fund raised by popular subscription for this monument will be used as the initial contribution for a similar fund created for the erection of a monument to General José Fructuoso Rivera, the hero of Guayabo, Rincón, and the Missions.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
First official estimate of Argentine crops	1927	
The meat situation in Argentina	Dec. 19	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Review of commerce and industries for 11 months of 1927	Dec. 27	Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on Nov. 30, 1927.	Dec. 28 Dec. 29	Do. Do.
BOLIVIA		
Report on Bolivian commerce and industries for December, 1927, and National Budget for 1928.	Dec. 31	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Forest conservation in State of Alagoas	Dec. 19	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Annual message of the President of Rio Grande do Norte	Dec. 21	Do.
The State of Matto Grosso and its finances	Dec. 24	C. R. Cameron, consul Sao Paulo.
The Sao Paulo Forestry Service	Dec. 27	Do.
Amazon Valley rubber market in December, 1927	Dec. 31	John R. Minter, consul at Para.
Declared exports from district of Bahia to the United States during 1927.	---do---	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Declared exports to the United States from Rio de Janeiro, calendar year 1927.	1928 Jan. 1	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
New concession to Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.)	Jan. 3	C. R. Cameron.
Cotton cultivation and production in Pernambuco consular district for 1926-27.	Jan. 4	Nathaniel P. Davis.
The Brazilian market for watches and clocks	Jan. 5	Claude I. Dawson.
Declared exports from Manaus for 1927	---do---	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaos.
Coffee notes from Sao Paulo	Jan. 6	C. R. Cameron.
Rio de Janeiro coffee exports during December, 1927	Jan. 10	Claude I. Dawson.
Review of the commerce and industries of Brazil for 1927	Jan. 12	Do.
Finances of the City of Bahia first 11 months of 1927	---do---	Howard Donovan.
Brazilian coffee propagandists in the United States	Jan. 16	C. R. Cameron.
Declared exports, and coffee exported at Santos, during December, 1927.	Jan. 18	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
CHILE		
Iodine, subproduct of nitrate of soda	1927 Dec. 15	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Situation of the borax industry in Chile	Dec. 19	Do.
Foreign commerce of Concepcion consular district, for 1926	Dec. 28	Camden I. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Declared export returns to the United States from the consular district of Iquique, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 9	Stephen C. Worcester, vice consul at Iquique.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 16	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Law 76 of 1927, for the protection and defense of Colombian coffee industry.	1927 Dec. 13	Legation.
Notes on the development of Buenaventura	1928 Jan. 16	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
COSTA RICA		
December, 1927, report on commerce and industries	Jan. 20	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
Report of products exported from the port of Puntarenas, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 24	Do.
CUBA		
Declared annual exports from consular district of Manzanillo, for 1927.	Jan. 2	Raoul A. Bertot, agent at Manzanillo.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927	Jan. 11	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.
Additional tariff changes and clarifications	Jan. 19	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927	Jan. 20	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of commerce and industries of the consular district of Puerto Plata, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 14	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Customs receipts and internal revenues during the year 1927	Jan. 20	Legation.
Commerce and industries of Santo Domingo consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	---do---	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Report on cocoa beans, quarter ended Jan. 31, 1927	Jan. 31	W. R. Bickers.

Reports received to February 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
ECUADOR		
Cost of shipping and buying cocoa beans in Ecuador.....	1928 Jan. 5	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
December, 1927, review of commerce and industries	Jan. 14	W. Allen Rhoads, vice consul at Guayaquil.
Declared export returns from Guayaquil, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 17	Harold D. Clum.
GUATEMALA		
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927, and quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 18	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
The coffee industry in northern Haiti.....	1927 Dec. 1	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Motor vehicles in Haiti.....	Dec. 7	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Report on commerce and industries for November, 1927.....	1928 Jan. 2	Do.
Report on cocoa and cocoa beans, northern Haiti.....	Jan. 3	Winthrop R. Scott.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries of consular district of Puerto Castilla, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 10	Winfield M. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castillo.
Review of the La Ceiba consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 12	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
Analysis of declared exports to the United States from the La Ceiba district for the year 1927.....	Jan. 14	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the year 1927.....	Jan. 21	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
MEXICO		
Annual report of the consular district of Progreso.....	1927 Dec. 31	Herman C. Vogenitz, vice consul at Progreso.
New waterworks for Monclova and Villa Frontera.....	1928 Feb. 3	Oscar C. Harper, vice consul at Piedras Negras.
NICARAGUA		
Trade financing and exchange, imports and exports and trade balances for 1914-1926.....	Jan. 2	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927, Bluefields district.....	Jan. 3	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
Preliminary review of the trade of western Nicaragua for 1927.....	Jan. 5	Christian T. Steger.
PANAMA		
December report on commerce and industries.....	Jan. 12	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama.
Venezuela to open legation in Panama City.....	do.....	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Use and sale of tractors in Paraguay.....	Jan. 4	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul at Asunción.
Annual declared export returns calendar year 1927.....	Jan. 5	Do.
PERU		
Review of Peruvian commerce and industries for December, 1927.....	Jan. 10	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Lima-Callao.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927.....	Jan. 4	Le Roy F. Beers, vice consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
Hydro-electric development from the River Queguay in Department of Paysandu.....	1927 Dec. 8	C. Carrigan, consul general in charge, Montevideo.
Uruguayan field crops for season 1926-27.....	Dec. 19	Do.
Construction work in Montevideo.....	Dec. 30	Do.
Annual declared export returns to the United States, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Dec. 31	Do.
Uruguayan foreign commerce during October, 1927.....	1928 Jan. 12	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Building activities at Macuto.....	Jan. 16	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927, Puerto Cabello district.....	Jan. 20	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Statement of the Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, for Dec. 31, 1927.....	do.....	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano.	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



MAY

1928

BULLETIN OF THE
PAN
AMERICAN
UNION

CULTURAL PEAKS IN CONTEMPORARY SOUTH AMERICA

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA

PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF BOLIVIA

TWO IMPORTANT ARGENTINE PRODUCTS

FINANCIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH AMERICA

THE CALIFORNIA BOTANIC GARDEN PLANT EXCHANGE

MAY, 1928

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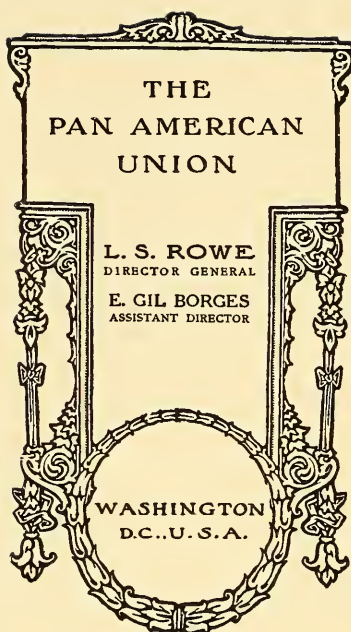
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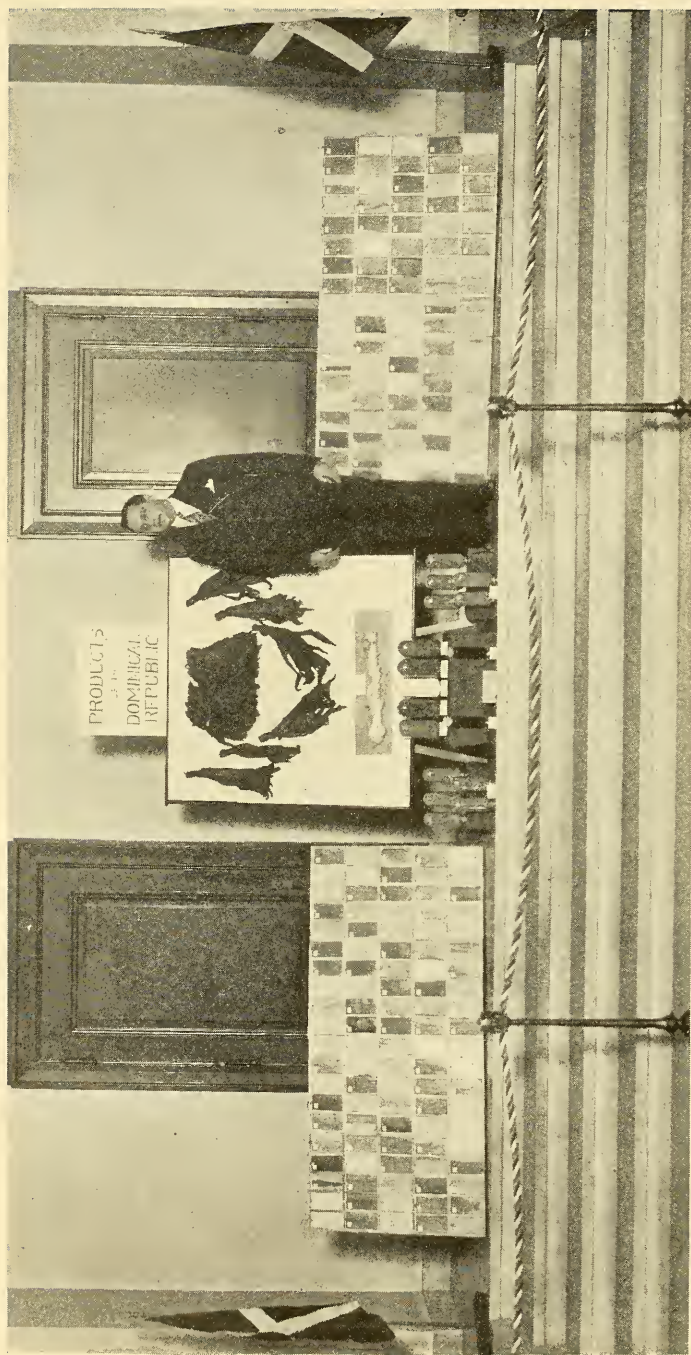
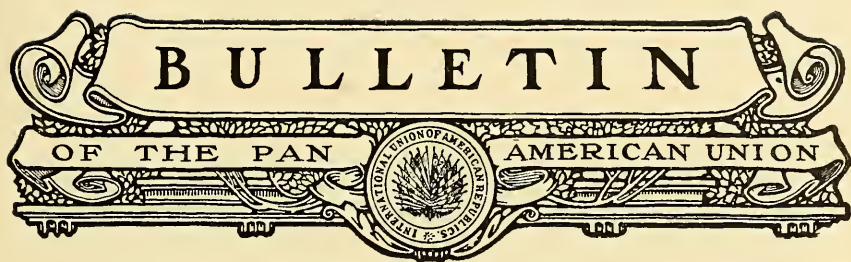


EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Through the courtesy of Dr. Angel Morales, the Minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington, who appears in the photograph, and the department of agriculture of the Dominican Republic, the Pan American Union was able to display recently an interesting exhibit of some of the more important products of that country, such as tobacco, sisal, cotton, coffee, cacao, honey, wax, and marjoram, in addition to the extensive collection of woods



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MAY, 1928

No. 5

MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA

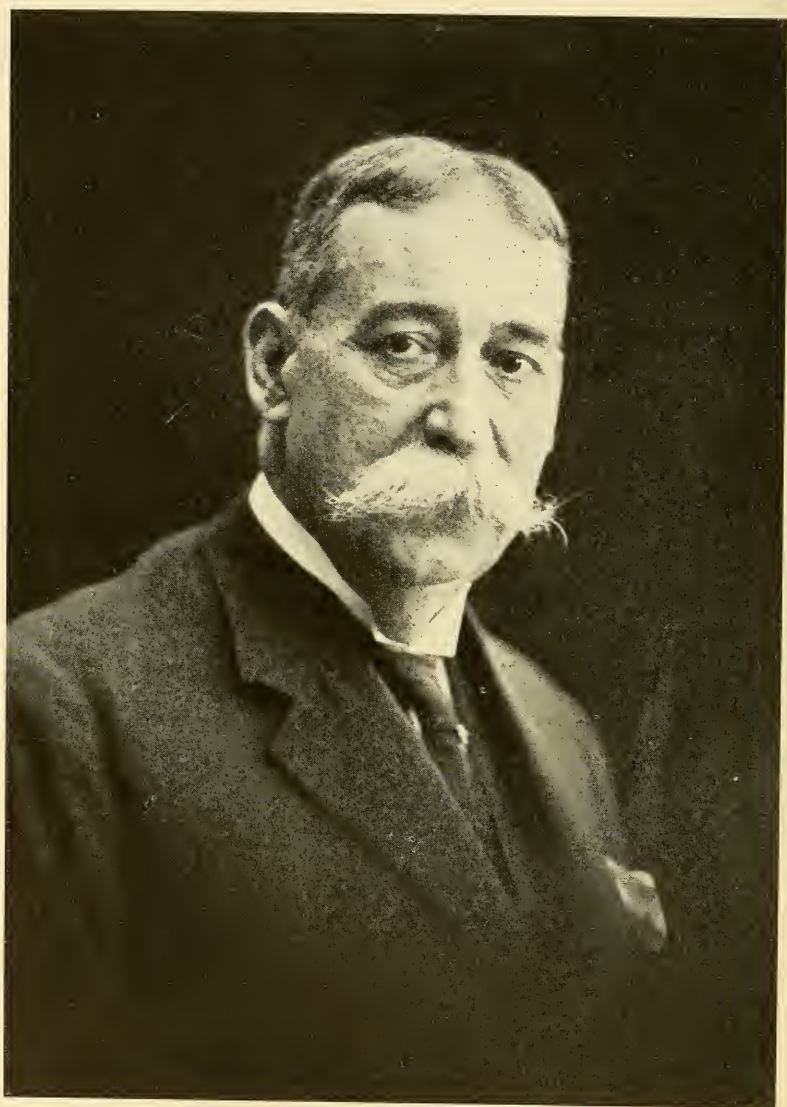
(DECEMBER 25, 1867 - MARCH 24, 1928)

BY the recent untimely death of Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima in Washington, D. C., where for a number of years he had made his home, Brazil has lost a distinguished son, Ibero-America a sympathetic and forceful interpreter and historian, and intellectual reciprocity among the Americas an eminent and devoted advocate.

Born in the city of Pernambuco December 25, 1867, the son of Luiz de Oliveira and Maria Benedicta (de Miranda), he was taken while still a child to Portugal where, upon the completion of his preparatory studies, he entered the University of Lisbon from which he was graduated with high honors (Faculty of Letters and Philosophy) at an unusually early age.

Although his spirit was largely formed in Portugal and his education rounded and perfected in the most advanced centers of European learning, Oliveira Lima never forgot the land of his birth, to which he returned repeatedly for rest, study, and recreation, and in which a number of his most important works were written. It was in Brazil, too, where he married Flora de Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, daughter of one of the most distinguished Brazilian families, also of Pernambuco.

Dr. de Oliveira's predilection for history, language, and international law early marked him for the diplomatic service of his country, and between 1891 and 1901 he held the following positions: Second secretary, Brazilian Legation in Portugal; second secretary, Germany;



MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA

(December 25, 1867-March 24, 1928)

first secretary, United States; first secretary, Great Britain; and Minister to Japan. In 1903 he was appointed Minister to Peru, but did not serve, heading, instead, the special mission dealing with the Brazilian-Venezuelan boundary question, which was settled in 1905. In 1908 he was appointed Minister to Belgium and Sweden. Retiring from the service in 1912, he spent some little time in London, leaving in 1915 for the United States, where he had been appointed lecturer and visiting professor in Harvard University. In 1916 he went to Brazil, there to devote himself for a number of years to literary work, returning to Washington in 1920, where, in 1923, he was appointed professor of international law in the Catholic University, a position he continued to hold up to the time of his death.

In March, 1924, Dr. Oliveira Lima, presented his valuable library of 40,000 volumes, the result of 40 years of careful selection, to the Catholic University of Washington, Madame de Oliveira Lima being associated with him in this generous act. The gift of this almost priceless Portuguese library was made in the hope that "it may become at once a living center of study, research, and publication in the vast domains of Latin-American language, law, government, and administration; in social science and education; in religion and theology; in natural and applied science; in antiquities and ethnology; and in every kind of knowledge and endeavor that tends to lift our common American mankind to higher levels, spiritual and material, believing with Silvio Pellico that men have never hated one another except because they did not know each other."¹

Dr. Oliveira Lima was the author of a long series of works on international law, Brazilian and Portuguese history and literature, among which may be mentioned: *Pernambuco, seu desenvolvimento historico*; *Aspectos da litteratura colonial brasileira*; *Nos Estados Unidos, Impressões politicas e sociaes*; *Memoria sobre o descobrimento do Brasil e primeiras negociações diplomaticas a que deu origem*; *Relação dos manuscriptos do Museu Britannico de interesse para o Brasil*; *José Bonifacio e o movimento da Independencia*; *Pan-Americanismo: Bolivar-Monroe-Roosevelt*; *Causas diplomaticas*; *Dom João VI no Brazil*; *La langue portugaise: La littérature brésilienne*; *Evolução historica da America Latina comparada com a da America Inglesa*. He was also an indefatigable contributor to numerous literary and historical reviews both in the United States and in Europe and, moreover, one of the most active members of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of expressing its deep sympathy with the grief-stricken widow and other members of the bereaved family who mourn the passing of this distinguished diplomat, historian, man of letters and bibliophile.

¹ Address of Right Rev. Bishop Shahan on accepting, on behalf of the Catholic University, the de Oliveira Lima library.

THE CENTER OF HISTORICAL STUDIES IN MADRID¹

[The following article is particularly timely in view of the fact that a resolution recommending the creation of a Pan American Institute of History and Geography, with objectives closely resembling those of the "Centro de Estudios Históricos" in Madrid, was approved recently by the Sixth International Conference of American States. A close study of the aims and achievements of the Madrid entity would undoubtedly prove extremely illuminating.—Editor's note.]

By DR. HOMERO SERÍS

Secretary, Centro de Estudios Históricos

THE principal end for which the Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas was created," says the royal decree which founded the Centro de Estudios Históricos de Madrid, "is the fostering of scientific research within Spain, using the elements that exist in this country and those that our fellowships in foreign lands may bring. It is a question of studying the problems that concern us most vitally, not only because their proximity must arouse greater interest, but that since the sources are on our own soil it is our duty not to let foreigners monopolize their discovery.

"Moreover, it is our wish to attract the youths that leave our universities with a particular vocation and preparation, and to obtain the scientific formation of coming generations by means of a work of collaboration with our investigators. To obtain these high aims it has been thought necessary to create study centers and laboratories organized and directed by the said junta as an efficient means of education for science and of preparation for the students who are to go to foreign lands, as adequate elements to create an atmosphere where individual efforts shall be increased an hundredfold and where each year shall bring forth an interesting production of scientific and literary work.

"The historical studies are an excellent field for a first attempt or trial, whether attention be centered on their evident flourishing among us within the last few years, or on the interest which our language, literature, history, and art have awakened at the present time throughout the world—an interest very apparent to those who know the literary output, the courses on these subjects given in the universities of the most important nations, and the number of foreigners who officially or privately, separately or in groups, work in our archives, museums, monuments, and ruins. . . .

"As for the plan of this institution it is necessary above all that it be given the necessary flexibility, so that its functioning at any

¹ Reprinted, by permission, from *Art and Archaeology*, March, 1928.



Courtesy of "Art and Archaeology"

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS HISTÓRICOS

moment may adapt itself to the complex nature of its aim and to the number and condition of the elements that depend upon it."

Therefore, the Centro de Estudios Históricos was created March 18, 1910, under the auspices of the junta, by the Ministry of Public Education, with the following by-laws:

ARTICLE 1. In virtue of the proposition of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas and of article 54 of its by-laws, a "Center of Historical Studies" is created with the object of promoting scientific research in our national history in every sphere of learning.

The center shall have special charge of:

1. Investigation of sources, preparing the publication of critical editions of unedited documents of those defectively published (such as chronicles, literary works, manuscripts, privileges, compilation of laws, etc.).

2. To organize scientific missions, excavations, and explorations for the study of monuments, documents, dialects, folklore, social institutions, and, in general, whatever may be source of historical knowledge.

3. To initiate into the methods of investigation a limited number of students, making them share, whenever possible, the tasks above mentioned, and to this end it shall organize special laboratory work.



Courtesy of "Art and Archaeology"

GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS HISTÓRICOS

Seated, left to right: Américo Castro; R. Menéndez Pidal, President; T. Navarro Tomás. Standing: Homero Serís, Secretary; F. Morales de Setién; Amado Alonso

4. To be in contact with the fellowship students who either in foreign lands or in Spain may be pursuing historical studies, in order to help them to obtain the results of their work and to prepare for those who are in condition for it, work and means for them to pursue their work upon their return.

5. To form a library for historical studies and establish interchange with similar foreign scientific centers.

Since the above, by no means distant date, the activities of the center under the direction of its president, Prof. Ramón Menéndez Pidal, and with the collaboration of its members, for the section of philology: Américo Castro, T. Navarro Tomás, Federico de Onís,

A. G. Solalinde, V. García de Diego, Amado Alonso, Dámaso Alonso, B. Sánchez Alonso, Z. García Villada, S. J., S. Gili Gaya, J. F. Montesinos, M. Herrero García, etc.; for the section of art: Elías Tormo (director), F. J. Sánchez Cantón, R. de Orueta, Jesús Domínguez-Bordona, P. de Artíñano, and others; for the section of archæology: M. Gómez-Moreno (director), Juan Cabré, M. Herrera Ges, J. de M. Carriazo, etc.; for the section of law: C. Sánchez-Albornoz, etc., have met with most satisfactory results.

The publications of the center have steadily increased, until at present they have attained the number of 93 volumes. It would be impossible in so brief a space to analyze the value and originality of all those efforts which have met with an increasingly favorable reception in the world of international science.

They include works on language, literature, history, law, art, archæology, geography, palæography, pedagogy, sociology. We shall only mention in the section of philology: The *Orígenes del Español*, by Menéndez Pidal, linguistic status of the Iberian Peninsula to the eleventh century; it is based on heretofore unexamined documents of the ninth to the eleventh centuries and gives a vocabulary of extraordinary novelty, illustrating not only the history of Spanish Romanic dialects but also linguistic evolution in general—the development of language phenomena through time and space. It is an epoch-making book. Other works published by Menéndez Pidal are *Poesía juglaresca y juglares*, a history of mediaeval literature in its character of public entertainment; *Documentos lingüísticos de España* from 1044 to 1492, a mine for the study of the historic and geographic evolution of the Spanish language; and *Antología de prosistas españoles*, from Alfonso X to the beginning of the nineteenth century, with critical comments upon its literary significance, the character of the language, and the peculiarities of the style, and notes on the meaning and syntax. Navarro Tomás, the founder of the laboratory of Experimental Phonetics of the Center, has published the well-known *Manual de Pronunciación Española*, of which Prof. E. C. Hills, of the University of California, said, "I know no other language that has a better manual of pronunciation." Américo Castro has to his credit, besides the translation, enlarged and with notes, of the Romanic linguistic study by Meyer-Lübke, *El pensamiento de Cervantes*, a book that renews the traditional ideas about the culture of Cervantes, relating his works with the fundamental ideas of the Renaissance. Vicente García de Diego is the author of *Contribución al Diccionario hispánico etimológico*, in which he studies the etymology of 2,000 words in an exact scientific method.

In the section of history: The *Fuentes de la Historia Española e Hispanoamericana*, by B. Sánchez-Alonso, a bibliography of manuscripts, printed books, and articles relating to the political history of

Spain and Spanish America; it counts 13,000 entries. *Noticias y documentos históricos del Condado de Ribagorza*, by M. Serrano y Sanz; this book contains a big collection of documents of great importance for the knowledge of the origin of the county of Ribagorza. The author adds several chapters of commentaries on its geography, ethnography, history, etc. *Libro de Regla o Cartulario de la antigua Abadía de Santillana del Mar*, edited by E. Josué, contains 96 documents of the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, particularly interesting, aside from their philological value, for the history of the Abbey of Santillana and for that of all mountainous section. *Memoria de la vida de Fray Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros*, with preface and notes by J. de Vallejo. This is the reproduction of the entire text in which Vallejo, the page of Cisneros, details minutely the life of the cardinal.

In prehistory: *Los monumentos megalíticos de la provincia de Gerona*, by M. Cazorro, comprises the list of all the dolmens and menhirs known in the Province of Gerona and a study of the objects found therein, as well as of the race to which they could belong. The author describes the zones or districts of the north of the Province, of the Alberas, of Perthus, of the Gabarras, of Val de Aro, and of other points where there are groups of megalithic monuments.

In the section of art, its director, Prof. M. Gómez-Moreno, in collaboration with J. Pijóan, published: *Escultura greco-romana, Representaciones religiosas, clásicas y orientales. Iconografía*, the most select collection, the most numerous and best documented of Spanish classic sculptures that we possess, with masterpieces such as the *Hermes* of Itálica and the *Agripo* of Menda, nearly all of it unedited and of great value for the history of our iconography and art in the Roman period, very well illustrated. *Jacomart y el arte hispano-flamenco cuatrocentista*, by E. Tormo, is the first detailed biography and the first complete study of a Spanish painter of the fifteenth century; the artistic personality of the painter of Alphonso V in Naples is studied in this monograph as a typical example of the relation between art in Flanders and Italy and Spanish painting. *La vida y la obra de Pedro de Mena*, by R. de Orueta, is a monograph on the sculptor Pedro de Mena who, although he was known, did not occupy the place that was due him among our first artists; his works are catalogued and a great many unknown ones are added; the characteristics of his art are established for the different epochs of his life. *Datos documentales inéditos para la historia del arte español*, by F. Pérez Sedano, contains two manuscripts of a learned canon of Toledo of the fifteenth century, in which, in a very precise way, he gives extracts from many documents in the cathedral archives; one of these served Ceán Bermúdez as a basis for his dictionary. In the second part are collected almost in their entirety the works of the primate cathedral from the middle of the fifteenth century to the

beginning of the nineteenth. There are to be found abundant news and notices of unknown artists and unknown works of famous artists. *Iglesias mozárabes*, by M. Gómez-Moreno, comprises a study of all the social influences of the Arab invasion which favored the development of the Christian States in the early centuries of the reconquest; historical monographs, critical and descriptive of about 20 churches and ruins of others that have the same social state predominant in the Kingdom of León; analysis of the external manifestations of the Spanish Christian cult in that period and a description of the objects of a southern character preserved; manuscripts, inscriptions, ivories, jewelry, bronzes, textiles, etc. *La escultura funeraria de España*, by R. Orueta, includes the Provinces of Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara. *Fuentes literarias para la historia del arte español*, by F. J. Sánchez-Cantón. The first volume, the only one published, embraces the sixteenth century.

In archæology, A. Vives wrote *Estudios de arqueología cartaginesa, la necrópolis de Ibiza*, which gives a slight idea of Phœnician art and enumerates the objects of that art found in Spain and in Ibiza; in the study of Carthaginian archæology are described objects from three sources, Carthage, Cerdeña, and Ibiza; this grouping forms the first work on this matter as a whole; a precedent is set by the notes on "Ebusitana" prehistory and a mention of objects of Roman and Arabic art of the same source. *El Monasterio de la Rábida*, by R. Velázquez-Bosco, monument made famous by the residence in it of Columbus, etc.

Moreover, the center publishes the following periodicals: *Revista de Filología Española*, *Archivo Español de Arte y Arqueología*, and *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español*. It is sufficient to compare the production of other bodies in Spain which have devoted more than two centuries to similar tasks, to bring into prominence the greater results obtained by the center in the work of reconstructing for science the Spanish civilization of the past.

Aside from the primary scientific purpose of the center, it has been forced to undertake the pedagogical training of many young people who are to-day teachers in Spanish schools, and who are working to reform the archaic methods of instruction which generally prevail. Conditions made it necessary, likewise, soon after it was founded, to take upon itself the diffusion of the Spanish language, literature, art, and history among those foreign hispanists who flocked to Spain in search for instruction which the official centers were unable to give them because of their special form of organization. For 16 years the well-known courses for foreigners have been offering to hispanists from all over the world a charm and an interest not previously found. If to this there be added the international relations of a technical character which have grown about the center, which have caused a

constant increase in the number of teachers and investigators who have come in search of guidance and advice, the center may easily be considered one of the most important scientific organizations in Spain, not only because of its lofty and disinterested scientific production, but also because of its beneficial international activity, which is slowly gaining greater respect and esteem for the essential values which are establishing Spain more and more in the concert of progressive countries.

As an example of this international activity we may mention that professors have been sent to foreign universities to teach the Spanish language and culture: Onís to Columbia University, Solalinde to Wisconsin, Buceta to California, Centeno to Princeton; Del Río to Porto Rico, Robles to Johns Hopkins, Heras to Southern California, Penzol to the University of Liverpool, Herrero to Cambridge, Fernández to Berlin, Alonso and Montesinos to Hamburg, Gómez Ortega to Jena, Viñas to Paris, Casalduero to Marburg, Pastor to Strasbourg, Latorre to Montpellier, Chabás to Genoa, Muñoz to Tokio, Pizarro to Osaka, etc.

The center has also founded and directs the Instituto de Filología of the University of Buenos Aires, whose directors have been successively Professors Castro, Millares, Montolíu, and this year Alonso. This institute has to its credit several publications and is preparing an edition of the Escorial Bible of the thirteenth century and a dictionary of Argentinisms.

Invited by the University of Porto Rico, Prof. Navarro Tomás has given two courses at the university on Spanish phonetics and on popular Spanish lyrics. As may be seen, the influence of the center, in connection with the work of the junta, is world-wide in its scope.

The library of the center is the only one in Madrid that has its catalogue, or card index, open to the public, and which does not limit the number of books a reader may ask for, while the national library, for example, allows only two books at a time. It also has a catalogue of Spanish plays, arranged alphabetically by titles, with the author's name following, thus serving a double purpose, for in other libraries these are found listed only under the author's name. The library has the best current collection of reviews and magazines in Spain. Its printed books number about 20,000 volumes, principally for research work. These it keeps up to the minute, something that does not occur in other libraries which are rich in old and rare books, but lack modern ones that are very much needed in research work. It has also a small collection of manuscripts and rare editions of great value. The library is open from 9 to 1 and from 4 to 8.

The center subsists, thanks to a small subsidy granted annually by the Spanish Government. It has also received gifts from gen-

erous donors. For example, a Spaniard gave anonymously 40,000 pesetas; Mr. Archer M. Huntington sent \$1,000 for partial expenses of the printing of the unpublished *General Estoria* of Alfonso X, edited by A. G. Solalinde; Sr. Juan Cebrián donated \$500 for the same purpose, and Sr. Rafael Fabián, of Porto Rico, 5,000 pesetas for the aforesaid publication.

The center will continue to pursue its objectives and, in particular, the training of young investigators who may guarantee in the future a continuation of the labors begun by the founders.

CALIFORNIA BOTANIC GARDEN PLANT EX- CHANGE :: :: :: :: ::

By LOUISE F. SHIELDS

SEEDS and plants native to Mexico and the countries of Central and South America are desired by the California Botanic Garden, which was opened in 1927 at Mandeville Canyon, Los Angeles. Botanists and plant lovers who are ready to cooperate in an exchange of their local flora for those of California and for the surplus of imported specimens are invited to correspond with the director of the garden, Dr. E. D. Merrill, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dried specimens for the herbarium are welcome, particularly when accompanied by an identification card and a full description of the place where they grew and the extent of territory over which the species is found.

Within six months after the floor of the canyon had been cleared of brush and the ground broken, more than 36,000 plants had been introduced and records started for study of their development and their adaptability to the soil and the climate.

Contributions to the herbarium, seeds and plants, have begun to stream in from all parts of the world where the garden has become known and now number 180,000 specimens. The largest acquisition thus far has been the herbarium of Bonati, the French collector, with 65,000 specimens, valued at \$10,000. Bonati was a fern specialist and assembled his cryptograms with meticulous care. Other specimens are jumbled together and will require identification. Hence it



Spence Airplane Photos

VIEW OF SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

This city, a few miles distant from the California Botanic Garden, is visible from the upper levels of the Mandeville Canyon rim

suggested that all future shipments of herbarium specimens should be fully identified, and classified into their proper groups.

The garden has been fortunate in securing cooperation from botanists in Asia and the South Seas because of the wide acquaintance of its scientific staff. Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, director of the garden, has served as dean of the College of Agriculture in the University of the Philippines and as director of agricultural exploration for that institution. He has described about 3,000 new species of Philippine, Polynesian, Chinese, Malayan, and Bornean plants. He also edited the *Philippine Journal of Science*.

A dozen expeditions are already at work within this first year of the garden's operation. All except one of these are carried on through botanists resident in the districts studied, and with no more expense for a dozen than would be necessary for one expedition sent from the United States. Their acquaintance with local conditions is bringing quicker results than would be possible for scientists entering a region for the first time.



TREE PLANTING IN THE CALIFORNIA BOTANIC GARDEN

Mary Pickford, film star and public-spirited citizen, ready to plant her tree, the *cryptomeria Japonica*, as the first contribution to the Forest of Fame. Miss Pickford is a member of the executive board and Douglas Fairbanks is one of the board of governors of the garden. On her right stands Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, director of the garden

Among these representatives are the following:

- Dr. B. YAYATA, director of Imperial Botanical Gardens, Tokyo.
- Dr. H. H. HU, Chinese Science Society, Nanking.
- Dr. R. KANIHIRA, Government Research Institute, Takhoku, Formosa.
- C. D. SQUIRES, business man, Shanghai, expedition into Indo-China. Mr. Squires has sent 4,000 specimens for the herbarium.
- R. HOLTTUM, director, botanical gardens, Singapore, for work in the Malay Peninsula and Penang.
- Dr. R. N. PARKER, Forestry Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India.
- Dr. H. S. YATES, Kisanan, Sumatra.
- Mr. E. BANKS, director, Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Borneo.
- Dr. W. DOCTERS VAN LEEUWIN, director, botanical gardens, Buitenzorg, Java.
- C. T. WHITE, Government Botanical Gardens, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The California Botanic Garden has financed one expedition jointly with the Arnold Arboretum of Boston for exploration of the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands, and is administering it through Mr. White, who is named above as the representative in Brisbane.

The garden is cooperating with the following institutions through identification of specimens:

Lingnan University, Canton, China.

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China.

Nanking University, Nanking.

Soochow University, Soochow.

Amoy University, Amoy.

National Southeastern University, Nanking.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

Sun Yat Sen University, Canton.

British North Borneo Forestry Service, Sandakan, Borneo.

Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Borneo.

Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands.

C. BORDON KLOSS, director, Raffles Museum, Singapore—British North Borneo Collections.

Botanists and institutions in Latin-American Republics may offer their cooperation with this great botanic research center of the New World. A cordial welcome awaits their correspondence.



CLASSIFYING HERBARIUM SPECIMENS

The herbarium includes 180,000 specimens gathered from the ends of the earth

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∴

By HELOISE BRAINERD

Chief of the Division of Education, Pan American Union

IN MOST of the 20 Republics comprising what for convenience we term "Latin America," the control of education is highly centralized, the curricula of both elementary and secondary schools being generally uniform throughout the country. It naturally follows that there is less chance for individual experimentation than where local control prevails. Then, too, the fact that private schools must follow the official curriculum if their graduates are to enter public institutions later acts as a restriction on private experimentation. All the more noteworthy, therefore, are the efforts that are being made to break the mold of custom and adapt to national or local needs the best of educational theory and practice in other countries. In this article we shall endeavor to show something of the spirit and the accomplishments of the Latin American apostles of educational liberty.

The new schools of Mexico merit especial attention not only for the excellence of the work they are doing but because of the scale on which they have been introduced and the fact that they represent Government initiative. The Mexican Revolution brought into power men whose aim was to uplift the common people and especially the Indian, agrarian reform and education being the two principal means employed. Dr. José Vasconcelos, Secretary of Public Instruction under President Obregón, described ¹ the purpose of the educational reform as the making of "men and women free of spirit and free in fact, able to think for themselves, to judge life with their own minds, and also able both to earn their living and to shape the community in such a manner that any earnest worker can attain a comfortable manner of living." Along with the tremendous impetus given to education in general, Vasconcelos focussed attention especially upon the great inert Indian population and developed the "cultural missions"—the spiritual descendants of the Spanish missions—which were referred to ² by Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poetess and educator who spent several months in Mexico as the guest of the Government, as accomplishing "the second foundation of Mexico."

¹ *Education in Mexico: Present Day Tendencies*. An address delivered in Washington, D. C. *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, March, 1923.

² *La Reforma Educacional, la Obra de una Mujer*. *La Escuela Americana*, Santiago, Chile, April, 1925, p. 31.

These "missions" are groups composed of a nurse to give elementary instruction in hygiene, and teachers of agriculture, carpentry, sewing and home economics, physical training, and useful industries that can be carried on in Indian homes. Taking with them seeds, implements, and books, the missionary band stays about six weeks in a village and furnishes to all the inhabitants an opportunity for "learning by doing," in its simplest and most effective form, the elements of hygienic living, modern agricultural methods, and cooperative industry. A school, gardens and orchards, a stock of implements, and a small library are left behind as the nucleus for further



"CASA DEL PUEBLO" (PEOPLE'S HOUSE), OCOTOMANI

Several hundred such "People's Houses" have been erected in indigenous villages by the "Cultural Missions" as a center for community development

development under the guidance of the rural teacher. A special division of the Department of Education looks after these missions, and a special type of normal school has been established to train native teachers for these remote districts. In 1927 there were 9 such normal schools, 6 "cultural missions," and 3,433 rural teachers paid by the Federal Government, in addition to those employed by the States.

Although primary education is a function of the States, the Federal authorities have established in many of them, as well as in the Federal District and Territories, model schools which since 1923 have followed an "activity" program. As described in several official documents ³

³ *Finalidades y organización de las escuelas tipo*, by Dr. Moisés Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Public Education. Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, Tomo V, No. 1 (1925), p. 18.

El papel de la escuela de la acción en la República, by Dr. J. M. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education. Publicaciones de la Secretaría . . . Tomo V, No. 13 (1925).

Bases para la organización de la escuela primaria, conforme al principio de la acción. Publicaciones de la Secretaría . . . Tomo X, No. 8 (1926).

the "escuela de la acción," or activity school, is based on the theory that the function of the primary school is to train for intelligent and active participation in the life of the community through socialized projects, combined with individual responsibility, which develop a love of usefulness, truth, kindness, and beauty. A socialized activity curriculum with an educational rather than vocational aim is organized about the four centers of nutrition, protection, community life, and interchange of ideas and services. Teachers are given liberty in planning the work, only language and arithmetic having fixed schedules. The equipment used in "new" or "progressive" schools is supplied as far as possible, often through the help of parents'



PUPILS OF AN OPEN AIR ART SCHOOL AT WORK

The Open Air School of Painting at Xochimilco is one of four such in the environs of Mexico City, in which remarkable creative work is being done

associations. Coeducation and student government are the rule, in sharp contrast to general Latin American practice. A distinct effort is being made, however, not to follow slavishly foreign models but to develop a type of school suited to Mexico's individual needs. Professor Dewey, who visited Mexico in the summer of 1926, says ⁴ of the new rural schools: "* * * there is no educational movement in the world which exhibits more of the spirit of intimate union of school activities with those of the community than is found in this Mexican development * * *."

⁴ Mexico's Educational Renaissance. *The New Republic*, New York, Sept. 22, 1926.

As a basis for the experiments that are being conducted on such a large scale, considerable research has been done in educational psychology, and in 1925 a division of educational psychology and school hygiene was formed in the Department of Public Education, under Dr. Rafael Santamarina as director. Special studies have been conducted in the teaching of languages, penmanship, and arithmetic; mental and educational tests have been adapted to Mexican use and numbers of pupils have been tested and reclassified. In many other ways Mexico is trying to make her schools fit modern needs: the normal school has been reorganized and a modern preschool center established there; new secondary schools coordinated with the changed primary program have been opened in Mexico City (staffed in part by a group of teachers who took a special short course of training in Columbia University); school libraries have been established all over the country; and several open-air schools are being conducted. The truly extraordinary work done by the pupils in the four open-air schools of painting ⁵ in the environs of Mexico City, where creative expression is eagerly fostered, attracted the attention of the eminent French psychologist Doctor Janer on his visit to Mexico in 1925. For a description of some of Mexico's interesting educational experiments, the reader is referred to previous issues of the BULLETIN.⁶

Dr. Ovide Decroly, of Belgium, and others give credit to a Colombian educator, Doctor Agustín Nieto Caballero, for introducing the "progressive" methods of teaching into South America. An interesting account of the latter's life and of the "Gimnasio Moderno" founded by him is given by Doctor Decroly in a Chilean paper.⁷

Educated in the United States and in Europe, where he became interested in the "new schools," Dr. Nieto Caballero returned to Bogotá in 1913, at the age of 23, and soon associated with himself two others who were interested in starting a school—the Samper brothers—whose experience and financial aid were invaluable. The teaching force was increased by the addition of the learned naturalist Dr. Lleras Codazzi; Pablo Vila, formerly of the J. J. Rousseau Institute, who became principal, and other European teachers. Beginning as a modest kindergarten and primary school, at the end of the fifth year, in 1919, the institution moved into a fine new plant in the suburbs of Bogotá, with modern equipment of manual training shops, agricultural experiment fields, swimming pool, provision for tennis and other sports, and accommodations for both boarding and

⁵ See *The Mexican Open Air Art Schools*, by Earle K. James, in *Progressive Education*, April, 1928, p. 179.

⁶ *New Tendencies in the Public Instruction of Mexico*, by Elena Landázuri. *Bulletin*, November, 1922.

Education in Mexico: Present Day Tendencies, by José Vasconcelos. *Bulletin*, March, 1923.

Winter Vacation Courses for Mexican Teachers, by Frances Toor Weinberg. *Bulletin*, September, 1923.

Mexico's Rapid Progress in Vocational Education, by Frances Toor Weinberg. *Bulletin*, June, 1924.

Frontier Teachers, by Carleton Beals. *Bulletin*, May, 1925.

Reorganization of Mexico City Normal Schools. *Bulletin*, March, 1927.

⁷ *Una Escuela Nueva en Sud América*. *La Nueva Era*, Valparaíso, Chile, June and September, 1927.

day pupils. But the great triumph came in 1922, when the first high-school class was graduated and took the university entrance examinations with high honors. This dispelled the last traces of opposition and the school soon reached its maximum enrollment of 300 pupils, thus making it possible to divide classes on the basis of mental age. It is now planned to move still farther out into the country where larger grounds will be available.

Although as a concession to Colombian sentiment the school is for boys only, Doctor Decroly unhesitatingly classifies it among the "new schools," having the earmarks of progressive teaching methods, self-government, emphasis on physical development, manual training, character growth, social activities, and contact with Nature. The environment makes possible varied and fruitful excursions, some-



"GIMNASIO MODERNO," A MODERN SCHOOL NEAR BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

The pupils are encouraged to work in their garden plots

times as far as 350 miles, which furnish admirable opportunities not only for healthful exercise and a study of history, geography, geology, botany, etc., but for close association with young and inspiring teachers.

The school has a student government organization and the honor system, which, according to Doctor Decroly, works admirably. No prizes are given, but three annual awards of distinction: For the most admirable character, the greatest personal effort and the best all-round camper. Socialized activities such as the Junior Red Cross are carried on, and the pupils frequently visit and play with the children in the city orphanage. This spirit is so strong that many students after leaving the school continue their helpful activities. In short, programs and methods are made secondary to moral training, and the results are clearly apparent.

Dr. Nieto Caballero has sought the world over for ideas most appropriate to the Colombian environment. In the kindergarten, he uses a combination of Montessori methods and those employed by M. Devogel in Brussels and by Mme. Philippi in The Hague. In the primary grades, a program of "associated ideas" and "centers of interest" is followed, with active participation by pupils, individual instruction, etc., modeled on the Ecole de l'Ermitage at Brussels. The secondary division follows the usual plan of the "new schools" combined with some practices taken from the Dalton laboratory plan. After again visiting Europe and the United States in 1925, Dr. Nieto Caballero brought in specialists to further improve the



AN OPEN AIR DRAWING CLASS FROM THE "GIMNASIO MODERNO," BOGOTÁ

The rugged terrain that surrounds the school gives plenty of opportunity for geological study and for interesting excursions of all kinds

teaching of natural sciences and manual training, and introduced mental tests, the segregation and study of abnormal children, and vocational guidance. It was this last feature that Doctor Decroly came to assist in implanting in 1926. "An educational miracle," Doctor Decroly calls this bold experiment of trying ultramodern methods in an ultraconservative community, shut off largely from the rest of the world, and thus lacking the large urban clientele from which the "new schools" of Europe have drawn their supporters. Only a man of Dr. Nieto Caballero's burning enthusiasm, ardent love of children, keen scientific spirit and great organizing ability could have made it possible. Summing up his impressions, Doctor

Decroly says “ * * * the work * * * accomplished is comparable with that of the best institutions of the kind anywhere in the world and should go on to serve as an example and a model * * *.”

In 1924-25, after his “Gimnasio Moderno” had become rather well known, Dr. Nieto Caballero took an extensive trip throughout South America to study educational conditions, and as a result many teachers become more deeply interested in the new methods and in some cases began to experiment for themselves.

The influence of the “Gimnasio Moderno” can be traced particularly in Uruguay. In 1925 Srta. Luisa Luisi, a member of the National Board of Primary and Normal Education of Uruguay, proposed the designation of one or two public schools as “laboratories for educational experimentation” during a period of three years, and two schools were selected—the boys’ graded school No. 5 at Las Piedras, a city of about 12,000 inhabitants, and a rural school at Estación Progreso, both in the Department of Canelones.

Interesting accounts of the Las Piedras Experimental School are found in its bulletin *Nuestros Hijos* (Our Children).⁸ Señor Sabas Olaizola, the principal, a firm adherent of the “New education movement” and a great admirer of Doctor Decroly, had been much interested in the Bogotá school before this opportunity came to him. He was given complete liberty as to the methods of instruction to be employed. For weeks the teachers worked hard at the task of ascertaining the mental age of the children in grades two to six—about 200—giving a total of more than 2,500 tests. The resultant reclassification was very interesting, reducing the large enrollment in the early grades and distributing the children rather evenly throughout the five years.

The curriculum and teaching methods are based on Decroly’s doctrine of “centers of interest”—the four principal human needs of food, protection against the elements, self-defense, and self-development and recreation—but these have been adapted to the local environment. The first theme chosen was *food*, and around the related subject of *cleanliness* the first object lesson centered. The bulletin board incited the pupils to put their schoolrooms and their own persons in a perfect state of cleanliness, neatness, and order, and in an hour and a half of joyous labor floors were swept, windows cleaned, trash collected, flowers picked and arranged, desks placed in a semicircle around a worktable and the teacher’s desk, the children’s clothing was brushed and shoes were polished, and, best of all, the lesson of mutual helpfulness in performing these tasks was learned. The children were encouraged to keep themselves always neat by

⁸ *Nuestros Hijos*, Montevideo, Uruguay, especially issues of September and November, 1925, April and October, 1926, and May, 1927.

free use of the soap, brushes, and shoe-cleaning outfits kept at the school.

Señor Olaizola conceives of the school's task as overcoming certain defects in the national character, among which he mentions the spirit of "the world owes me a living." Efforts made to combat this attitude may be illustrated by a bread-making project in the fifth group. After studying the grain of wheat botanically and watching it germinate, the pupils carried on buying and selling operations with mimic money; then by grinding the wheat themselves with a mortar and pestle and seeing its "pure white heart" emerge from the husk they entered into an age-old experience of labor and of beauty; they visited an old windmill and saw how man had utilized natural forces to save his labor; they built, in cooperation with other groups, a real oven; they kneaded the dough, baked the bread, and proudly shared it with the other pupils. Not only did they gain a real understanding



BREADMAKING PROJECT AT THE EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL OF LAS PIEDRAS, URUGUAY

Kneading the dough

of the work that it costs to supply their daily bread and the mutual dependence of man on his neighbor, but the project served as a center for lessons in natural history, arithmetic, drawing, simple mechanics, geography, history, reading, and composition, both descriptive and imaginative. Another project, based on *shelter* as the center of interest, involved drawing plans for a small house, making and burning the adobe brick, and erecting the building.

After a few months departmentalized teaching in regular school subjects during the morning, with a "center of interest" program in the afternoon, was substituted in the three upper grades, in order to give a better rounded program to the pupils who had not been trained from the beginning under the new régime and who would so soon leave the school. In this departmental instruction modern methods are employed, such as the substitution of the traditional textbooks of reading and writing by mimeographed lesson sheets built around

actual daily observation; individual plots in the school garden; the keeping of pets and the making of collections on excursions; modeling, dramatization, a school paper, children's library, etc. Careful records are kept of each child's physical and scholastic progress, mental and social traits.

Although greatly hampered by a lack of adequately trained teachers and a very short time in which to prepare for such an experiment, Señor Olaizola declared at the end of the first year that the results had been satisfactory. The children showed more mental alertness and creative ability,⁹ and yet a certain serenity of spirit and inner appreciation, and at the same time the tool subjects had been more

A BREADMAKING
PROJECT AT THE
EXPERIMENTAL
SCHOOL OF LAS
PIEDRAS, URUGUAY

Oven made by the pupils in
the fifth grade, in which
they later baked their bread



thoroughly mastered. The teaching of reading by the use of pictures to stimulate visual association of ideas and words, used with the 6 and 7 year old groups, was highly successful, and children who had been advanced one or two grades as a result of the mental tests proved able to keep up. The Government supervisor declared that the results justified a continuation of the experiment. As we write the third year is drawing to a close, and while many difficulties have been experienced, as in any new enterprise, Señor Olaizola has had the encouragement of being sent to Belgium for three months of study with Doctor Decroly. Another disciple of the eminent Belgian educator, Srita. Olimpia M. Fernández, is conducting a "progressive" school in a suburb of Montevideo, and the Uruguayan

⁹ Some charming compositions in prose and poetic form are found in various issues of *Nuestros Hijos*.

Congress has recently provided it with ample funds for experimental purposes.

The school at Las Piedras has been able to secure the cooperation of the parents to a considerable extent. An important factor is the little periodical *Nuestros Hijos*, published by Señor Olaizola and a group of other progressive teachers, supported jointly by about 40 schools, and sent with reports of individual progress to the parents of all the children in those schools. It is to be hoped that this excellent little journal, which has not been received for some months past, may reappear. Through its medium the work of the school has attracted attention in many other countries.



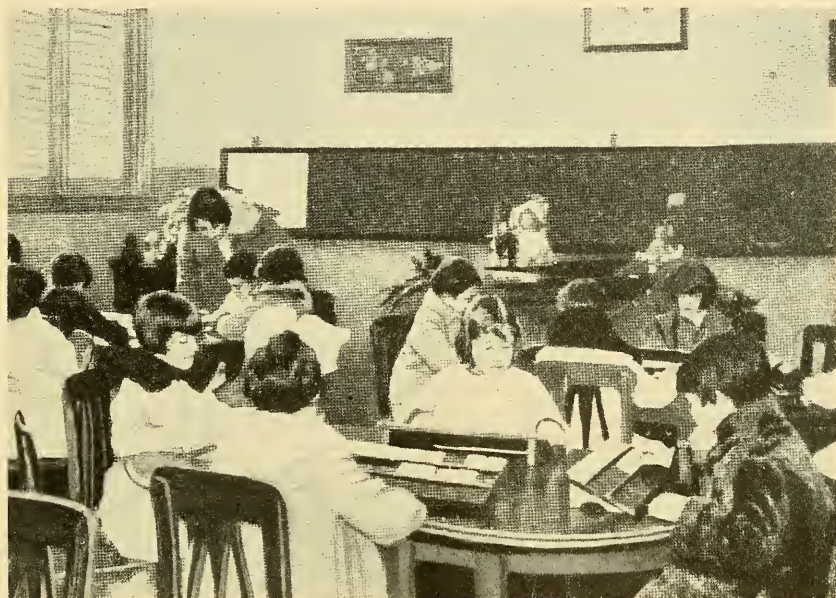
SMALL HOUSE BUILT
BY PUPILS OF LAS
PIEDRAS EXPERI-
MENTAL SCHOOL

The pupils drew the plans,
made and burnt the adobe
brick, and constructed the
house

For the introduction of newer methods into Argentina, Señora Clotilde Guillén de Rezzano, principal of No. 5 girls' normal school in Buenos Aires, is largely responsible. Many teachers had been following the movement through the educational press, and prior to 1925 there had been an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the Decroly system in the Province of Santa Fe, but it was not until Señora de Rezzano offered to teachers in service an opportunity to study the new methods in the normal school that the movement gained headway. This school has become a center from which teachers receive inspiration to try the new methods; school principals and supervisors have also become interested, and in many cases associations of parents are helping by supplying necessary equipment. Thus, with or without the help of the authorities, a number of schools in Buenos Aires are experimenting, including the

practice school of one of the advanced normal schools that prepare teachers for the secondary grades.

In an interesting study submitted to the Locarno Conference of the New Education,¹⁰ Señora de Rezzano describes the methods employed in the practice school connected with No. 5 normal school. The first grade comprises about 30 children 6 years of age who have had no kindergarten training. The equipment consists of tables for five, sand table, reading charts, geometric shapes, and constructive toys, and for each child a set of cards containing letters, syllables,



AN EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Pupils in the first grade of the practice school, No. 5 Girls' Normal School, studying arithmetic by means of number cards conveniently placed on an individual rack. Desks have been replaced by tables for five

the words found in the first four lessons, numbers and arithmetical signs, pictures of objects, and a slanted rack to hold the cards. After dramatizing the phrases on the chart, the child reconstructs them with his cards, using successively the separate words, the syllables, and finally the letters. Simultaneously he learns to write by *drawing* the letters and words. Cards are similarly employed for number work. Drawing and handwork are free activities stimulated by imitating the teacher. Use is made of games, rhythmic movements accompanied by the singing of a single musical phrase, etc. All instruction is individual. In four months the children have mas-

¹⁰ *La Nueva Educación en la Argentina: Contribución a la Realización de la Escuela Activa*. Buenos Aires, 1927.

tered the essentials of reading, writing, and number, and take up an activity curriculum based on "centers of interest." In the second and third grades the work is continued around "centers of interest," through which social ideals are gradually evolved.

Señora de Rezzano states elsewhere¹¹ that she finds the Montessori materials the most useful for the beginners, and the Decroly system for the second grade, and that she believes the Dalton plan will be the best for the upper grades. A series of assignments on this plan has been worked out for the sixth grade.¹²



La Nueva Educacion en la Argentina

AN EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Second-grade pupils studying, in the school courtyard, the birds of the pampas

In a report to the school supervisor submitted by a committee of principals and teachers which made a special study of Señora de Rezzano's experiments, the results were declared to exceed those in other schools, and while it was recognized that the new methods might not succeed under a teacher of less experience and enthusiasm, their adoption as a model for experimentation in the primary school was strongly urged.

There is now an Argentine branch of the International League for the New Education, which in July, 1926, began the publication of a monthly journal entitled *Nueva Era* (New Era), to describe the progress of the movement both in Argentina and abroad.

¹¹ *Sugestiones para la Escuela Nueva*. *Nueva Era*, Buenos Aires, September, 1927.

¹² *La Escuela Nueva en Acción*. *Nueva Era*, November, 1927.

While school officials have often been skeptical of the practicability of these experiments, it is of interest to note that in 1926 the Minister of Public Instruction established at Buenos Aires a Bureau of Psychological Training and Vocational Guidance.

For 20 years Chilean leaders like Sr. Darío Salas, director of primary education, and Dr. Maximiliano Salas Marchán, normal supervisor, have been waging a campaign for the modernizing of the schools and urging teachers to study the newer movements. During 1925-26 a progressive biweekly paper *La Escuela Americana* (The American School), edited by Guillermo Martínez, another educational reformer, published many articles on the "new schools" abroad. The teachers' associations, too, have been active in demanding reform. There is now a "New Education Association," affiliated with the international association, which has branches in many Chilean cities and since the end of 1926 has been publishing a quarterly journal under the same title as the Argentine periodical (*La Nueva Era*). It has been difficult, however, to convince the Government authorities, who turned a deaf ear to an appeal made by Gabriela Mistral in 1925 for at least five public schools to be devoted to such experimentation as had been carried on in Uruguay. Dr. Amanda Labarca Hubertson says in the preface to her book *Nuevas Orientaciones de la Enseñanza*¹³ that the private schools missed their opportunity to try out the new ideas and thus stimulate conservative officials in the direction of reform. In any event, although in 1921 and again in 1925 official committees were appointed to make recommendations, it was not until November 4, 1927, that a reform project from which much is hoped was signed by the president. This decree, as well as that of January 20, 1928, reorganizing secondary education, provides for the possibility of experimental schools.

Some experiments are already being made, however. In its issue of September, 1927, *La Nueva Era* states: "As yet we have in Chile no school that is functioning entirely in accordance with the new methods, but we know that some projects are in the process of being realized." Since 1924 an "activity" program has been tried out in all the schools of the Province of Tacna, and although the results have naturally varied with the personality and preparation of the teacher and the resources of the community, the Bureau of Primary Education states that according to reports received the results have been highly satisfactory. An interesting account is given¹⁴ by a teacher in a small town, having in her sole charge 132 pupils divided between the first three grades. An elaborate project in hygiene occupied the whole school; the Junior Red Cross was instituted; reading, writing,

¹³ Biblioteca de Educación, vol. 1 * * *. Santiago de Chile, 1927.

¹⁴ *El Método Activo en las Escuelas de Tacna*. By Lupertina Rodríguez P. *Revista de Educación Primaria*, Santiago, Agosto y Septiembre 1927.

arithmetic, history, geography, botany, etc., were taught by the use of the actual objects studied or by modern school material, through trips, and by other practical methods. The use of the project method in all Chilean schools is strongly recommended by the Bureau of Primary Education, and on the occasion of Lindbergh's flight to Paris, in some cases the entire school program was related to this event.

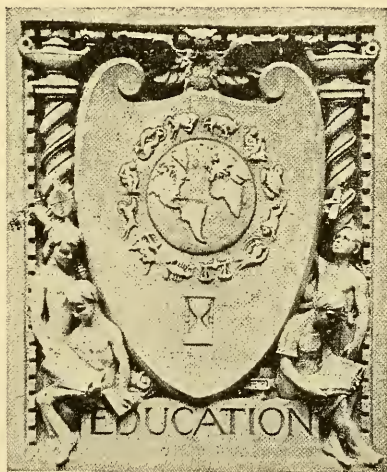
The Teachers College (*Instituto Pedagógico*) of the University of Chile, which is in process of reorganization in common with the rest of the educational system, now has a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology under the direction of Dr. Luis Tirapegui, who studied this subject in the United States. Doctor Tirapegui is adapting various intelligence tests for use in Chilean schools.

In most of the other Latin American countries there is evidence of a desire to get away from traditional methods of teaching and discipline and a positive interest in progressive types of schools. Journals like the *Revista de Instrucción Pública* of Cuba, the *Boletín de Enseñanza* published by the Peruvian Bureau of Education, and a small bibliographical bulletin entitled *La Nueva Educación*, also of Lima, *La Nueva Enseñanza*, organ of the Paraguayan Board of Education, *Repertorio Americano* of San José, Costa Rica, *Federación Magisterial Uruguaya* of Montevideo, Uruguay and the *Revista Escolar* of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in addition to those already mentioned, carry many articles on the project method, the Dalton plan, child study, etc., and the "new schools" of Europe and the United States. A gradual revision of curricula is taking place, as, for instance, in Paraguay, where, according to Prof. Ramón I. Cardozo, superintendent of schools,¹⁵ the educational system was modernized in 1925 by the introduction of a practical type of instruction based on the child's natural interests. There is much interest everywhere in mental and educational tests, and in several countries these are being adapted to local needs. In Peru Dr. Luis H. Bouroncle, principal of the boys' normal school at Lima, with Dr. Elías Ponce Rodríguez, has worked out an adaptation of the Terman scale which is being used in various parts of Peru, while the educational seminar conducted by Dr. Luis Miró Quesada at the Teachers College of the University of San Marcos has been working on the United States Army and Navy collective tests, the Woody arithmetic tests, and others. In Cuba Dr. Alfredo M. Aguayo, author of a book on "Educational Psychology," has worked out in Spanish two of the Otis collective tests, A and B. In Panama Federico Calvo and Luis F. Perez, director and assistant director of the Psychological

¹⁵ *Comparación de la reforma escolar en Francia con la reforma de enseñanza en el Paraguay. La Nueva Enseñanza*, Asunción, November, 1927.

Laboratory of the National Institute, have published a Spanish translation of Terman's *The Measurement of Intelligence*.

While the advanced educational thinkers and the "new schools" of Europe are most frequently referred to by Latin American educators, the United States claims a considerable share of attention. Prof. John Dewey is reverently cited as one of the founders of modern educational theory; William James and G. Stanley Hall in the earlier generation and Thorndike and Terman in the younger ranks of psychologists are frequently mentioned; the names of Carleton Washburne, William H. Kilpatrick, Helen Parkhurst, Angelo Patri, and other advocates of progressive educational practices are well known. Latin American educators are coming to this country to study our schools; as has already been stated, in 1926 Mexico sent 28 secondary-school teachers for a special short course at Columbia University; Chile now has about eight teachers here specializing in child psychology, school administration, mental and educational measurements, school hygiene, etc., in various institutions throughout the country; and individual school administrators and teachers from every country come for longer or shorter periods of observation and study. Let us strengthen these ties by showing the greatest possible helpfulness to visiting educators, by a closer study on our part of Latin American educational problems, and by making it possible for some of our wisest and most sympathetic schoolmen to visit the Latin American republics from time to time, just as they now go to Europe—not merely to give, but to receive inspiration from meeting those whose hearts are set on the same ideal of loving guidance to childhood.



PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF BOLIVIA¹

By ERNESTO BARTH

Director General of Mines and Petroleum, La Paz, Bolivia

AS to the geographical distribution of petroleum in Bolivia, there are, properly speaking, three oil districts, the one east of the Andean slopes, the central Andean district, including the plateau between Cordillera Occidental de los Andes and Cordillera Real, and the low land of the Beni district. The central Andean district includes all of the territory on the Bolivian plateau; the district east of the Andean slopes, all of the territory along the foothills of the East Andes; the Beni district, all of the territory of Colonias and Beni. These districts may merge in places but it forms a convenient grouping for consideration of the present knowledge.

GEOLOGIC INFERENCES

The geological conditions of Bolivia have been little studied from the standpoint of oil occurrence, though some big oil companies have sent their geologists to Bolivia to study the petrol-geologic conditions here; the results not being available for publication. We know that practically all the great oil-bearing rock series of the world exist in Bolivia, and since important oil seepages also exist, we may expect the development of enormous fields. Strata of Carboniferous, Cretaceous, and Tertiary ages, which yield oil in North America and Europe, may be expected to do so likewise in Bolivia.

The oil-bearing areas of most importance in this country are the foothills of the East Andean slopes in the departments of Tarija, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Cochamba, Beni and the northwest territory. For many years there has been an expectation that commercial bodies of oil will be found at some places along the belt of foothills which stretches from the boundary of southern Bolivia north-northwestward to and beyond Santa Cruz, or in the plains which lie some distance to the east of the foothills. The occurrences of oil seepages in these mentioned departments, besides the outcropping of tar sands, gave evidence that this great stretch of country was at least potentially oil bearing if suitable structure of the rocks would permit oil to accumulate in commercial quantities. Such

¹ From *Bolivia*, New York, January, 1928.

conditions attracted the Standard Oil Co., which is the only company so far to begin drilling on a large scale. The territory covered by the prospecting and development work includes an area of more than 600 kilometers with an average width of about 100 kilometers.

The central Andean district of Bolivia is of less importance, as in general the geology of this district is not supposed to favor large pools. Oil, if present, will probably be in the Cretaceous or in older palaeozoic formations. Chances for oil from the Tertiary seem slight, as the petroliferous rocks of Tertiary age which originally covered all of Bolivia have been done away with, all but remnants, in the Andean region by the uplift of the Andes Mountains in late Tertiary time. While it is known that the structural conditions



Courtesy of Standard Oil Co.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

The movement of machinery and supplies from the railroads to some of the Bolivian drilling sites presents a serious problem

of this district are somewhat complicated, it is believed that exploitations based on a careful interpretation of the geology of this region will eventually yield commercial production of at least modest proportion.

A well which was drilled by the Compañía Caupolicán y Calacoto in the district of Pacajes near General Perez did not meet with success. This failure to get oil does not mean that no oil is present, as several seepages are known to exist and the well was located without regard to the principles of petroleum geology.

The Beni district, including the great plains and the territory of Colonias, are covered by a fill of Quaternary, Aeolian deposits, and Alluvium, so that the structure in this practically flat country

can not be mapped by surface observations and nothing can be said as to the future oil possibilities of this district, although oil seepages are known to exist in many places.

Out of this vast territory along the foothills of the East Andes, which has an extension of about 750 miles, the southeast part or Chaco Oriental is best known to-day. The district is covered by a blanket lease of the Standard Oil Co. comprising about 5,000,000 acres.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY

The west end of the Chaco Oriental is an area having numerous rugged parallel ranges of hills rising 600 to 1,500 meters above mean sea level with relatively narrow valleys between the ranges. The hills roughly indicate structural conditions such as anticlines and domes; the valleys are mainly synclinal or cut in the sides of anticlines or along the plunging noses of folds. Almost all ranges are heavily timbered. The valleys are cultivated and are clear of heavy timber. Exposure of rocks can be found readily along stream beds and in the small quebradas, where often bluff-like exposures occur. Geological work, however, is by no means easy. Plane table surveys are not practicable in most of the area nor are such surveys necessary to delineate the structure. Strike and dip symbols and formation contacts are most efficient for mapping structure here.

ACCESSIBILITY

The accessibility and transport facilities to the various points where drilling sites may be selected is rather a grave problem. The nearest railroad town is Tartagal, Argentina, at the present time. However, the line to the frontier town of Yacuiba, Bolivia, is under construction and will probably be finished this year. From Yacuiba a national road leads northward up to Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Many great rivers, as the Pilcomayo, Parapeti, and Rio Grande, have to be forded, as bridges are not in existence. During the rainy season it is almost impossible to cross these rivers. For locations off the main road special roads must be constructed to get the drilling equipment on the ground. Drilling operations can be carried on all year. The climate is subtropical and by a normal manner of living not unhealthy, although there is much malaria (Terciana) which causes 75 per cent of all the illness observed.

SURFACE OIL AND GAS INDICATIONS

Oil and gas seepages are found in numerous places of this region. Merely in the first mountain range west of Yacuiba up to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 26 oil seepages are known to exist. In general it may be said that every 16 kilometers an oil seepage exists. Some of these

seepages produced so much oil that shafts were sunk and "Minas de Petr leo" established years ago, the oil being used for various purposes.

STRATIGRAPHY

The stratigraphy of the Chaco Oriental is a great study in itself and will require a long period of careful work before we come to final conclusions as to the exact differentiation of the different formations. The possible oil-producing horizons are the lower Cretaceous and the Devonian. Oil has been found in the Tertiary, but the writer believes this is migratory.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Co.

CUTTING DOWN BANK AT A DRILLING LOCATION

Surface indications of oil exist in a large portion of Bolivian territory

The stratigraphic column may be divided into the following sections:

1. Upper Tertiary and Quaternary.
2. Subandine Tertiary.
3. Calcareous Dolomitic Horizon with upper sandy Shales (cretaceous).
4. Permo-triassic (lower sandy shales).
5. Devonian.

1. Upper Tertiary and Quaternary: These deposits consist mostly of clays, conglomerates, gravel terraces and aeolian deposits with typical pampa fauna.

2. Sub-Andine Tertiary: Deposits of soft, fine-grained sandstones, interbedded with white clays more compact and resistant as in the upper horizon.

3. Calcareous Dolomitic Horizon: These deposits of red sandstones and gypsiferous shales, well exposed in the extreme part of the



Courtesy of "O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports"

A RECENTLY DRILLED WELL

One of the numerous wells drilled by the Standard Oil Co. in Bolivia

State (Bermejo) are the continuation of the "formación petrolífera" in Argentina. One can determine three main deposits of this formation: (1) A heavy bedded sandstone at the base; (2) a system of different shales with gypsum layers, limestone and dolomite; (3) an upper sandstone with a greater thickness than the lower one.

These deposits may have a total thickness of 1,000 meters or more. They were first thought to be of Triassic or Permian age, but recent investigations (especially by Steinman) show that they are more than likely of Cretaceous age. One can very often find at the base tuffs of porphyrites which would rather indicate a young Mesozoic age.

4. Permo-Triassic: These horizons have not been positively established.

5. Devonian: D'Orbigny has already divided this horizon in Bolivia into: (1) A lower fossiliferous horizon, consisting of micaceous sand, stones, slate and schists of dark gray or dark brown color, sometimes feriferous; (2) an upper horizon, without fossils, consisting of gray sandstones, sometimes yellowish or red, more or less hard, in benches and layers.

The total thickness of this formation may be 300-900 meters. In a few places, especially where faults occur, seepages of petroleum are present.

STRUCTURE

A study of structure in this area is made very difficult by reason of heavy timber present which covers almost the entire area. The writer had occasion to visit only the first mountain range to the west on the road from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz. Generally speaking, the prevailing dip is to the east, but local conditions caused many variations such as domes, anticlines and faults. The district abounds in a wealth of structures which cut across the normal dip, which is south-east. In general, the long axis of the structures run in a north-

BUENA VISTA NO. 1
WELL

A picturesque view of another
of the wells drilled by the
Standard Oil Co.



Courtesy of "O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports"

south (northeast-southwest) direction. There are considerable evidences of minor structures.

DEVELOPMENT

The Standard Oil Co., which is doing development work in this vast territory, has drilled or is drilling up to this time about 16 wells, all of which were drilled on structures, either anticlines, domes or along fault lines. Some of these wells had to be abandoned owing to difficulties encountered in wildcat territory. Of the producing wells,

I shall refer here only to three of them which lie a great distance apart from each other.

No. 1 San Andite well is located on the Parapeti Concession, quebrada of Taputa, Province of Cordillera, Department of Santa Cruz. The first producing sand was encountered at a depth of 256-268 feet. This sand was cased off and drilling continued. At 495-507 feet another oil and gas sand was encountered with a daily capacity of 800 barrels. Finally a third oil and gas sand was encountered at a depth of 2,060-75 feet.

The well located on Lot No. 7, Province of Gran Chaco, Department of Tarija, was started in August, 1925. At 130 meters sand was encountered with an estimated production of about 40 barrels.

No. 2 Bermejo is located on an anticline, on the banks of the Río Bermejo, Province of Gran Chaco, Department of Tarija. On September 2, 1924, the well was finished at a total depth of 573 meters and was considered to have an initial production of 1,500 barrels.

All the producing wells are shut in at present and more territory is being tested. Practically all the folds on which the Standard Oil Co. is drilling have ample closure to provide for oil accumulation, providing hydrostatic conditions are favorable in the oil horizon. From a structural standpoint, the Chaco Oriental offers reasonable possibilities as an oil-producing district.

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the future outlook of the petroleum industry in Bolivia, the following may be said from a geological point of view:

1. Positive surface evidence of oil and gas exists in the whole territory between the Argentine frontier and the northwest territory bordering Peru, and oil and gas have already been found in commercial quantities in wells of the Standard Oil Co.

2. That favorable stratigraphic conditions such as good sands and organic shales exist.

3. That such bends can be reached with the drill.

4. That there are good structures (anticlines, domes, etc.) to concentrate oil.

5. That the areas are accessible.

6. That similar geologic conditions exist in the whole extension of the foothills of the Eastern Andes.

All this evidence leads to the conclusion that the whole area is well worth testing for oil and gas.

From the industrial standpoint it may be added that at present Bolivia is obtaining its oil from foreign countries. The finding of commercial oil and gas fields in Bolivia means much for the future of this State. It means cheaper fuel for domestic heating and for industrial purposes and should give a manufacturing impetus that would be far reaching in its effect.

For these reasons, the search for oil and gas is well justified.

CULTURAL PEAKS IN CONTEMPORARY SOUTH AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By Dr. JOHN A. MACKAY

Former professor, San Marcos University, Lima, Peru

IT is extremely unfortunate, I think, that the person chosen to treat this subject should not be a Latin or at least a citizen of the American Continent. The present speaker is not only not a citizen of any one of the three Americas, but he does not have, so far as I know, a single drop of Latin or Saxon blood in his veins. And yet there is perhaps a kind of symbolic appropriateness in the fact that this subject should be assigned to me. I happen to be a Celt, and part of the historic mission of the Celtic race has been to form the ethnic link between Latindom and Anglo-Saxondom. A section of that race united ages ago with Anglo-Saxons and Danes to form the British people, in whom English-speaking North America has its chief roots. Another section fused its blood with Romans and Iberians to form the modern French and Spanish peoples. I rejoice in the thought that part of my mission in life should be that of continuing the historic tradition of my race, serving as a kind of interpretative link between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon people of America. But, apart from this romantic motive which affords me such intimate satisfaction, I love the South American people for their own sake as well as for my fathers' sake. The passion that I feel for those southern lands is equalled only by my passion for the heathered hills of Scotland. That being so, I am particularly honored this evening by being invited to become their interpreter to you.

The culture of a people is the expression of its spirit. By "cultural peaks" I mean those characteristics and tendencies that express most faithfully what a people is or aspires to be. While it is true that the peaks do not form the whole landscape, yet they dominate it. No one can appreciate the details of the latter without focussing them from the lofty perspective of the peak. I ask you to ascend with me some of the peaks of South American culture. We shall be able to

¹ "Inter-American Cultural Relations": Address delivered at annual dinner of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, Jan. 9, 1928, New York City.

focus the diversified panorama beneath us. We shall enjoy there the thrill of the bracing air and the clear vision that are experienced when people stand where great ideas, great emotions or great souls cast their spell over the present and prepare the future.

Not all, alas, of those who have visited South America have been interested in scaling the peaks. Very many have gone there as to a treasure mine or a curio hunters' paradise. They have gone to speculate or to exploit, and they have been able to do so to their great advantage, or under the lure of the uncommon they have gone in search of rare plants, rare animals, rare people, rare sights, rare archeological remains, rare social, political, and religious facts; and they have found them. But how often in their passion for the exceptional have they missed the obvious! They have generally acquired knowledge but too infrequently attained understanding. They have given too much time to the mysterious caverns and slummy places and too little to the peaks. Let it be said with utter frankness that South America has become nauseatingly accustomed to the visits and speeches and books of those who have the monomania of the abnormal and sensational, an appetite which can be glutted in other lands besides those beneath the Southern Cross. For, after all, the only things of real intrinsic interest that any land contains are the universal elements in its life and thought, those elements that link it to the main current of spiritual progress, and that constitute at once the harbinger and the dynamic of its future.

I want to refer to four such universal elements in the life and thought of contemporary South America, to four "cultural peaks," as I have called them.

The first is the peak of *international idealism*. There has developed in South America what Keyserling would call a new ecumenical sense. The most idealistic phrase ever minted by an American statesman is undoubtedly that of the Argentine President Sáenz Peña, "America for humanity." A great North American gave democracy its classic definition; a great South American crystallized the function and destiny of true democracy in America.

The international idealism to which I have alluded manifests itself in a variety of ways. It has its roots in a great ethnic fact: South America is the world's greatest crucible of race fusion. No race is excluded from entering this crucible on ethnic grounds; where exclusion exists it is due entirely to economic reasons. There is fundamentally no such thing as racial antagonism. Intermarriage between the four ethnic families has gone on and continues to go on. Take some representative cases. The most beautiful monument in the city of Lima is the gift of the large and increasingly respectable and influential Chinese colony in Peru. The late lamented librarian of the University of St. Mark's, Lima, the man who brought the library

of that old university up to date, was the son of a Chinese father and a Peruvian mother. One of the most distinguished lady writers in contemporary Peru has Chinese blood in her veins. Now cross the continent to Brazil. I met last year in the great city of Sao Paulo a former general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Tokio. He told me he had just arrived from Japan in one of three ships that brought to Brazil 1,200 Japanese immigrants. The number of Japanese in that country now reaches 70,000. An American sociologist who visits South America from time to time remarked recently that each time he lands in Bahia, the town in northern Brazil where the population has been predominantly Negro, the colored population appears to be whiter. Roosevelt called attention to the fact a number of years ago that the color problem in Brazil was being solved in a purely natural way, by gradual absorption of the Negro into the lowest stratum of Brazilian society. A keen student of South American sociology, Sr. José Vasconcelos, the distinguished Minister of Education during the Obregón administration in Mexico, has entitled his latest study of the southern continent: "The Cosmic Race." His thesis is that South America is the sphere where a new "cosmic" race, a fifth member of the ethnic family, is being evolved, to whose formation the white and black, the red and the yellow races of the world shall make their contribution. This would be the true ecumenical race of the future.

A second aspect of this international idealism appears in the keen judicial sense South America possesses of international right and justice. The South American Republics were originally organized along the same lines of demarcation that separated the several divisions of the colonial territory of Spain and Portugal. Speaking generally, the sanctity of national territory has been a recognized principle and ideal in intercontinental relations in South America. The main problem has been to establish the original boundaries of each territorial division. The application of this principle has given rise to episodes which would honor the history of any continent. After Argentina and Brazil had defeated Paraguay in war, neither of the victors appropriated a square inch of Paraguayan territory. When a serious boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina was brought to a happy issue by the arbitral decision of King Edward VII these countries raised a statue of the Christ on one of the high passes of the Andes at the foot of the eternal snows, on which they engraved the words: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentina and Chile break the pact that they have sworn at the feet of Christ the Redeemer." We have an extension of the same principle to the sphere of continental comradeship in the famous principle formulated by the Uruguayan President Brum during the late war, when he laid down that when any American nation is engaged in a

righteous war with a non-American country, that country should be regarded by other American States as a belligerent. Idealism of a similar character appeared in the attitude of the Argentine Republic to the League of Nations. The same country that had expelled the German Ambassador for a misdemeanor during the war refused to remain in the League of Nations as soon as it was clear that Germany was not to be immediately incorporated into that body on a basis of absolute equality with other members.

A little reflection upon this attitude of mind will make clear how it is that South America possesses some of the greatest international jurists, and why it is that the South American Republics are consistently opposed to the intervention of one country in the internal affairs of another. From a South American point of view, the great question is not whether such intervention may do good or not, but whether it has any right to take place. It should also be clear that a group of nations who possess so strongly the sense of right and equality will never be satisfied with any kind of continental doctrine or organization which does not admit that equality. If I interpret South American sentiment aright, nothing but a league of equal and independent American nations will be an adequate and permanent solution of intercontinental relations.

A nascent sense of destiny is a third element in South America's international idealism, and one which transfigures the whole. The war and the chaos that followed brought disillusionment to South America and with it a new self-consciousness. Spengler's book, *The Decadence of the Occident*, has had a very great influence in the thinking of the younger generation of the southern Republics. Europe is about to say her last word. America's time is coming. If so, she must get ready. I know young South Americans who look forward with Messianic passion to the dawning era of America and whose ambition is to eliminate from South American soil the dregs and entail of a cycle that is passing. I know also a sacred spot on the Uruguayan coast where, for many years past, students of several South American lands have gathered in an international camp to discuss the principles of love, justice, and peace which they wish to see fulfilled on American soil and to inspire one another to live for their realization. A student who attended one of those camps was some years later a member of the Chilean Government that proposed to submit to arbitration that country's long quarrel with her sister Republic of Peru.

Let me now refer to another "peak," the peak of *intellectual comprehensiveness*. A sense of wholeness is a constitutive trait of South American mentality. The Anglo-Saxon mind is empirical, the South American architectonic. The former begins with the perception, the latter with the idea. The former is practical, the latter is logical.

The character of the South American press offers a first illustration of what I mean by intellectual comprehensiveness. A great South American daily attempts to give its readers each morning a synthesis of happenings through the world in the last 24 hours. I feel safe in saying that the two great dailies of Buenos Aires publish each morning from three to four times more foreign news than either the *New York Times* or *London Times*. One can not take up one of these papers without looking the whole world in the face. The great headlines have an informational, not a sensational value.

A visit to a great South American bookstore, a "book palace," as it is called in the capital cities, provides another illustration. There you will find a digest of the world's thoughts mediated through Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian publications. English publications are much less common. It may astonish some of you to know that Spengler's great work was translated into Spanish four years before it appeared in an English translation. The four volumes are now in Spanish, whereas only two are in English. A Spanish translation of Otto's epoch-making book, *The Idea of the Holy*, was published almost simultaneously with the English translation. Keyserling's now famous book, *The World that is Being Born*, has been in Spanish for a considerable time, while no English translation is yet available. If English is the gateway to knowledge in the Orient, it is not so in South America, where only a small minority of the intellectual class are familiar with it.

Thus a passion for up-to-dateness in every form is characteristic of the South American mind. It not only feels but thinks ecumenically. As regards the student class, the average South American student possesses, in my judgment, a wider though less profound culture than the average student in a British or North American university.

A third "peak" worthy of mention is that of a *new social passion*, which has appeared in recent years in South America. In the past everything, including education, tended to exist for a privileged class. Even now the great problem of South American education consists in how to deprofessionalize it, giving it a new social value. But the socialization of the educational system is rapidly taking place. It is being recognized that the great aim of education is to prepare the pupil for life, not merely for a profession. One of the most distinguished pioneers of this new educational ideal is Dr. Antonio Sagarna, the present Minister of Public Instruction in the Argentine Republic. Sagarna is revolutionizing the spirit of education in that great Republic. One of his chief endeavors is to fire the minds of the future citizens of his country with the ideal of living exemplary lives and of devoting their energies to perfecting some aspect of the nation's life. The thoughts of girlhood are being turned to a new type of

female excellence, to new vocations that women can fulfill, to new home ideals. The attention of boys is being directed to the dignity of manual labor, to the claims of industry, to the appeals of the pampas. Great institutions for the education of young delinquents have been organized. A North American educator who visited recently one of those institutions remarked that it was unsurpassed by anything he had ever seen in his own country, the spirit of the boys was so marvelous and the work they did so varied and so splendid.

The primary-school teacher is rapidly acquiring a new dignity in South America. The greatest contemporary poet of the Spanish tongue, the Chilean Gabriela Mistral, herself began life as a humble school mistress in a little country school. I know of no more moving piece in present-day literature than Gabriela Mistral's *Prayer of a School-Mistress*. At last this long despised class has become vocal and begun to see a vision of the importance of its vocation. Who can measure the social results of this renaissance?

Equally interesting and significant is the youth movement which first appeared in South America about 10 years ago. In its beginning it took the form of a veritable students' revolution in many of the leading South American universities. The students demanded certain fundamental reforms, including the resignation of many incompetent professors, and the modernization of the matter and methods of teaching in many of the subjects taught. It was necessary, they claimed, that the university should adapt itself to the needs and spirit of the new era. But in some universities the students did not limit their activities to securing greater efficiency on the part of their teachers; they themselves became teachers of the masses. I have never been in contact with a nobler, more idealistic, and more efficient movement than that inaugurated by a group of Peruvian students for the education of the working men and women of Lima. Students who had formerly lived an idle, sensual life, became transformed into apostles of popular education. They devoted their evenings to educating and moralizing the proletariat, achieving the most marvelous results. At the present moment there are student groups who meet once a week throughout the South American Continent to study some of the most fundamental problems connected with the social organization in their respective countries. Social justice is one of their watch words. They are determined to give their lives for the cause of the oppressed. Never before in South America's history have the hearts of blue blooded South Americans beat in unison with the groans of the exploited poor. The next 10 or 20 years will witness many startling changes, as the fires of this great new passion begin to consume the stubble of a withered social order.

Last of all I wish to refer to the cultural "peak" of a *new spiritual vision*, the loftiest and most significant of all. Within the last few months two distinguished citizens of the Argentine Republic, both presidents of universities, have written books in which they refer to the religious problem of the continent. One of these, Dr. Juan B. Terán, president of the University of Tucumán, has made this remark in his book entitled *The Health of Spanish America*. If religion means, he says, the soul's aspiration to have communion with the supreme cause of the universe, an experience which expresses itself in ethical conduct, then South America is that part of the western world which is most irreligious. Instead of speaking of the religion of South America, he devotes a whole chapter to what he calls its "irreligion." Religion, he affirms, has never really constituted an experience but a cult. There has been a complete divorce between religion and morality. South American men have regarded religion as essentially women's affair, and have taken up toward it a position of "benevolent neutrality." They have not been atheists; they have been simply indifferent.

In the dark background painted by Terán, the book of his colleague, Ricardo Rojas, president of the University of Buenos Aires, stands out like a snow-capped summit of the Andes, gold-flecked by the morning sun. For the first time in the history of South American literature has a first-line literary man written a serious book on Christianity. The most venerated figure in Argentine literature has given to the world a book called *The Invisible Christ*. It takes the form of a dialogue between the author and a bishop. Rojas tells of his spiritual guest. His first effort was to discover among all the collections of religious art an authentic portrait of Jesus. He wandered through the art galleries of Europe seeking the authentic face of Christ, but he came to realize that there was none such. He then sought spiritual satisfaction in philosophy but found none. Later, in the Yogas of the Orient he thought he had found the peace and light he craved, but he woke up to the fact that his religion was of a purely esthetic character. His heart was unsatisfied still. At length he found in the Gospels what he craved. His statement regarding the essence of Christianity is among the loftiest of our time. A Christian, he says, in effect is one in whom the Invisible Christ of souls creates a Bethlehem for his birth and a Calvary for his resurrection. He is one whom Christ animates and who reproduces in his personal life the traits of the great Master. "I see you are a Protestant," the bishop says to him. "I am not," he replies. "And you are not a Catholic?" "No." "Nor a Theosophist?" "No." "Then what are you?" "If you must give me a name, call me a *plain Christian*." Rojas is an ecumenical Christian, the silvern mouthpiece of a considerable number of men and women in South

America who are unattached to any religious denomination but who are Christian in the most absolute and ecumenical sense. Here is a new phenomenon in South American life, a new mount of vision thrown up by spiritual forces, a vantage ground from which to survey the present dream of the future.

Rojas himself dreams. He dreams of the activity of the Invisible Christ as a transforming spiritual and social influence. He dreams of the Christianization of America in order that it may fulfill its true Messianic destiny of realizing the hitherto unrealized dream of Europe and of Christianity. "The association of citizens," he says, "in a democracy like ours, can form a religious brotherhood in the fullest sense of the word. The afflicted world is awaiting amid the darkness a message of hope, and how great would be our joy if that message should reach it from this Latin America of ours, a call to the whole of Christendom."

If I have interpreted aright the true spirit of contemporary South America, certain conclusions become perfectly clear in regard to ways and means of linking North and South together in one great continental fellowship.

Let me make some practical suggestions:

(1) The time has come when a representative committee composed of citizens of North and South America should promote the translation of the best North American literature into Spanish and Portuguese, and of the best South American literature into English. It is not enough to give whole libraries of English books to South American universities. Very few people ever read them. In view of the fact, moreover, that South Americans and North Americans at present drink at totally different fountains of culture, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of continental relations, that the chief cultural influences should be shared in common.

(2) Steps should be taken to promote a greater interchange of representative students and teachers between the Americas.

(3) It should be made possible for groups of representative and independent citizens of all American countries to meet at some point of the continent once a year for the purpose of discussing in a frank and friendly manner their common problems and aspirations.

(4) This great country of North America, which continually makes such munificent gifts to the countries of the Orient and of Europe, should at least establish in each South American country an educational institution worthily expressive of its spirit and culture. It would not be the function of such institutions to aim at airing North American cultural superiority nor of imposing an exotic system of education upon South America. It would be their function rather to put the best that North America has at the service of each South American country in order that, with the cooperation of national

educators and with the necessary adaptations to national ideals and requirements, all that is best in the spirit and content of North American education might be appropriated by her southern neighbors if they so desired.

And let me say, in closing, that there are certain qualities common in this country which the most idealistic among South America's citizens prize and covet. In doing so, I will quote once again from the book of Ricardo Rojas already referred to. Rojas says that, if it be indeed the case that many aspects of North American life and character appear inexplicably absurd to South America, he has observed two qualities among North Americans which he admires and would fain see transplanted into his own continent. These are, first, the mystic passion with which many North Americans pursue wealth, their sole object being to have money to give away to great human objects; and, secondly, the practice which he has observed in many public men of North America of not being ashamed to introduce the words and principles of Christ into their political utterances and conduct. He cites very especially, in this connection, the great figure of Wilson. It seems to me that here are two qualities which patriotic and idealistic South Americans would desire to take root in the soil of the southern continent, just as much as patriotic idealistic North Americans would desire to introduce into their country something of that rich ecumenical sense that inspires some of the great souls who live beneath the Southern Cross.



TWO IMPORTANT ARGENTINE PRODUCTS .. :: ..

I

TUCUMÁN TOBACCO PLANTATIONS ¹

FOR a good many years the "weed" produced by the Tucumán tobacco planters has enjoyed a high reputation, having been exported in large quantities to Bolivia and Chile and being for that reason a source of considerable income to the producers.

To-day, however, this trade has diminished to such an extent as to almost have ceased. The reason is to be found in the fact that in Chile the cultivation of tobacco has augmented very considerably, thus rendering the importation of the Argentine product unnecessary. In the southern region of the Province of Tucumán the tobacco fields have greatly decreased, having been replaced by sugar plantations, which practically absorb all the irrigation which formerly was devoted to tobacco.

At the present time the financial situation of tobacco planters in Tucumán is somewhat precarious; the rates paid to planters for the last two years in that locality for their products varied from 3 to 4 pesos paper currency per 10 kilos, whereas they claim that, in order to pay the cost of production, they should obtain at least 5 pesos paper currency for that quantity.

As the plants are placed a meter apart, 20,000 plants can be set in a hectare, of which number 5,000 to 10,000 must be considered as lost, due to bad climatic conditions, or to a worm which attacks the tobacco plants, or to a tobacco disease known in Tucumán as the *corcovo*. Some years the damage done by the *corcovo* is very serious, causing the loss of as high as 50 per cent of the crop.

Before calculating the probable profits obtainable from a tobacco plantation in Tucumán, it is of great importance to be able to count on the requisite quantity of water for irrigation. If that can be satisfactorily arranged, the planter has only to fight insect pests and take measures against the *corcovo*.

The Ministry of Agriculture has lately made an investigation respecting the diverse classes of tobacco cultivated in the Province of Tucumán which, as long as prices gave prosperity, were fairly numer-

¹ From *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 29, 1927.

ous. At that time tobacco of the Cuban type was grown, as well as all the local types, but recently these latter have almost entirely given place to a class denominated "Habano colorado," similar to Virginia tobacco.

The nature of the ground differs very considerably in various localities in Tucumán, and, as is well known, the soil exercises a great influence on the plant. As a general rule, tobacco grown in La Cocha is more "gummy" and consequently of a stronger flavor than that produced at Villa Alberdi, whereas tobacco grown in this latter place shows a lighter color on being dried than that produced at La Cocha.



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

A FIELD OF MARYLAND TYPE TOBACCO

Experiments are being made in Tucumán with a view to determining the possibility of the successful cultivation of this type of tobacco, which is especially useful for cigarettes

During the last few years, the tobacco bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture has carried out experiments on the different classes of the "Habano colorado" tobacco from Tucumán for the purpose of obtaining a plant with less fiber. The plants with wide leaves recommended by that bureau were at once accepted for cultivation by a group of planters at Villa Alberdi, but planters working at La Cocha gave preference to plants with narrower leaves and a larger proportion of fiber. These produce a tobacco with a thicker leaf than the "Habano colorado," the cultivation of which the ministry is attempting to promote in that Province.

The tobacco bureau has also made a number of experiments with foreign seed, with the object of finding out if it is possible to successfully cultivate the "Maryland" type, especially useful for the making of cigarettes, as well as the "Warne" type, a Virginia sort much in vogue in the United States in localities where tobacco is dried by hot air, and generally known to the trade as "English tobacco." During the year 1926-27 other varieties of tobacco, "Cubano Vuelta" and a hybrid type, "Cubano Filipino," have been tried.

Experiments with these two latter types, however, were not satisfactory, either at La Cocha or at Villa Alberdi, as they showed a



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

BRIGHT CIGARETTE TYPE OF TOBACCO

Considerable success has been obtained in Tucumán by not crowding the plants and by daily watering

tendency to dry up, even if still green, if the plants were cut before absolute maturity and, moreover, the leaves turned too light a color, almost yellow, when mature. The latter circumstance may be attributed to local atmospheric conditions, as the drying of the leaves takes place at too high a temperature, with too little humidity. In such conditions it is practically impossible to obtain normal fermentation of the tobacco producing the desired aroma. The climatic conditions here referred to are those found at La Cocha and Villa Alberdi, whereas localities nearer the city of Tucumán enjoy a greater degree of atmospheric humidity.

Up to now, the results obtained by planters of "Maryland" tobacco have not been satisfactory; this variety matures very slowly and produces a rather thick leaf, whilst its aroma is weak, although similar to that of the real "Maryland," but the color of the leaf, once dried, is scarcely acceptable on a market which prefers a clear shade like that of the "Habana colorado."

On the other hand, the "Warne" has proved very interesting, due to its color and aroma. Its leaf is yellow, somewhat similar to the Virginia leaf; when dried without the use of hot air, it possesses the characteristic aroma of Virginia tobacco dried by hot air. It must, however, be observed that, although the aroma is similar to that of Virginia tobacco, still it is rather weaker, and the product is scarcely so pungent. This variety is suitable for mixing with real Virginia, when it is desired to make a mild cigarette.

At the present time the tobacco industry in this country uses chiefly black tobaccos, "Brazil-Bahia," "Cubano," "Corrientes," etc. The production of types similar to Virginia tobacco will be indispensable, once national industry finds itself able to utilize them, as long as they are sufficiently aromatic and light in color. The "Warne" type, produced in the northern regions of this Republic, might in time even become exportable.

Tobacco planters in the Province of Tucumán have adopted a system of rotation of crops to prevent the soil from being gradually exhausted. This system is extremely useful, especially as in that part of the Republic the use of fertilizers is practically unknown. Tobacco, for instance, is planted on a given plot of land for two successive seasons, and subsequently oats are sown on the same plot, as the latter improve the soil for tobacco.

Tobacco plants are set in beds, in furrows which make their irrigation easy; they are watered once a week, or at least once a fortnight. The experts of the Ministry of Agriculture have experimented with daily watering of the plants, with considerable success, especially at Villa Alberdi. It has been observed that it is necessary to reduce the usual number of plants, and not overcrowd the beds, planting the rows to run north and south. The Ministry of Agriculture recommends the use of arsenate of lead in the proportion of 1 to 200 in water as an excellent remedy for all sorts of insect pests which attack the plants.

When transplanting, sufficient space—about 50 centimeters—must be left between the plants; for if *corcovo* attacks the plantation, a sufficient number of plants thus spaced may still survive to make the cultivation profitable.

At present tobacco is graded into two classes, first and second. It would, however, be preferable to grade the leaves into three classes.

The following interesting statistics are to hand, respecting the tobacco industry in 1926.

Argentine tobacco planters produced the following crop:

Province or Territory:	Kilos
Salta.....	1, 469, 650
Tucumán.....	14, 882
Misiones.....	3, 554, 708
Corrientes.....	2, 423, 426
Other places.....	12, 116
	7, 474, 782

With the exception of 2,970 kilos, the above crop was sold to local manufacturers.

During the year the following leaf tobacco was imported into Argentina:

	Kilos
Paraguayan.....	912, 898, 500
Cuban.....	2, 917, 393, 560
Brazilian.....	7, 599, 011, 700
North American.....	1, 409, 874, 060
Other countries.....	177, 008, 500
	13, 016, 186, 320

Argentine tobacco manufacturers used the following quantity of tobacco:

	Kilos
Argentine tobacco.....	5, 339, 663, 983
Imported tobacco.....	8, 685, 434, 770
Molasses.....	128, 415, 900
Tobacco in powder, etc.....	250, 079, 250
	14, 403, 593, 903

Manufactured tobacco was distributed as follows:

	Kilos
In packages.....	3, 956, 176, 350
For consumption.....	440, 349, 700
Cigarettes, packages (units).....	630, 631, 972
Cigars, etc. (units).....	322, 101, 984

The total assessed value of manufactured tobacco in 1926 amounted to 168,142,463.60 pesos paper currency, as follows:

ARGENTINE		Pesos paper
Manufactured.....		14, 109, 025. 02
In packages.....		1, 665, 055. 25
Cigarettes.....		124, 033, 742. 20
Cigars.....		15, 126, 469. 49
Total.....		154, 934, 290. 96
IMPORTS		
Manufactured.....		253, 945. 62
Cigarettes.....		3, 021, 658. 50
Cigars.....		9, 932, 568. 52
Total.....		13, 208, 172. 64
Grand total.....		168, 142, 463. 60

II

PROGRESS IN YERBA MATÉ GROWING ²

At the beginning of last year the National Mortgage Bank (Banco Hipotecario Nacional) issued a booklet embodying information on the Territory of Misiones and its yerba (Paraguayan tea) plantations, and this was translated by Mr. G. Wilson-Rae, and profusely circulated in the United States, through the Argentine Embassy in Washington. The Minister of the Interior, who administers all national territorial affairs, has just received from the Governor of Misiones Territory a report in which he informs the ministry that



CARRYING BRANCHES OF YERBA MATÉ

At the end of the day's harvest the branches and leaves are thus carried to the camp for curing

continued progress has been made in the plantation of yerba (*Ilex paraguayensis*) since the year 1903. In 1923 the already existing plantations were augmented by a further 1,525 hectares, containing 1,546,642 plants, and four years later, 1927, a census was taken of the yerba plantations in the Territory of Misiones.

At this time the total area planted with Paraguayan tea plants was 20,124 hectares (1 hectare is equivalent to about 2½ acres), with 19,712,093 plants, of which 4,748,484 plants were producing leaves ready for use; since then, the area planted has somewhat increased, and it is estimated that this year about 7,000 hectares more will be planted. It is, says the report, expected that before the end of the current year the total area under yerba plantations will be some 30,124 hectares, with about 30,000,000 yerba plants in all.

² *The American Weekly of Buenos Aires*, Feb. 4, 1928.



YERBA MATÉ AT A FOREST DEPOT

The leaves, after having been dried and pulverized, are compressed into large sacks for shipment

It may be added that in the neighboring Province of Corrientes there are about 3,000 hectares of this class of plantation, bearing some 3,000,000 plants of *Ilex paraguayensis*, which also supply the Republic with yerba for the succulent *maté*, as "Paraguayan tea" is called here.

During the course of 1927 the total amount of yerba produced came to 16,195,471 kilos, and during 1928 is expected to reach about 20,000,000 kilos (approximately 20,000 tons).

The Governor of Misiones has made the following calculations as to the future production of yerba in his Territory, of considerable interest, as it is shown that in the near future the progress of the industry in that region, aided by the plantations in the Province of Corrientes, will seriously compete with the Paraguayan production, an important factor in this market.

The estimates referred to read as follows:

Year	Kilos	Year	Kilos
1928	20, 000, 000	1931	44, 551, 000
1929	26, 211, 000	1932	54, 465, 000
1930	34, 812, 000	1933	64, 002, 000

In the report quoted, the assessed value of the plantations of *Ilex paraguayensis* is to-day estimated at 76,806,809 pesos, to which should be added some 14,503,125 pesos for buildings, etc., making a total value of the capital invested in this progressive industry, of 91,309,934 pesos.

There are about 15,000 men working on the Misiones yerba fields, whose number increases yearly. At the present time there are about 2,236 planters engaged in this industry in the Territory referred to, working on an average about 9 hectares each, containing about 9,000 plants each lot, while in all some 40,000 of the inhabitants of the National Territory of Misiones are directly or indirectly interested in the development of the plantations.

The importance of the industry, for the Territory mentioned, is demonstrated by the fact that 90 per cent of the entire cultivated land in Misiones is under plantations of yerba.

The report shows that the total quantity of yerba consumed in the Argentine Republic amounts to about 90,000,000 kilos per annum, of which total some 85 per cent is imported from Brazil and from Paraguay, at a value of about 50,000,000 pesos.

Undoubtedly, as time passes and the plantations in Misiones and in the Province of Corrientes increase their output, the imported article will recede. The preceding figures give an estimate of some 64,000,000 kilos of Argentine yerba for the year 1933, to which should be added 10,000,000 more, corresponding to the Province of Corrientes, which would, for that period, make up a total of 74,000,000 kilos.

In any case, taking the present production of this commodity at about 20,000,000 kilos per annum, it represents only about one-fifth of the total absorbed by the Argentine market.

With the laudable object of fomenting this industry, the Governor makes the following recommendations to the Minister of the Interior:

(a) Derogation of the decree issued by the Executive Power, under date of March 24, 1924, which reduced the customs dues on yerba by 30 per cent on the rates fixed by Law No. 11,281.

(b) Modification of the decree which permitted importation of yerba, containing 5 per cent of insoluble matter, reducing the latter to 1 per cent. It is well known that more than 20,000,000 kilos of imported yerba contained an enormous percentage of insoluble matter, noxious mixtures, etc.

(c) A reasonable increase in the duties on ground yerba.

(d) Stipulate the obligatory declaration on containers of the place of origin of the yerba therein. (To avoid yerba of foreign origin and inferior quality being sold as Argentine.)

(e) Obtain greater banking facilities for planters owning their own land, with the object of their not being forced to sell their crops as soon as gathered.

(f) The authorities of the National Government, in the public letting for the supply of this commodity to the army and navy, shall in future stipulate that the yerba to be used shall be Argentine, a disposition to be applied to all purchases of this article made by the Government.

This yerba industry in the National Territory of Misiones is evidently going ahead, and the measures indicated by the Governor to the Ministry of the Interior are sure to receive careful consideration.

It may be observed that there seems to be ample scope for development of yerba plantations in Misiones and Corrientes, as the production of Argentine yerba is far from being sufficient to supply the demand, whilst in quality it compares most favorably with the Paraguayan and Brazilian article.



THE MATÉ AND BOMBILLA

The maté is the hollowed gourd or receptacle, sometimes of very elaborate design, from which the yerba maté is drunk. The bombilla is the tube of bone, reed, or metal, through which the tea is sucked

FINANCIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴

NOTABLE progress was made in 1927 by the Republics of South America in rehabilitating their finances, which were dislocated at the outbreak of the World War and were further shaken by the abnormal developments of 1920. Exchange fluctuation, currency inflation, unbalanced budgets, and increasing public debts, which followed the war, were not supplanted by relative stability until 1923. Since that time the determined effort toward currency deflation, exchange stabilization, banking reform, and budgetary equilibrium has not been unrewarded. Still further progress was made in 1927. Argentina's return to the gold standard, the steps taken in the stabilization of Brazilian exchange, and the Ecuadorean banking and currency reform were among the year's outstanding financial accomplishments.

Although fluctuations were not entirely eliminated, exchanges in general closed the year stronger than they opened, and a comparison of the yearly average with those of 1926 reveals the relative stability that has been attained. This, coupled with the generally improved credit position, further reflects the increasing financial strength of the continent.

BRAZILIAN STABILIZATION PROGRAM CONTINUED

At the outset of the year Brazil followed up the stabilization program announced by the Government at the close of 1926. On January 5, 1927, a decree was promulgated establishing the regulations governing the Caixa de Estabilisaçao (Bureau of Stabilization) provided for in the monetary law of December 18, 1926,¹ which laid the basis for the stabilization program and anticipated a return to the gold standard. The Bank of Brazil was authorized to buy and sell foreign exchange for the account of the national treasury. Despite adverse criticism and pessimism, Brazilian exchange strengthened at the end of the year and closed at the rate of approximately 6 pence, which the Government has sought to establish.

A further step was taken during the latter part of the year, when a £17,000,000 loan, to be applied to the liquidation of treasury obligations and the floating debt, was placed in the United States and England. This was viewed as an essential move, and was intended to increase public confidence in the stabilization program.

¹ See *Bulletin of Pan American Union*, April, 1927, p. 402.

SINKING-FUND PAYMENTS RESUMED

Another noteworthy action of Brazil during the year was the resumption of sinking-fund payments on the external sterling debt. These payments, which had been in suspense for 13 years, were resumed in 1927 and improved Brazil's credit in the international financial market. Furthermore, on August 27, Brazil signed an agreement with France to arbitrate the controversy over the payment of certain outstanding franc loans at the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The dispute in question arose from contentions by French bondholders that service on these loans was to be made in gold francs, while Brazil has been tendering payment in paper francs.

ARGENTINA RETURNS TO GOLD STANDARD

Argentina's anticipated return to the gold standard occurred on August 26. A large favorable trade balance and the rise of the peso above par made the time particularly propitious for this move, and the transition was effected with the greatest facility. In fact, owing to the continued strength of the peso, American and European bankers have found it profitable to continue gold shipments to Argentina, and the country now possesses a very strong gold reserve. The Caja de Conversión had a gold stock of 461,070,239 pesos on September 30, 1927, which compares with 221,666,456 pesos on September 30, 1914.

Argentina, as has been the case for many years, continued to meet the service on the national debt with regularity; and the decision of the Argentine Supreme Court in the case of the dispute between the Province of San Juan and the French bondholders was gratifying to its foreign creditors. The Supreme Court upheld the refusal of the bondholders to accept payment of German marks tendered by the Province in meeting the obligations of an outstanding foreign loan payable in several currencies.

PARAGUAYAN FINANCES IMPROVED

It is pointed out in some quarters that Argentina's return to the gold standard opens the way for monetary reforms by Paraguay, whose currency is based upon the Argentine peso. Paraguayan public finances have shown improvement in recent years, and the service of that country's external debt, which was resumed in 1925, has been regularly maintained since that time.

Uruguay recently has shared in the prosperity of the River Plate region, although to a lesser extent than Argentina. As a result, the Uruguayan peso closed the year above par, and the Banco de la República has maintained a very comfortable gold reserve, which should permit a resumption of the gold standard abandoned in 1914.

IMPROVED BUDGETARY POSITION IN CHILE

The financial reforms effected in Chile during the previous two years bore fruit in the early part of 1927 with the continued stabilization of exchange in the face of acute difficulties in the nitrate industry. During the latter part of the year the nitrate situation improved, and recent reports of the Chilean Treasury Department indicate an improved budgetary condition over that of 1926. This is in no small measure attributable to the efforts of the Chilean Government to improve the fiscal administration of the Republic. On March 18, 1927, in order to develop a more efficient accounting system, the offices of the court of accounts, the general bureau of accounting, the national property section, and the general statistical bureau were united under the administration of an official acting as comptroller of the Republic, and in August a national budget office was created.

PERUVIAN EXTERNAL LOAN NEGOTIATED

The outstanding event in the Peruvian finances during the past year was the negotiation of a \$50,000,000 loan with American bankers. As a result, it is expected that certain financial measures, which have been held in abeyance, will now be acted upon. The Peruvian Congress already has been called into special session in connection with the establishment of an agricultural mortgage bank. Of the loan proceeds, \$4,400,000 have been allotted to exchange stabilization.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF BRAZIL¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Children's Bureau of Brazil is an institution created and maintained by Dr. Arturo Moncorvo, jr., which may be considered as an extension of the Instituto de Protección y Asistencia a la Infancia, or child welfare institute of Río de Janeiro, founded by the same physician in 1899.

The object of the bureau may be summarized as follows: To record the development of child-welfare work in Brazil and make a general study of its present position in regard to child protection; to keep a complete registry of all public or private child-welfare institutions, together with historical and statistical data concerning their activities, thereby establishing a complete information service in that subject; to obtain information on all national legislation which may directly or indirectly relate to children; to establish archives on all Brazilian problems of assistance, child care, hygiene, etc.; to form a public library composed especially of works on child protection; to make a social and demographic study of marriage, the birth rate, infant diseases and mortality rate, as well as the ratio of infant deaths to the number of births; to take all steps necessary for a more effective education of the masses in hygiene and the improvement of child welfare through a campaign against illiteracy, alcoholism, tuberculosis, and ignorance in general, to the end that the proper care and nutrition of children, particularly those less than 1 year of age, may be assured; to study the most effective measures to be taken for the protection of groups of children, especially those in schools, factories, mills, etc., and of needy women, above all those employed in industrial centers, during pregnancy; to study the problem of the abandoned, the delinquent, or the child which has been the victim of immoral parents; to further all initiatives which directly or indirectly have to do with children, promoting the realization of congresses and the organization of a permanent museum with material related to the child; to encourage welfare associations or leagues aiding mothers or poor children; and to disseminate knowledge and information which will awaken throughout the country an interest in institutions for child protection, such as dispensaries, asylums, milk stations, infant health centers, restaurants for needy nursing mothers, maternal mutual aid societies, schools for mothers, kindergartens, open-air schools, vacation camps, etc.

¹ Translation of summary in *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, Montevideo, October, 1927.

THE TOURIST IN GUATEMALA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By ALBERTO IBARRA M.

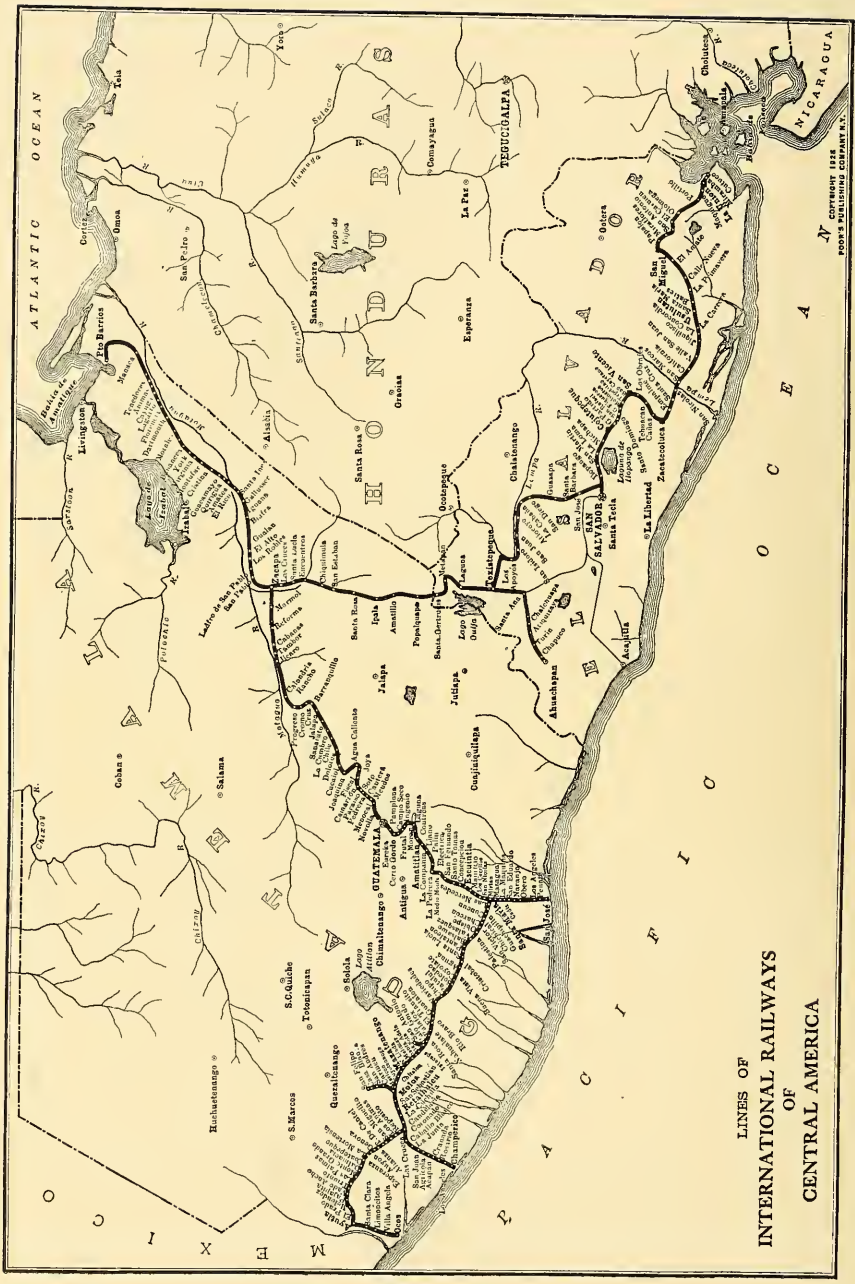
International Railways of Central America

AMONG the outstanding things which impress the observing tourist upon his arrival in Guatemala are the excellent means of communication which are responsible for much of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and artistic development to be found there. As a matter of fact, Guatemalan highways meet the constant and daily demands for transportation not only between the city of Guatemala and its environs but throughout the whole Republic, and because of them the bonds of spiritual and commercial unity between the capital and distant sections of the country have been immeasurably strengthened. Railways and telephone and telegraph lines have also aided in bringing each section of the Republic within reach of all the others.

Guatemala has apparently learned that neither public nor private enterprises can be successfully developed without the salutary influence of adequate means of communication. The number of tours constantly being arranged to Santa Ana, in El Salvador, and the fact that during the latter part of 1926 a group of tourists from California made a round trip from the capital through Antigua Guatemala, Escuintla, San Luis, and Amatitlán in five hours are an eloquent tribute to the efforts and tireless activity of the Government, working in cooperation with a group of patriotic individuals, for the practical realization of the most productive work in which any progressive country can engage—the construction of easy and rapid means of communication.

His excellency, President Chacón, in a recent message to the National Legislative Assembly, stated that among all the activities carried on for the development of agriculture those relating to the extension and improvement of the highway system are the most outstanding. In the firm belief that such work is indispensable for the life and prosperity of the Republic, he has devoted himself with enthusiasm to the task of its extension, thus carrying on in the spirit of his predecessor. He stated, moreover, that in the year in question the network of highways was lengthened by 285 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile), 23 new roads of importance were in process of construction, 1,734 kilometers of old highways were repaired, and 93 bridges opened to traffic. Important among the last

¹ Translated and compiled from *Indicaciones al turista* by C. Marian Keefer of the *Bulletin* staff.



LINES OF
 INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS
 OF
 CENTRAL AMERICA

N
 CORRESPONDING
 PORTS BELONGING TO GUATEMALA

was a bridge over the Motagua River which, uniting as it does the departments of the north with those of the central and western sections of the country, will constitute one of the most valuable contributions recently made toward national progress. Altogether expenditure on these items has reached nearly 29,000,000 pesos (national currency).

In the opinion of at least one traveler who has observed conditions and noted the magnificent engineering work in various parts of the Republic, highway construction is the greatest thing Guatemala has of late been doing. Although there are no roads without some defect, he declared that the tourist will find in Guatemala roads



Courtesy of Panama Mail Steamship Co.

RELIEF MAP OF GUATEMALA

Showing the railroad lines from the Pacific coast to Guatemala City

stretching out in every direction, so that it is possible to travel almost anywhere by automobile. Poor means of communication are never conducive to travel, and in proportion as Guatemala continues to develop her highways, thus making the country attractive to the tourist, her material prosperity will increase.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

With respect to the general topography, the approach to the capital, and the climate, the country may be divided into four zones—a hot zone extending from sea level to 600 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet), with an average temperature of 23° to 27° C. (from 77° to 80° F.); a temperate zone at an altitude of from 600 to 1,800 meters, with an

average temperature of from 17° to 23° C. (from 62° to 77° F.); a cold zone at an altitude of from 1,800 to 3,250 meters with an average temperature of from 10° to 17° C. (from 50° to 62° F.); and, lastly, a frigid zone, at an altitude of from 3,250 to 4,210 meters (summit of Tajumulco) and an average temperature of less than 10° C. (less than 50° F.).

From whatever direction the traveler enters Guatemala he must ascend in order to reach the capital, which is situated in a mountainous region in the central southwest section of the country. From the port of San José on the Pacific the route rises to 5,000 feet above sea



THE RÍO DULCE

One of the most attractive excursions in Guatemala is the trip on the Río Dulce, which flows through a fertile and beautiful section of the country to the Atlantic

level at Gastanaz, while the route from the north reaches an altitude of 4,896 feet near Menocal.

There are but two seasons in the Republic—the dry and the rainy—which have come to be called summer and winter in Central America, the former from November to April, and the latter from May to October, with variations according to the zones.

EXCURSIONS

Among the many excursion trips which Guatemala offers the tourist are those to Livingston, Río Dulce, and the ruins at the village of Quiriguá.

At the mouth of the Río Dulce on the east coast in the Gulf of Amatique is situated the town of Livingston which, because of its advantageous topographical position and healthful climate, has become an important commercial center. Rising well within Guatemala the Río Dulce is in some places approximately 695 feet wide, with a depth of from 111 to 180 feet even before it reaches Lake Pansós and, owing, alike to the serenity and limpidity of its waters and the beauty of its islets, among which the Paloma stands out in particular, this charmingly picturesque river fairly captivates the imagination of the navigator. From the deck of the slowly moving river steamer an



Courtesy of Panama Mail Steamship Co.

ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

The city of Antigua, the ancient capital of Guatemala, was founded in 1541 and destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. Many interesting ruins are embraced in the present city. The volcano Agua, which reaches a height of 11,000 feet, dominates the background

endless panorama of green mountains clothed by plantations of coffee, cacao, and the banana spread out before the eyes of the entranced traveler. It is probably the cultivation of the last, however, which holds the greatest future for the rich Río Dulce Valley, for here the much coveted fruit is easily shipped by river boats to the ocean fruit carriers which every day drop anchor in the port of Livingston. Considering the still unexploited natural resources of this area it seems entirely safe to say that this river will contribute to no small degree and in the near future to an even greater economic development of the Republic.



Courtesy of Panama Mail Steamship Co.

BUILDINGS IN ANTIGUA

Upper: Palace of the Captains-General. Lower: Municipal Palace

RUINS

Ruins of prehistoric Indian cities, some of which indicate the high degree of culture attained by these primitive races of the American continent, exist in various parts of the country, the most notable of which are Tikal, Menché (Timantit), Piedras Negras, Tukan, and Tayasal (Antigua Flores), in Petén; and those at Quiriguá and Chaulco, in the department of Izabal, on the right and left banks of the Motagua River and on the Atlantic coast, respectively, having been preserved by the Government expressly for the explorer and tourist. The most valuable objects found in these ruins, however,



Courtesy of Panama Mail Steamship Co.

BANANAS FOR EXPORT

A cargo of bananas at the port of San José ready for loading on the steamer

have been removed to the British Museum in London and to other analogous institutes of Europe and America.

The ruins of Antigua (Ancient) Guatemala and the Guatemalan codex are perhaps most worthy of the time and study of the tourists who visit the country. The Guatemalan codex or manuscript of Chichicastenango, which contains studies on the old Quiché traditions, the indigenous text of which was finally reduced to phonetics and translated into Spanish by the Señores J. Antonio Villacorta C. and Flavio Rodas N. is generally known by the name of Popol-Buj. This translation by Villacorta and Rodas, now in circulation, has won high praise from the Guatemalan press and scientific circles throughout the country.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATIONS

Those interested in obtaining personal service by means of special cars or trains should place their request with the local agent in Guatemala City at least 6 hours in advance of the hour for the departure of the respective train to which the coach is to be attached, and at least 12 hours in advance when the request is made at any station other than that in Guatemala City. The price of such special service must be paid upon the placing of the request.

Authorization must be obtained from the Minister of Promotion if a special train is to be chartered, the procedure, otherwise, being the same as in the case of special cars. A charge of \$3 gold will be made per mile for a locomotive and a first-class car which will accommodate 30 persons. Should, however, the number of passengers be greater an additional charge equal to the price of a first-class ticket will be made for each passenger over that number. The minimum charge for a special train is \$50 gold.



Courtesy of Panama Mail Steamship Co.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN IN GUATEMALA

Passenger service is provided from both Champerico and San José to Guatemala City

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE.—On January 23, 1928, the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics furnished the following figures in his report on the foreign trade of 1927 to the Minister of the Treasury:

The cash value of the foreign trade of Argentina for 1927, excluding shipments of coin, amounted in round numbers to 1,864,790,000 gold pesos as against 1,614,675,000 gold pesos in 1926, showing an increase of 250,115,000 gold pesos, or 15.5 per cent, for 1927. Imports in 1927 amounted to 856,610,000 gold pesos against 822,496,000 gold pesos in 1926, or an increase of 34,114,000 gold pesos, 4.1 per cent. Imports of coin amounted in 1927 to 86,550,000 gold pesos as against 2,035,000 gold pesos in the previous year. Exports in 1927 amounted to 1,008,179,000 gold pesos as against 792,179,000 gold pesos in 1926, showing an increase of 216,000,000 gold pesos or 27.3 per cent. There were no exports of coin in 1927.

The visible balance of trade in 1927 was favorable, amounting to 151,568,566 gold pesos, whereas in 1926 there was an unfavorable balance of 30,317,975 gold pesos.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—The Argentine Consul General in San Francisco, California, recently informed the Ministry of Foreign Relations that the Blue Star Steamer Line, newly established with Argentine ports as destination, would pass through the Panama Canal, and make ports of call in Brazil, running one steamer a month during part of the year and two during the remainder. The first steamer left San Francisco October 31, 1927, with a trial cargo of 117,000 apples and 20,000 pears for Argentina.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AT BUENOS AIRES.—The Bureau of Navigation and Ports was engaged in January in improving the port facilities of Buenos Aires. Over 200 hydraulic cranes were replaced by electric cranes to increase the speed of loading and unloading vessels. The cars and engines used on the docks are also to be replaced by oil and electric engines so that there will be less danger of fire from sparks.

HIGHWAY TO CACHEUTA HOT SPRINGS.—The new automobile road, officially opened on January 28, 1928, between the city of Mendoza and the hot springs at Cacheuta, winds down through the mountains following the course of the Mendoza River.

ARGENTINE FRUIT FOR AMERICAN MARKETS.—The Steamship *Pan America* recently took on board at Buenos Aires 800 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) of plums, 10,000 kilos of peaches, and 23,548 kilos of grapes for New York, as well as 6,300 kilos of peaches, 7,000 kilos of pears, and 2,600 kilos of grapes for Rio de Janeiro. The same vessel also carried turkeys weighing 318 kilos and 2,774 kilos of meat for Nassau.

BOLIVIA

TRAVEL ROUTES ENTERING LA PAZ.—In recent years a decided tendency has been shown toward an increase in tourist travel to Bolivia. It may therefore be of interest to note some of the principal means of communication giving access to the city of La Paz. From the Pacific one route leads from the port of Mollendo (Peru) via Arequipa, Puno, and Lake Titicaca to Guaqui on the Bolivian shore of the lake, and thence by rail to La Paz. Trains connect with lake steamers. The trip across Lake Titicaca, surrounded by towering Andean peaks, is very beautiful. The greatest altitude attained on this trip is 14,688 feet, the total distance from Mollendo to La Paz is 525 miles, and the passage costs 82.25 bolivianos.

The route from Arica, also on the Pacific, is quicker and more abrupt. Leaving Arica at 6.30 p. m. one reaches La Paz the following day about 2.30 p. m. The distance is approximately 278 miles and the elevation about 14,000 feet. Along this line there is a rack several miles in length. The cost of passage from Arica to La Paz is 43.95 bolivianos. One may also reach La Paz from the Chilean port of Antofagasta, the distance being 722 miles and the cost of the ticket 74.05 bolivianos. The altitude attained on this line is not quite as great as on the Arica road. A new railroad from Buenos Aires (Argentina) has been completed, via Rosario, La Quiaca, Tupiza, Uyuni, Oruro, and Viacha to La Paz. The cost of passage on this road is 215.90 bolivianos and the distance is approximately 1,708 miles; actual running time is 90 hours. (The present value of the boliviano is about 40 cents.)

BOLIVIAN FILM INDUSTRY.—A plan to organize a national film industry in Bolivia is being carried out by the filming of the virgin regions in the eastern part of the Republic.

BRAZIL

HIGHWAYS IN SÃO PAULO AND SANTA CATHARINA.—Among the many roads now under construction three important trunk highways may be especially mentioned. The first of these runs from Guaratinguetá to Paraty in the State of São Paulo, a distance of 90 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), of which over 50 kilometers are already in use. The second will connect the States of São Paulo and Matto Grosso, at the same time uniting the capital of the former with towns in the western part of the State. The third highway will traverse the Tubarão Valley in the State of Santa Catharina for a distance of 150 kilometers, and finally reaching the boundary of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, may eventually be a link between that State in the far south of Brazil and Rio de Janeiro.

HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS IN MINAS GERAES.—The government of the State of Minas Geraes recently granted a subsidy to the municipi-

pality of Theophilo Ottoni for the building of an automobile highway from Itambacury to Figueira station on the Victoria-Minas Railroad, which highway opens up almost all the northeast section of Minas Geraes, placing it in communication with the capital. Only three sections are lacking to complete the route.

Railroads in this State are also being extended. A railroad is to be built from Lavras through the Rio Grande Valley to meet the Mogyana Railway. It will have two branches, one connecting with the Southern Minas Railway. The new line will cross the richest townships of Minas Geraes, linking these sections with Bello Horizonte, the State capital, and Rio de Janeiro or the port of Angra dos Reis.

AFFORESTATION.—The Bureau of Forestry is sending young trees to persons desirous of planting groves of eucalyptus or other trees.

BRAZILIAN CITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION.—The Brazilian City Planning Association recently organized in Rio de Janeiro has appointed committees on the following: City planning and decoration, traffic, hygiene and sanitation, attractions to tourists, history, legislation and statistics, economics, and propaganda. The president of the association is Dr. Sampaio Corrêa.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN SÃO PAULO.—The *Brazil Ferro Carril* for January 12, 1928, gives the following facts on coffee production in the State of São Paulo:

During 1925-26 the 966,142,590 coffee trees then bearing produced 10,087,175 bags. Of the total crop, 7,822,278 bags were shipped through the port of Santos and 236,813 bags by the Central Railroad of Brazil, 1,095,320 bags having been consumed in São Paulo and 932,764 bags held in warehouses. The port of Santos also handled, during 1925-26, 1,221,152 bags of coffee from Minas Geraes and 36,517 bags from Paraná.

RAILWAYS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The railway system in the State of Rio Grande do Sul had a length of 2,606 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) in the first half of 1927. Receipts for that period were 31,736,099 milreis, while expenditures were 28,271,495 milreis, thus giving a balance of 3,464,604 milreis. The pension fund collected for the employees in the same length of time amounted to 1,741,572 milreis, the chief contributions being derived from a 3 per cent deduction from employees' wages (413,923 milreis), from 1 per cent of the gross receipts (397,500 milreis), and from a 2 per cent surcharge on tickets (636,761 milreis).

THIRD-CLASS BOATS.—Following the example of many other steamship lines, the Brazilian Lloyd has rearranged two of its ships exclusively for third-class traffic, and will soon devote four more to this purpose.

SILK CULTURE.—Following the successful example of the State of São Paulo the State of Rio de Janeiro has decided to foster silk culture. A recent decree offers many inducements to persons taking

up this industry: Exemption from State taxes on mulberry orchards, on silkworm raising, and on the manufacture and export of silk thread; premiums for planting mulberry trees and for successful production of cocoons; free distribution of mulberry trees, and classes in silk culture in the State agricultural schools.

CHILE

NITRATE PRODUCTION.—The following table shows the increase in nitrate production during 1927:

Months	Production	Exportation	Plants in operation	Workers employed
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>		
January.....	79,551	128,323	25	22,847
February.....	73,575	171,766	28	23,801
March.....	90,469	231,469	28	23,959
April.....	100,200	125,454	30	25,880
May.....	107,078	43,898	32	27,634
June.....	118,461	151,990	34	31,119
July.....	127,016	235,561	36	35,025
August.....	142,829	244,153	38	38,330
September.....	143,799	204,989	41	43,850
October.....	189,233	261,239	46	46,561
November.....	209,052	274,582	55	49,595
December.....	233,848	302,017	62	54,286

PUBLIC WORKS.—The vast program of public works proposed by the President in his message to Congress on January 2 was adopted by Congress in a law on extraordinary budgets promulgated February 13, 1928. The plan approved in general for the years 1928 to 1933, inclusive, calls for the following expenditure:

	Pesos
Railway construction.....	183,000,000
Irrigation projects.....	160,500,000
Port works.....	327,500,000
Sewers, water systems, and other hydraulic works.....	124,000,000
Buildings.....	400,000,000
Promotion of industrial production and new industries:	
Fishing.....	3,950,000
Forestry.....	7,800,000
Poultry raising.....	4,000,000
Silk culture.....	700,000
Chinchilla raising.....	600,000
Algarrobilla cultivation.....	600,000
Sugar growing.....	5,400,000
Other industries.....	3,950,000
Contributions to highway fund.....	95,000,000
Purchases and other work.....	258,000,000
Total.....	1,575,000,000

Of this amount, 246,500,000 pesos will be expended during the present year. Authorization is given for the contracting of loans each year as necessary, the favorable balance indicated by the ordinary budget to be taken into consideration.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 522.

COLOMBIA

PROGRESS IN COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—During the year 1927 the commercial fleet of the Colombian-German Company of Aerial Transport was increased by two new hydroairplanes, one a Junker plane for four passengers and the other a six-passenger Merkur plane. There will soon be added to the service two more of the former type, one of the latter, and a Dornier Merkur hydroairplane for 10 passengers, which last is ordered especially for the coastal route. The Barranquilla airport has been enlarged and a new hangar constructed for the large planes.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—Surveys and plans have been completed for erecting a new railway station in the city of Cali. The ground floor will have the usual offices and tracks for eight trains; the second floor will have the manager's offices, while on the third will be quarters for lodging the technical personnel.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.—On January 19 last an inaugural ceremony in Bogotá marked the opening of direct telegraphic communication between that capital and Caracas, an event of great importance in the relations between the two countries.

IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—An executive decree dated January 30, 1928, provides for Colombian participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville next year, postponed from this year. In accordance with the decree, a special commission will be appointed to take charge of the Colombian building and exhibits.

COFFEE ADVERTISING.—The Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Ministry of Industries has decided to adopt a new plan for advertising Colombian coffee in foreign countries. This plan calls for the distribution of attractive packages of roasted coffee, in order to familiarize a wider public with the high quality of the mild Colombian coffee.

COSTA RICA

COFFEE EXPORTS.—The following data on coffee exports were taken from the report of the General Bureau of Statistics on the 1926-27 coffee crop:

Countries of destination	Bags	Kilograms	Estimated value
			<i>Colones</i>
United Kingdom.....	187, 896	12, 328, 679	32, 663, 717. 12
United States.....	22, 123	1, 550, 141	3, 187, 285. 92
Germany.....	29, 917	1, 997, 564	5, 474, 261. 76
Holland.....	3, 856	260, 782	769, 685. 44
France.....	8	560	1, 659. 84
Belgium.....	112	7, 804	23, 110. 08
Italy.....	56	3, 920	11, 609. 76
Chile.....	50	3, 500	10, 366. 40
Nicaragua.....	21	1, 030	3, 018. 72
	244, 039	16, 153, 980	42, 444, 715. 04

ELECTRIC PLANT.—A company formed of three Costa Ricans has petitioned the Bureau of Public Works for permission to divert 8,000 liters of water per second from the Río Macho for use in developing electricity. The petitioners intend to erect a plant in 2,000 horsepower units, increasing to the maximum of the available water power as the public demands more electric light and power.

BANANA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the first meeting of banana growers, held in San José January 14 last, a plan of forming an incorporated Banana Growers' Association was discussed. The growers would receive a fixed sum of \$0.65 for each bunch of bananas grown and a share of the profits after paying expenses of transportation and sale. Since the average price of bananas in the United States is from \$2 to \$3.50 per bunch, it is thought that growers of this popular fruit would have an ample margin of profit.

FACILITIES OFFERED TO IMMIGRANTS.—According to one of the latest measures taken by the Costa Rican Government to promote immigration, every settler may buy 40 hectares of land (hectare equals 2.47 acres), at the rate of about two dollars a hectare. The Government also offers exemption from import duties on the immigrant's tools and effects, the remission for 10 years of real estate and income taxes, and free medical attention. Three new roads from San José into the interior will contribute greatly to the development of the districts which they traverse.

CUBA

TOURIST TRAVEL.—According to the *Cuba Review* for March, 1928, February was the greatest month for tourist travel that Cuba had ever known. In January the hotels were full, but in February, in spite of the fact that a large number of new 8 and 10 story hotels had been opened to the public, all of them, combined with the older hostelries, were unable to take care of the visitors. Hundreds every day were compelled to seek accommodation in private homes temporarily open to paying guests. It has been estimated that \$60,000,000 will be spent by tourists in Cuba before the winter season ends.

TOURISTS' AUTOMOBILES MAY ENTER CUBA FREE OF DUTY.—By virtue of a recent order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, automobiles brought to Cuba through the port of Habana by tourists for their personal use shall be considered as part of their baggage and entered temporarily free of duty. They may circulate in the island for a period of 90 days from the day of arrival without other formality than a guarantee that the car will not be kept in the Republic over the period mentioned. Such cars shall not be used for commercial or hacking purposes. It will be recalled that there is now a highway from Miami to Key West and thence a ferry service to Habana.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL.—Traffic control lights are shortly to be installed in the streets of Habana. Recent tests of these signals have proved most satisfactory.

IMMIGRATION TO CUBA.—The Government reports the total number of immigrants arriving in Cuba during the fiscal year 1926-27 as 37,186, representing many different nationalities. The largest number—19,193—were Haitians, followed by 9,555 Spaniards and 2,312 Jamaicans. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ESTIMATE OF CUBAN CENSUS.—According to estimates of the Cuban Census Bureau for the year 1927, the population of Cuba is 3,573,850, and that of the city of Habana approximately 580,946.

PROPOSED POSTAL AIR SERVICE.—On February 23 the first airplane of the Pan American Airways left Habana on a trial flight between that capital and various other Cuban cities. This flight having proved satisfactory, the Department of Communications hopes to establish very shortly an air mail service between different cities of the Republic. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECTED HOTELS.—The Government of the Republic has offered to guarantee 5 per cent interest annually on the capital invested by any company in the construction in Santo Domingo of a hotel worth at least \$500,000, and of two valued at \$100,000 each in Santiago and Puerto Plata, respectively.

HIGHWAYS.—Construction on the highway uniting La Romana with El Pintado is almost completed, while work is also going forward on the first-class road from San José de las Matas to Santiago. Furthermore, the town of Los Llanos will soon be connected with the Mella trunk highway.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—An assembly of leading stock raisers, farmers, and manufacturers from Moca, La Vega, San Francisco de Macoris, Salcedo, Navarete, and Santo Domingo was held last February in the capital. One of the most important subjects discussed was the improvement of native cattle by means of purebred sires, while the necessity of promoting the cultivation of tobacco, cacao, and coffee was likewise emphasized.

COFFEE CAMPAIGN.—The Department of Agriculture has begun an active coffee campaign. A new nursery has been started in the Province of Vega, and nurseries in other parts of the country are being extended.

ECUADOR

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR.—The Ecuadorean press announces that the Guayaquil International Sample Fair will be held October 6-15, 1928. For the last three years this fair has been extremely successful, due to the support of the Government, the municipalities, the press, and the general public.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Ecuadorean Agricultural Cooperative Society was organized in Quito on January 14 of this year, its purposes being to promote the agricultural industry, protect it as far as possible from anything which threatens its prosperity, and make itself the economic representative of agriculturists in national life. The plan of work under consideration by the executive committee proposes various projects of great importance for farmers, such as information bureaus, grain storehouses in Quito and Guayaquil, and sales offices. The committee will also study export problems and the regularization of domestic trade in agricultural products.

TAGUA NUTS.—In accordance with the suggestions of the Kemmerer Mission, the Government is trying to replace the present export duties on tagua nuts (vegetable ivory), which are a fixed charge on the trade without regard to fluctuations in the price of that product, by an ad valorem duty based on quotations in the principal markets consuming tagua nuts. This scale would be 10 per cent when the value of 100 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) is not more than \$5, and 15 per cent when the value is not more than \$10, increasing similarly up to 35 per cent when the value is more than \$25. The principal dealers in tagua nuts have been requested to express their opinion on this plan.

ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION.—By virtue of a decree issued under date of December 16, 1927, an animal quarantine station is established for the protection of the national stock-raising industry.

AGRICULTURAL CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—See page 524.

GUATEMALA

SAN MARTÍN-CHIMALTENANGO HIGHWAY.—The formal ceremonies of the opening of the San Martín-Chimaltenango highway took place on November 10, 1927, before a large gathering which included President Chacón, the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Treasury and Promotion, representatives of the press, and many others. The completion of this highway, begun more than 45 years ago in the administration of General Reina Barrios, brings San Martín within an hour's drive of Chimaltenango, and opens up an important agricultural region for more intensive development.

NEW STRETCH OF RAILROAD.—Passenger service on the Ferrocarril de los Altos between San Felipe and Santa María, halfway to Quezaltenango, was opened on January 1, 1928. This progress brings nearer the time when through train service between Quezaltenango and Guatemala City will be possible.

HAITI

PUBLIC WORKS.—By Executive decree of January 7, 1928, an extraordinary credit of 2,829,500 gourdes was opened for expenditure on certain public works, the most important of which, with their respective appropriations, are as follows:

Improvement in water pipes and fire protection system in Port-au-Prince, 100,000 gourdes; extension of wharf, Port-au-Prince, 140,000 gourdes; completion of the Central Agricultural School, Damien, 640,000 gourdes; continuation of the Trouin-Jamel road, 200,000 gourdes; continuation of other roads, 100,000 gourdes; reconstruction of a bridge in Cape Haïtien, 160,000 gourdes; construction, repairs and upkeep of permanent bridges, 150,000 gourdes; gendarmerie barracks, Las Cahobas, 155,000 gourdes; construction of farm schools and purchase of land, 380,000 gourdes; and rural dispensaries, 162,500 gourdes.

HONDURAS

HIGHWAYS AND A BRIDGE.—The highway system in the western part of the country continues to be developed, an evidence of which fact is the contract for the Quimistán highway now in prospect. This road will promote communication with the northern coast, which is the outlet for a large share of the products of the western section. Moreover, the highway from El Jaral to Potrerillos will be finished this year and that from Olancho, which has already reached Talanga, will soon arrive at Juticalpa.

Another public improvement of importance is the iron bridge shortly to be built across the Río Blanco.

“THE MOTOR HIGHWAYS OF HONDURAS.”—The *Bulletin* is informed that two inaccuracies exist in the article bearing the foregoing title, which was reprinted in its December, 1927, issue, from the magazine entitled *Modern Honduras*, published in San José, Calif. Of the two long roads stated to be under construction from Tegucigalpa to Olancho and El Paraíso, respectively, the former alone is progressing, and that only as regular taxes become available. The author of the article was furthermore misinformed as to the bond issue for constructing a macadam highway from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa, this proposed loan not, to date, having been consummated. The *Bulletin* regrets that these mistakes should have appeared in its pages, more especially as its sources of information are so rarely in error.

MEXICO

AIRPORTS FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.—The governors of the States on the route of the air postal service between the City of Mexico and the United States frontier have informed the Department of Communications that their respective States are willing to cede ample landing fields in cities on the route. It is hoped that within a few months the line will be in regular operation.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PETROLEUM FIELDS.—Several petroleum companies operating in the State of Veracruz, among which is the Huasteca Petroleum Co., have decided to grant the use of some of the most fertile land in the district to workers unemployed because of the depression in the petroleum industry. These men will therefore be enabled to support themselves until they again find work.

NICARAGUA

DUTIES REMOVED.—A bill passed by the National Legislative Assembly on January 15, 1928, provided for the free exportation of rubber and oil from the whole country, and for exemption from duties on stock and natural products exported through Puerto Cortés.

NEW BRIDGES.—Preparations are being made to build a new bridge over the Río Chiquito, while the Quezalaguaque bridge, which will be the longest on the railway to Honduras, is already under construction.

WATER SUPPLY.—The city of Macaya, which had suffered a scarcity of water, now has an abundant supply, thanks to the new connection with the Ticuantepe Spring.

BREWERY. A brewery is being erected in Managua by a company capitalized at \$230,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY CHANGES HANDS.—The Bond Electric & Share Co. will take over the Managua water, ice, and light company in May.

PANAMA

ELECTRIC PLANT AT TABOGA.—The town of Taboga on Taboga Island in Panama Bay is soon to have a \$7,000 electric plant to replace that now in use, which will be sent to the town of San Carlos.

GOVERNMENT ALCOHOL PLANT.—On January 19, 1928, the Government purchased for \$31,231 the alcohol dehydrating plant imported to manufacture a gasoline-alcohol fuel, a French expert being engaged to install it. Liquors will also be manufactured and exported.

AVIATION.—Due to the impetus given to aviation by Colonel Lindbergh's visit to Panama, a landing field was prepared at Piña Piña and named for that famous aviator. It is believed that Lindbergh Field will, before many years, be a great airport with commercial aircraft coming from all directions.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND SCHOOLS.—See page 531.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to data furnished by the General Statistical Office, and printed in *Industrias* of January 29, 1928, the total value of the foreign trade of Paraguay for the year 1927 was 26,259,806 gold pesos, 14,282,040 pesos representing exports

and 11,977,766 pesos imports, or a decrease of 1,442,978 pesos compared to the previous year, when exports amounted to 15,497,504 pesos and imports to 12,205,280 pesos.

LAND SURVEY AND SUBDIVISION.—Information has been received that the directors of the Department of Public Lands have authorized the survey and subdivision of 1,500 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of Government lands in the district of San Joaquín. When the survey is completed other sections of the same district suitable for towns will be set aside and opened for settlers.

NEW AVIATION FIELDS.—Recent evidences of the growing interest of Paraguayans in aviation are the opening of an aviation field near Villeta on January 22, 1928, and the action taken by the citizens of Tobatí and San Bernadino to establish air fields in their respective communities.

PERU

TRADE FIGURES.—At a meeting of the Tariff Advisory Board held January 5, 1928, the following figures were given by the General Superintendent of Customs in a report on the results obtained through the amended tariff law, which went into effect in 1923:

Value of Foreign Trade

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>
1923.....	14,132,307	23,950,987	38,083,294
1924.....	18,029,418	25,114,377	43,143,795
1925.....	18,272,979	21,750,619	40,023,598
1926.....	19,559,433	23,974,729	43,534,162

In the years previous to 1923 values were less, with the exception of 1920, in which exports were sold at the highest prices. The following table shows the volume of exports after the tariff changes in 1923:

Exports (metric tons)

Year	Sugar	Cotton	Wool	Hides	Minerals	Other exports
1919.....	272,099	39,712	5,090	2,648	308,800	49,448
1920.....	249,963	34,783	3,389	1,412	226,891	26,336
1921.....	239,356	36,426	2,020	1,167	265,385	48,220
1922.....	274,378	39,954	4,576	1,633	574,463	39,085
1923.....	282,492	42,541	5,029	1,236	628,743	28,264
1924.....	265,509	40,218	6,287	1,445	840,089	47,353
1925.....	208,140	39,903	4,791	2,106	1,015,407	33,292
1926.....	331,068	50,222	4,172	1,730	1,312,251	39,850

A new tariff law went into effect January 2, 1928.

HIGHWAYS IN CUZCO DEPARTMENT.—On January 14, 1928, the first section from Sicuani to Macusani of the Sicuani-Espinar-Santo Tomás-Cailloma highway was opened to traffic. This highway runs along the Hercca, a tributary of the Vilcanota River, and thence over the heights by the beautiful lake of Langui-Layo, reaching a height of 4,340 meters at Mamancani. A road 8 kilometers long is nearly completed from Sicuani to the hot springs at Uyurimini. The highway from Yauri to Ayaviri, 150 kilometers long, is also completed with bridges over the Salado and Canipia Rivers.

WATERWORKS.—Plans have been approved for supplementing the supply of potable water in Arequipa. Waterworks are also being installed in Cajabamba.

WHEAT CONTEST.—On November 20, 1927, the first wheat contest was held in Caraz, Province of Huaylas, Department of Ancash. In accordance with the Government plan, the wheat growers of the districts of Santa Cruz, Huanta, and Huaylas met in Caraz to present samples of several varieties of wheat to the committee of judges. After the presentation of the awards, the head of the committee distributed bulletins with instructions on the cultivation of wheat.

SALVADOR

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.—The Bureau of Agriculture has resumed the publication of the *Review of Tropical Agriculture*, distributing it free to all persons desiring it.

OPENING OF EXPERIMENT STATION.—The San Fernando Agricultural Experiment Station, located in the Department of San Vicente, has started on its work of service to Salvadorean farmers by preparing the ground for the crops to be tested on its farm.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Only 6 or 8 kilometers of the Jucuapa-Usulután highway remain to be constructed out of the total length of about 30 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). Work is also going forward on the Gotera bridge and on another over the Agua Caliente.

FREE EXPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS.—On January 25, 1928, the Executive rescinded the decree prohibiting the free exportation of corn, rice, and beans.

URUGUAY

OPENING OF PAN DE AZÚCAR-PUNTA DEL ESTE HIGHWAY.—On January 21, 1928, the stretch of highway between Pan de Azúcar and Punta del Este, a distance of 31 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), was formally opened to traffic. This is a portion of the projected highway between Montevideo and the popular seaside resort of Punta del Este.

PAPER AND CARDBOARD MANUFACTURE.—A factory for the manufacture of paper and cardboard from wheat straw was recently established in Canelones,[†] the center of the wheat-growing section of

Uruguay. Although at present the output is confined to cardboard and wrapping paper, with the introduction of new machinery all kinds of paper will be manufactured.

PROGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Work on the construction of the international bridge over the Yaguarón River between Yaguarón and Rio Branco has been begun and is rapidly progressing. Difficulties arising from the fact that the Brazilian shore of the river is much higher than that on the Uruguayan side will be overcome by the construction of long approaches; hence while the bridge proper, including the two customhouses, is but 320 meters long (meter equals 3.28 feet), its total length with the approaches will be 2,239 meters.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—The Second National Agricultural and Industrial Exposition was opened in Canelones on February 5, 1928. This year, in an effort to afford the school children of that district an opportunity to visit the exposition, a student encampment of 4,000 children and 230 teachers from the schools of Canelones, the neighboring towns, and countryside was held in the fairgrounds.

VENEZUELA

OIL PRODUCTION IN 1927.—According to statistics printed in *O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports* for January and February, 1928, Venezuelan oil fields produced a total of 64,436,926 barrels of crude oil during the year 1927, an increase of 72 per cent over the production of 1926, which is stated to have been 37,226,019 barrels. The production during December alone was 7,304,597 barrels, while shipments for the same period reached 6,592,746 barrels. Venezuela now holds third place among the oil-producing countries of the world, and it is estimated that the production during 1928 will reach 110,000,000 barrels.

FINAL CENSUS REPORT.—The fourth and last volume of the report of the national census made from January 30 to February 3, 1926, was distributed last January. The total population of Venezuela as stated in this report is 3,026,878, or an increase of 614,926 over that reported in 1920, when the population was said to be 2,411,952.

REVIEW OF VENEZUELAN INDUSTRIES.—According to a review of Venezuelan industries printed in a recent issue of *El Debate*, a Bogotá daily, with the approval of the Venezuelan Minister in that city, stock raising and farming are the outstanding industries, aside from petroleum exploitation. Investments in stock raising alone amount to more than 100,000,000 bolívares, while in the auxiliary industry of forage cultivation 16,000,000 bolívares are invested. More than 300,000 square kilometers (square kilometer equals 0.38 square mile) of Venezuelan territory are being used for agricultural purposes and 300,000,000 bolívares of her capital are invested in the production

of agricultural products, among which coffee is chief. At the present time there are 621 large estates, as well as many smaller ones, devoted solely to the cultivation of sugar cane; other crops, such as cacao, tobacco, potatoes, and fruits, are also raised. The textile industry of Venezuela is likewise of no mean importance, representing as it does a total invested capital of 45,000,000 bolívars.

VARIETY OF VENEZUELAN FRUITS.—Despite the fact that little or no attention has thus far been given by Venezuela to the export of fruit, a surprisingly large number of varieties is grown there, and, as is pointed out by Sr. Rafael Martínez Mendoza, writing in the *Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Caracas*, fruit is bound to become sooner or later an important item of Venezuela's exports. He continues by saying that a favorable climate and the absence of the dreaded phylloxera make possible the cultivation of fine qualities of grapes in the coastal region, and that pineapples, oranges, limes, citrons, grapefruit, pomelos, tangerines, alligator pears, and bananas are raised successfully in this as in other parts of the country. Aside from these, the *passifloraceae*, *chirimoya*, papaw, guava, the medlar plum, and many other fruits native to tropical and semitropical zones but little known elsewhere are easily grown and will undoubtedly be exported in quantities some time in the future.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—The *Diario Oficial* of January 21, 1928, published the General Budget of Expenditures for 1928 containing the following amounts for the various departments of the Government:

Ministry	Gold	Paper
Justice and Interior.....	222: 541\$600	149, 270: 806\$318
Foreign Relations.....	6, 064: 153\$033	4, 798: 562\$000
Marine.....	1, 400: 000\$000	144, 818: 408\$216
War.....	200: 000\$000	269, 424: 843\$347
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.....	683: 873\$000	84, 155: 942\$200
Highways and Public Works.....	13, 807: 288\$936	562, 985: 718\$152
Treasury.....	117, 339: 437\$415	386, 053: 035\$452
Total.....	139, 717: 293\$984	1, 601, 507: 315\$685

(All figures to the left of the \$ sign indicate milreis; to the right, reis.)

CHILE

BUDGET.—The ordinary budget for 1928 is as follows:

RECEIPTS		Pesos
National properties.....		7,650,000
National services.....		99,078,860
Taxes:		
Imports.....	240,000,000	
Nitrate exports.....	219,000,000	
Income.....	155,000,000	
Other.....	161,300,000	
		775,300,000
Various receipts.....		77,090,757
Total.....		959,119,617
EXPENDITURES		
Presidency of the Republic.....	861,240	
Independent services:		
Comptroller general.....	2,000,000	
National Bureau of Supplies.....	400,000	
		2,400,000
Congress.....		6,751,082
Ministries:		
Interior.....	120,497,743	
Foreign Relations.....	11,727,220	
Treasury.....	34,182,397	
Public education.....	130,003,072	
Justice.....	23,550,856	
War.....	106,160,000	
Navy.....	102,958,424	
Promotion.....	17,800,000	
Social welfare.....	33,775,000	
Total administrative expenditures.....		590,667,034
Service of public debt.....		231,753,773
General contributions and special funds.....		51,967,900
Social protection.....		66,300,000
Return of imposts and taxes.....		2,000,000
		942,688,707

The extraordinary budget for 1928 calls for an expenditure of 246,500,000 pesos for given objects, this amount to be chiefly met by a loan. The program of public works extending over six years is outlined on page 508.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 522.

COLOMBIA

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserves of the Republic on June 30, 1927, amounted to 42,200,974 pesos in coin and bars, an increase of 4,732,002 pesos over the amount a year before. The reserves were distributed as follows: In the Bank of the Republic, 20,054,395 pesos; and in the custody of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other American and English banks, 22,146,579 pesos.

NATIONAL DEBT.—On June 30, 1927, the foreign debt amounted to 12,466,653 pesos and the internal debt to 8,921,849 pesos, or a total of 21,388,502 pesos. This sum, if the population of the country is estimated at 7,000,000, represents a per capita debt of 3 pesos; it is equivalent to a third of the annual national revenues, and to less than a fifth of the value of exports in 1926.

On the same date departmental debts amounted to 30,000,000 pesos and municipal debts to 15,500,000 pesos.

COLOMBIAN CURRENCY.—The active cooperation of the Government and the Bank of the Republic has placed Colombian currency on a firm gold basis. The notes of that bank, which constitute a large share of the circulating medium, are exchangeable for gold on demand, being backed by a reserve of 88 per cent. Gold is also freely circulated and exported. The perfect stabilization of the currency has proved extremely advantageous for commerce, industry, public finance, and national credit. Money in circulation on December 31, 1926, was 84,525,430 pesos, while on December 31, 1924, it was only 56,338,948 pesos.

CUBA

CUSTOMHOUSE RECEIPTS.—According to official statistics from the Treasury Department of Cuba the receipts collected by all the customhouses of the Republic during the first six months of the fiscal year 1927–28 amounted to \$22,749,703.67. (*Courtesy of the Embassy of Cuba in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

NATIONAL BUDGET.—The following is a résumé of the national budget for 1928, as published in the *Registro Oficial* for January 1:

ORDINARY BUDGET

RECEIPTS

	Sucres
Income from national property.....	909, 000
National services.....	2, 853, 000
Direct and indirect taxes.....	46, 391, 000
Various receipts.....	1, 435, 000
Total.....	51, 588, 000

EXPENDITURES

Legislative power.....	205, 600. 00
Judicial power.....	811, 560. 00
Executive power:	
Presidency of the Republic.....	150, 000. 00
Ministry of the Interior.....	16, 210, 949. 32
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	2, 172, 138. 00
Ministry of Public Instruction.....	6, 856, 290. 60
Ministry of Social Welfare.....	2, 597, 065. 75
Ministry of the Treasury.....	4, 559, 282. 75
Ministry of War and Marine.....	9, 666, 079. 20
Unforeseen expenses.....	2, 015, 759. 38
Various organizations.....	591, 720. 00
Public debt.....	4, 719, 795. 00
Treasury reserve, 2 per cent.....	1, 031, 760. 00
Total.....	51, 588, 000. 00

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

RECEIPTS

Loan from the Swedish Match Co.-----	8, 800, 000. 00
Compensation paid by the Swedish Match Co. to the operatives in Señor Mercado's factory-----	27, 450. 00
Profits from recoinage-----	3, 500, 000. 00
Total-----	12, 327, 450. 00

EXPENDITURES

Purchase of 80,000 shares in the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador-----	8, 000, 000. 00
Preliminary expenses connected with the establishment of the match monopoly-----	827, 450. 00
Extraordinary amortization of the debt to the Central Bank of Ecuador-----	3, 500, 000. 00
Total-----	12, 327, 450. 00

INTERNAL DEBT.—See page 523.

HONDURAS

NEW BANKING AGENCY.—An agency of the Bank of Honduras was recently opened in Puerto Cortés under the supervision of the branch in San Pedro Sula.

MEXICO

ECONOMIC-SOCIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION.—The President has been authorized by Congress to issue a decree before July 1, 1928, creating an official consultative commission, to be permanent and autonomous, formed of representatives of the Government, workers, manufacturers, business men, farmers, bankers, scientific societies, and consumers.

SALVADOR

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT OF PERSONS ENTERING SALVADOR.—A law of January 5, 1928, amended article 3 of the act of September 23, 1926, which latter required that every person entering the national territory, with the exception of tourists, should deposit 200 colones, or \$100, in the National Treasury. The amendment provides that the sum mentioned need not be deposited, but that every person must show that he is in possession of that amount or its equivalent in securities; and furthermore exempts from this requirement citizens of other Central American Republics, persons engaged by the Government, commercial travelers, representatives of industrial establishments, insurance companies, representatives of universities, public libraries and other similar bodies, agents of railway and banking companies operating in the country and employees engaged by them abroad, members of the respective families of the foregoing persons, companies giving public performances, and all other persons whom the Minister of the Interior may see fit to exempt.

URUGUAY

USE OF CHECKS IN URUGUAY.—The following statistics reprinted from a report recently issued by the Clearing House of Montevideo show an interesting and consistent increase in the number of checks passing through that institution. It will be noted that while there has been a marked increase in the number of checks used during the past nine years the average value of checks, on the other hand, has greatly decreased, a circumstance which bears eloquent testimony to the fact that people of moderate means are using the banks and the check system more than ever before.

Year	Number of checks	Total value	Average value
		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1919.....	43, 620	413, 582, 659. 68	9, 481. 50
1920.....	99, 717	830, 300, 064. 00	8, 326. 60
1921.....	99, 119	557, 212, 012. 02	6, 183. 00
1922.....	102, 641	569, 225, 424. 00	5, 545. 80
1923.....	119, 273	682, 637, 336. 76	6, 904. 60
1924.....	144, 723	742, 085, 422. 44	5, 127. 60
1925.....	167, 856	658, 744, 767. 76	3, 924. 40
1926.....	182, 235	660, 857, 230. 60	3, 526. 40
1927.....	209, 878	750, 352, 356. 46	3, 575. 18

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

IMPORT DUTY EXEMPTION ON FRESH FRUITS.—A decree of January 27, 1928, provides for the exemption of import duties on fresh fruit from Argentina and the United States, as Brazilian fresh fruits and other products have free entry into Argentina and as Brazil has a commercial treaty with the United States signed in Washington on October 18, 1923. This exemption from duty will be extended also to other American countries giving reciprocal privileges to Brazil.

CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Important decrees on the following subjects were issued during January:

Protection of the coal industry, placing duties on hard coal, briquets, coke, and petroleum for Diesel engines or boilers, except coke for smelting iron and petroleum for ships' engines, and making other provisions.

Appointment of a committee to draw up a report on the erection of an experimental plant for the manufacture of metallurgical coke, using, in part at least, Chilean coal.

Creation of a Bureau of Maritime Works in the Ministry of the Navy, to have charge of the construction and exploitation of ports, lighthouses, etc.

Creation of labor tribunals, which replace the tribunals of conciliation and arbitration formed under the private employees act, the boards of conciliation and arbitration created by Law No. 4056, and the housing tribunals set up by Law No. 261.

Creation of a Welfare Council, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Social Welfare, to combine the functions of the Welfare Board set up by the private employees act and those of the Central Board formed under the workers' insurance act. Exception is made of the functions entrusted to the labor tribunals (mentioned in the preceding paragraph) and of medical attention, which is in charge of the Central Charity Board.

Creation of a Central Charity Board combining the charitable and social assistance services.

Appointment of a commission to prepare for a national population census in 1930.

Organic statutes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic and consular services.

Reorganization of secondary instruction.

Limitation of normal schools.

Reorganization of the General Comptrollership of the Republic.

New political division of the nation into the following Provinces and Territories: Provinces of Tacna, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Santiago, Colchagua, Talca, Maule, Ñuble, Concepción, Bío-Bío, Cautín, Valdivia, and Chiloé, and the Territories of Aysen and Magallanes.

Requirement of presentation of civil marriage certificate before performance of religious marriage and of birth certificate before baptism, with exception of baptism performed because of imminent death. This act also creates a commission to report on possible improvements in securing data for the civil register.

Reassessment for purposes of taxation of all real estate throughout the Republic.

ECUADOR

SALT MONOPOLY.—On December 22, 1927, the Provisional President issued a decree establishing a salt monopoly, to be administered exclusively by the State, and requiring that all salt mined should be sold only to the Government. The importation of salt is forbidden, unless the national salt deposits should be unable to supply the demand. Refined salt is excepted until the State refinery is in operation.

INTERNAL DEBT.—An executive decree of December 31, 1927, creates the Commission for the Revision of the Internal Debt, which is charged with the duty of reviewing all pending claims against the Government. Claims of some cities which have received subventions and of certain institutions supported in whole or part by the Government are annulled.

AGRICULTURAL CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—The *Registro Oficial* for December 28, 1927, publishes the law on agricultural chattel mortgages, complementary to the project for a general banking law recommended by the Kemmerer Commission. The law enables farmers to secure loans guaranteed by stock, growing crops, other products, and agricultural implements. The farmer is thus provided with ample credit facilities which he has not hitherto enjoyed.

GUATEMALA

CREATION OF COLONIZATION BUREAU.—On January 19, 1928, an executive decree was issued creating a colonization, agrarian, repatriation, and immigration bureau under the Department of Agriculture. It will also act as the Government agent for the distribution of lands for homesteading.

HAITI

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—Thirteen amendments to the Constitution of 1918, submitted to popular vote on January 10 last after having been approved by the legislative power, were ratified by a large majority. Some of the most important are summarized as follows:

Article 19, which formerly read, "The jury is established in criminal matters and for political crimes and crimes of the press," now says, "The jury is established in criminal matters, in those cases determined by law."

Article 36 is amended by reducing the term of office of senators from six years to four.

Article 72 is amended by extending the President's term of office from four years to six. The amendment further stipulates that the President can not be reelected to succeed himself, as formerly, and that if he has been elected to fill a vacancy he shall take office immediately after election and his term shall end six years from the 15th of May next preceding his election. (This article before amendment provided that in such a case the President should hold office only until the end of the unexpired term.)

The amendment to article 89 consists chiefly in the addition of the following paragraphs:

"The President of the Republic shall appoint the judges for all the courts. He has power to appoint and to remove the officials of the Public Ministry before the court of cassation and other courts, and justices of the peace and their substitutes.

"The judges of the court of cassation are appointed for 10 years, and those of permanent courts, not justices of the peace, are appointed for 7 years.

"Once appointed, these judges may not be removed by the Executive. Nevertheless, the judges are subject to the provisions of articles 100, 101, and 102 of the Constitution and the provision of the special laws specifying the causes which may lead to their removal.

"A judge of cassation who has served as judge for least 25 years, of which not less than 8 have been in the court of cassation, shall hold office permanently, except for the provisions in the preceding paragraph."

Another amendment suppresses articles 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 104, 105, 106, and 119 of the Constitution of 1918.

PERU

RENT LAW.—A new rent law went into effect on January 1, 1928, for two years. While the law benefits poor tenants by maintaining fixed low rents, it permits the proprietors of dwellings to raise the rents not more than 10 per cent annually on houses renting at over 10 Peruvian pounds monthly. The proprietor is also permitted to require the evacuation of houses for his own or his children's occupancy.

URUGUAY

DOUBLE NATIONALITY.—By virtue of recent legislation involving the incorporation of fundamentally new principles in regard to citizenship, foreign residents of Uruguay were accorded legal Uruguayan citizenship beginning February 3, 1928. According to this law the adoption of Uruguayan citizenship does not imply the renunciation of citizenship in another State, and in case of war between Uruguay and that State such citizens will not be required to render Uruguay military service. (*La Prensa*, New York, February 4, 1928.)



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL—PARAGUAY

BOUNDARY TREATY.—On January 10, 1928, the Brazilian Congress ratified the treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro on May 21, 1927, by the representatives of Brazil and Paraguay, on the international boundary between the mouth of the Apa River and the mouth of the Bahia Negra. (*Diario Oficial*, Brazil, January 12, 1928.)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

RURAL SCHOOLS.—*La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, gives the following report of cooperation by the inhabitants of local districts in the construction of schoolhouses:

During the past five years more than 400 primary schools have been installed in their own buildings in rural communities in the national Territories. If the same rate of progress in this respect continues, within a few years almost all the schools of the Territories will have their own schoolhouses. In order to aid the inhabitants of rural communities in their efforts, the sum of 300,000 pesos was included in the budget for the express purpose of contributing to the construction of regional schoolhouses on Government land.

The system adopted by the Council of Education to cooperate with the inhabitants in school construction is simple: The nation contributes the land and half of the total cost of the work, the community paying the rest. The average cost of a one or two classroom school, including a room for the teacher and so arranged as to permit of enlargement, is about 3,000 to 4,000 pesos. A plan has been presented by the Inspection Department to the Council of Education for the construction of 15 large schoolhouses in the cities and important towns of the Territories so that the school may be not only the place where children are taught, but also a center of culture where the advantages of a library, lectures, and social gatherings may be enjoyed by adult citizens.

EXHIBIT OF EUROPEAN ART.—A unique exhibit of masterpieces of European art, particularly British, is being arranged under the auspices of the British and Argentine Governments to be held in Buenos Aires next June. Every possible precaution will be taken in transporting these valuable paintings on their long journey across the sea from the Old to the New World. While Buenos Aires enjoys many art exhibitions every year, that mentioned will be of surpassing interest.

INTERNATIONAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—In January an International Teachers' Convention was held in Buenos Aires, in which several other American countries were represented. Among the resolutions adopted may be cited those advocating the direction of education toward the principle of human brotherhood, and the basing of the administrative and educational mechanism of the schools upon the economic needs of the country, technical preparation of the teachers, and the social cooperation of the whole community. The convention declared itself in favor of unity and autonomy in education, which should be organized and directed by experts and teachers with a sound pedagogical preparation. The convention also stated that education should favor the natural freedom of the "whole child" and

that modern education should embrace the following characteristics: freedom from dogmas; coeducation; availability as a right; tendency toward social solidarity and cooperation; development in an atmosphere of freedom, reciprocal aid, creative spontaneity, and vocational activity; development of personality; and intimate contact with nature. In regard to the child, the convention asserted that he has the right to be educated according to his ability regardless of economic and social obstacles, and that every child has rights as a child—the right to have his interests, needs, personality, and spontaneous activities respected, the right to an education which is in accord with present social development, and the privilege of open air for his play and his work. Approval was given to the organization of campaigns against illiteracy and higher education for the native Indian.

CELEBRATION OF GOYA CENTENARY.—The celebration of the Goya centenary in Buenos Aires with an exhibition of Goya's works recently acquired official character by virtue of an act of the Government. In order that a more complete collection may be sent to Buenos Aires, a preliminary exhibition of the pictures and tapestries will be held in Madrid under the auspices of the Hispanic-Argentine committee which is working in cooperation with the organizing commission in Buenos Aires, and arrangements are being made for a series of lectures on the works of Goya to be given by Spanish professors during the exposition.

NEW SCHOOLS IN ROSARIO.—Six new school buildings have been opened in the city of Rosario, of Santa Fé Province. The buildings, which are of the best modern type of concrete construction, permitting ample air and light to enter the classrooms, have a capacity of 2,000 children in two sessions. With the addition of the six new schools to the three already in use, Rosario will be among the cities best equipped with school buildings.

LIBRARY OF "LA PRENSA," BUENOS AIRES.—*La Prensa* of Buenos Aires published in its issue of January 1, 1928, the following facts on its library, one of the many interesting activities carried on by that great newspaper:

The library established by Dr. José C. Paz, founder of the paper, and maintained by *La Prensa* for public use now occupies the whole front of the third floor of the *Prensa* building as well as other rooms. It is of especial service to students, being provided with textbooks in secondary education, professional and university studies, as well as reference works, and was used by 12,474 readers during 1926 and by 15,830 readers in 1927.

BOLIVIA

SCHOOLS AT MINES.—On January 7 last new schools were opened at the Patiño mines in Llallagua. The opening ceremonies were attended by the manager of the mines, the local authorities, and a large gathering of townspeople.

BRAZIL

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED ON DOCTOR DE GOUVEA.—In February the University of Asunción in Paraguay conferred the degree of professor *Honoris Causa* upon Dr. Nabuco de Gouvea, eminent Brazilian physician and Minister to the Republic of Paraguay. This was the first degree of the kind to be conferred by that university.

CHILE

PEACE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.—In response to a letter from the Argentine League of Nations Association, the Chilean Minister of Public Instruction has decided to include in the curricula of the schools, especially the university, the teachings of the League of Nations tending toward peace and friendship between nations.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—During the summer vacation in January a special postgraduate course was given for the benefit of Santiago teachers of physical training.

ARGENTINE AND MEXICAN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS IN CHILE.—Early this year five members of the faculty of the Argentine University of La Plata visited Santiago, where they gave lectures on their respective specialties. At the same time a party of 33 Argentine teachers arrived to return the visit of their Chilean colleagues last year, and to knit more closely the ties of friendship uniting the two neighboring Republics.

A few days later two officers of the Mexican Teachers' Association reached Santiago in the course of a tour of South America for the purpose of studying educational progress and bearing the greetings of the association which they represented.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 522.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—In order to promote public instruction and at the same time celebrate the centenary of the death of Bolívar (December 17, 1930), the governor of the Department of Boyacá proposes that a new school building shall be opened in every municipality in the State on that day.

VACATION COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—The government of the North of Santander is offering vacation courses for rural teachers, each of whom will attend for a month the classes given in the nearest of three cities. Sixty teachers are expected at Cúcuta, 50 at Ocaña, and 40 at Pamplona. Instruction will be in charge of teachers especially chosen for the purpose.

COSTA RICA

DECREASE IN ILLITERACY.—The following statistics speak well of progress in literacy in Costa Rica, a country which has more teachers than policemen and no standing army: The 1864 census recorded a percentage of illiteracy of 89, which the 1892 census showed was reduced to 68.59. In the census taken last year the rate was found to be only 23.6 per cent.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—By executive decree a commercial school has been established in the city of Limón under the auspices of the Patrons' Association. The four years' course offers the necessary subjects to give students a thorough preparation for employment in the business world.

CUBA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—At a recent meeting of the school inspectors held in Baire, action was taken to establish a Baire prize of 150 pesos to be given to the rural teacher who during the school year teaches the greatest number of illiterates to read and write.

RADIO APPARATUS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Material for the construction of radios has been sent to the educational institutions of the Republic, from the university down to the smallest school, in order that they may receive the popular lectures broadcast from the Department of Public Instruction in Habana.

GEOGRAPHIC MEDAL PRESENTED TO LINDBERGH.—At a formal session of the Cuban Geographic Society, held on February 11, 1928, in Habana, the gold medal for 1927 was presented to Colonel Charles Lindbergh for his prowess as a pioneer of the air. Among the distinguished persons present were the following: Colonel Lindbergh; General Machado, President of the Republic; Dr. Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State; Señor Planas, president of the Geographic Society; and Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State of the United States and head of the American delegation to the Sixth Pan American Conference held at Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—A school of commerce shortly to be opened in San Francisco de Macorís will enable residents of that city to prepare themselves for a business career without seeking instruction elsewhere.

SCHOOL GARDENS.—The Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction proposes that every elementary school shall have a garden in which the pupils may learn the best means of cultivating the ground, acquiring at the same time a love for tilling the soil.

GUATEMALA

REOPENING OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—On January 15, 1928, before a distinguished company representative of Guatemalan official and educational circles, President Chacón declared the National University in Guatemala City, founded in 1675, officially reopened. An address was then delivered by Señor J. Antonio Villacorta, the Minister of Education, and messages of congratulation presented from the National University of Mexico and other universities. Reorganized by presidential decree of September 27, 1927, the university will comprise the Schools of Political and Social Sciences, Medicine, Natural Sciences, and Pharmacy, Engineering, and Philosophy and Letters.

SCHOOL NOTES.—During the school year of 1926–27, there were under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Culture and Education 895 official rural schools with 1,252 teachers, and 556 private ranch schools with 556 teachers, making a total of 1,451 rural schools in charge of 1,808 teachers. These schools had an enrollment of 27,142 boys and girls, 16,248 of whom were previously illiterate. The above-mentioned bureau has recently acquired more than 100 plots of land for agricultural experimentation which, together with the land already cultivated, will be used for gardens according to the needs of the community. There are also 10 model poultry yards and hogpens, five rabbit warrens, and several beehives.

EDUCATIONAL LAW.—On February 9 new regulations for public instruction were adopted, introducing important reforms which will promote public education. The law deals with the administration and organization of all the branches of public instruction and determines the qualifications for the different grades of teachers. The authorities are making a special attempt to extend the benefits of education to all sections of the country, and one of the interesting features of the present school system consists of "nationalization" schools for the purpose of teaching the Indians the Spanish language. When possible, these schools are in charge of a teacher who is a native of the section, or one especially trained by the Government. A direct method is to be employed in the instruction, and Spanish is to be taught by conversation, with a small amount of translation.

Interesting changes are also made in normal-school instruction. The present law provides for a four-year course for training primary-school teachers, a two-year course for kindergarten teachers, and a two-year course in provincial normal schools for rural and lower primary teachers. Normal-school teachers and special teachers are to be trained in a two-year course, which requires a diploma of the normal school for entrance. Specialization is carried on in the following groups of studies: Education, education of exceptional pupils, languages, mathematics, geography and history, physics and chemistry, art and economics.

HONDURAS

SCHOOLS FOR ILLITERATES.—The Marco Aurelio Soto Popular University, or evening school, mentioned in the last number of the BULLETIN as active in the patriotic campaign against illiteracy, has opened in Tegucigalpa five classes for adult illiterates, two of which are for women. Each class can admit 30 students.

MEXICO

SECONDARY EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Department of Public Education has commissioned Señor J. M. de los Reyes to travel through the nation and establish evening schools for normal and secondary education, including college preparatory courses, which will afford opportunities for persons unable to attend school during the day. Señor Reyes, who has satisfactorily completed his mission in the States of Oaxaca and Sinaloa, has gone on to Jalisco. The two latest schools to be opened at his instance are in Culiacán and Mazatlán, both Pacific ports in the State of Sinaloa. These schools will offer special postgraduate courses to teachers.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—Instructions issued by the Department of Public Education provided that beginning February 18 last all federal schools, whether urban or rural, should be open two hours daily for adult instruction. The activities to be carried on during these two hours are divided into four aspects: Educational, including the rudiments of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and national history; cultural, by means of lectures on various topics; vocational, including small industries; and social, covering civic celebrations, etc.

NICARAGUA

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.—Among the changes in the system of public instruction which the Education Congress has recently suggested is the extension of the present five-year course of instruction in the primary schools to six years.

PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND SCHOOL.—The Agricultural Station and School at David has contributed substantially to its own support through the sales of the products raised on its farm. The director plans to buy with the profits made on the products, an incubator, two grain huskers, and other machinery. In the next school year a small electrically operated sugar mill is to be in use to teach sugar-making to the students and to earn still more income. Some of the 90 men and women students are taking courses in the Rural Normal School, while others take practical work

in agriculture. The former will receive diplomas as rural teachers, and the latter diplomas as agriculturists fitted to take charge of plantations. The Experiment Station is serving the whole Province of Chiriquí, since planters from all sections are coming to the combined model farm and school for advice on their problems.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL EXPOSITION.—Late in January, 1928, the Vocational School of Panama City opened an exhibition of the work of the students. The electric power plant and the ice factory which supplies the public buildings in the capital are both managed by the students. The foundry section showed many interesting pieces of metal work, including several bells for churches in the interior and two bronze tablets. Tin and cabinetmaking shops, the electrical section, and that for electric plating also presented interesting exhibits.

PARAGUAY

NEW PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—Work on the construction of a building near the National Hospital to be used by the Medical School as a physiological laboratory was completed early in February. It will be one of the largest and best constructed public buildings in Asunción.

FRENCH PROFESSOR TO TEACH IN PARAGUAY.—An announcement has been made by the National University in Asunción that Professor Roger, dean of the School of Medicine of Paris, will act as professor of physiology in the Medical School of that university during the school year of 1928.

PERU

ART EXHIBITIONS.—The prize of the Concha Institution for Sculpture has been awarded for the first time since 1917, when the last competition was held. According to the regulations of the institution, which was founded by Señora Adelina Concha de Concha, every four years a sculpture competition is to be held in Lima for the students of the Fine Arts School and the Vocational School. The winner of the prize of 1,800 soles this year was Francisco Guzmán of the Vocational School, who exhibited a group of a nude boy with three puppies. The second prize went to José Huapaya of the same school for his figure of Accalla, the Indian priestess, kneeling to make her offering to the Sun.

On January 23, 1928, the School of Fine Arts opened its exhibit of the students' work for 1927. The exhibition, which was quite varied, contained some interesting pictures of Indian customs, portraits, and landscapes. In 1927 there were 57 young women students and 69 young men in the school.

INDIAN SCHOOL AT YUNCAY.—The Indian School at Yuncay in the Province of Urubamba, Department of Cuzco, was opened

January 23, 1928, for the instruction of 100 young Indians in agriculture and small industries. It is expected that the graduates will return to their native settlements and teach their neighbors the methods they have learned. This school is in the nature of an experiment to improve the material and intellectual status of the Indian.

SALVADOR

NORMAL-SCHOOL COURSE.—The course of study in the normal school for women in San Salvador, formerly three years in duration, has been lengthened to five years, thus affording students an opportunity for considerably wider preparation.

URUGUAY

CREATION OF ART INSTITUTE.—On February 7, 1928, the National Administrative Council issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Public Instruction to establish an art institute to be known as "Casa del Arte." Although at first it will be housed unpretentiously in a local theater, it will be the purpose of those in charge to make it a genuine intellectual, artistic, and cultural center. Plays, symphony concerts, lectures, motion pictures, and renditions of choral music will be given and art and industrial expositions held there. Theatrical performances, the formation of a permanent company, and the organization of a school of dramatic art are to be under the supervision of a special committee. According to the decree, popular admission prices will prevail, entrance to the galleries being free two days a week, while at least once a week a program planned especially for children is to be rendered, and performances given in the public-welfare institutions of Montevideo at stated intervals.

NEW DEAN OF SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.—Information has been received through the press that Sr. Leopoldo Carlos Agorio was elected dean of the School of Architecture on January 24, 1928.

VENEZUELA

NEW EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS.—Dr. Juan Iturbe, well known in European and American scientific circles for his studies on bilharziasis and trypanosomiasis, became president of the Central University of Caracas on February 9, 1928. It is felt that the influence of Doctor Iturbe in such an important educational institution will prove a real contribution toward the continued progress of national culture.

A new director of Higher and Special Instruction of Venezuela, in the person of Sr. Antonio Reyes, was appointed by the Minister of Public Education on February 2, 1928, to succeed Dr. Juan Vicente Larralde.



LABOR

GUATEMALA

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Statutes of a mutual benefit society organized among the employees of the International Railways of Central America were approved by President Chacón on December 24, 1927.

SALVADOR

HOUSING PROBLEM.—After considerable study and discussion of the housing problem the Salvadorean Workers' Society appointed a committee to petition the National Assembly to pass legislation designed to improve housing conditions for persons of small means.

WORKERS' CHARITY SOCIETY.—The constitution of the Workers' Charity Society has been approved by the Government. This society proposes to distribute charity among the needy irrespective of nationality or political or religious belief.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

INFANT HYGIENE AND PROTECTION TO MOTHERS.—Early in the year Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, president of the National Department of Health, requested an extraordinary credit of 250,000 pesos to extend the infant hygiene and maternity services in the national Territories and those Provinces with the highest infant mortality. According to Dr. Aráoz Alfaro, the Buenos Aires infant mortality rate, 84 to 88 children under 1 year old per 1,000 live births, which several years ago would have been thought acceptable, must now be reduced to 70 to 75.77 per 1,000, to compare favorably with American and European rates. The infant mortality for Argentina as a whole is high, being in the last few years from 109 to 116 per 1,000, due to the rate in San Juan, Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy Provinces, where the infant mortality rate varies between 140, 175, 200, and 225 per 1,000, double or triple that

of Buenos Aires. To reduce this high infant mortality rate it is planned to establish an institute of child welfare and a school for visiting nurses in order to form a trained personnel with the aid of the courses in the Medical School. It will also be necessary to establish infant health centers and clinics for mothers and children in the Provinces and Territories where the infant mortality rate is high.

FEMINIST CONGRESS.—The Third International Feminist Congress which, as readers of the BULLETIN know, will meet in Buenos Aires November 22 of this year, will make a special feature of an exhibit of the works of women authors of all nations. Any woman, whether resident in Argentina or not, is invited to send copies of her books, translations, or other literary productions.

NEW SECTION IN CANCER INSTITUTE.—On January 12, 1928, a new building for women was opened in the Cancer Institute of Buenos Aires, the gift of the Argentine Anti-Cancer League. The addition, which will cost 210,000 pesos, contains eight spacious wards with a combined capacity for 100 beds, and is provided with the most modern sanitary arrangements.

ANTIFLY CAMPAIGN.—On February 2, 1928, the Mothers' Club of Buenos Aires started an antifly campaign among the children of the various wards of the city. As a part of the campaign posters proclaiming that the fly is the worst enemy to health were placed in street cars, busses, railway stations, and other public places, and the same slogan was broadcast by radio.

PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.—The Patriotic League of Argentina recently addressed a memorandum to the Government pointing out the necessity of protecting the wild animals of the Republic to avoid the extinction of a number of species by hunters. A study by a special committee of the league has led to its recommendation for adequate legislation to protect the nation's fauna.

WOMAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERT.—Señorita Lía Encalada Fleury, who graduated last December, is the first woman to receive a degree from the School of Agronomy and Veterinary Science of the University of Buenos Aires. She began her advanced studies in the La Plata Normal School, later pursuing agricultural and veterinary courses in the university of that city, after which she went to the university of the capital.

BOLIVIA

ORGANIZATION OF NEW RED CROSS CHAPTER.—At a recent meeting in Oruro, called by the Prefect of the Department, the Departmental Committee of the Bolivian Red Cross was organized with the following personnel: President, Señor Claudio Calderón M.; vice president, Monseñor Felipe Antezana; secretary, José Ponce; treasurer,

Enrique Rengel. Resolutions were passed to open a medical center, to establish training schools for nurses, and to give public lectures telling of the work done by the Red Cross in times of war and peace.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES.—The Chief Executive has sent to Congress for consideration a new bill dealing with the protection of commercial and industrial employees, which includes matters of periods of employment, superannuation, bonuses, and an important clause making obligatory a life insurance of not more than 3,000 bolivianos for all married employees earning over 300 bolivianos per month.

SOUTH AMERICAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.—At the last session of the representatives of the various countries participating in the South American football championship it was officially decided that the next championship games should be held in the city of La Paz. The year 1929 will witness this contest, games during the present year being omitted owing to the fact that some of the international teams will compete at the world Olympic games, to be held in Amsterdam.

DRINKING WATER FOR TARIJA.—Congress has approved a law increasing to 1,300,000 bolivianos the amount of the loan for the repair of the waterworks in Tarija and the construction of a drainage system in that city.

ATHLETIC CLUB.—A very commendable initiative has been taken by a group of young men of La Paz to establish in that city an athletic club providing all facilities for physical training for young men. If the plan is carried out it will be the first club of its kind to be opened in that city.

TRAVELERS' AND FOREIGNERS' AID BUREAU.—The Ministry of Industries has granted permission to Señor Justo Rodas Equino to establish in the city of La Paz a bureau entitled the Travelers' and Foreigners' Aid Bureau, the purpose of this office being to help foreign visitors or firms in their dealings with the various branches of the Government, particularly in legalizing documents and securing passports.

BRAZIL

PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The Donna Anna Nery School of Nursing, operated under the National Department of Health in connection with the São Francisco de Assis Hospital of Rio de Janeiro, opened the enrollment for the new year in February. The candidates are required to be Brazilian, unmarried, and in good health and to have a certificate for having passed preparatory examinations or a normal-school diploma. Aside from furnishing free the training and excellent living conditions, the school pays 160 milreis a month to the student nurses. As this profession is com-

paratively new in Brazil, there is a dearth of nurses even in the hospitals and sanatoriums maintained by the Department of Public Health.

BOY SCOUT CAMP.—This year the Boy Scouts of the Rio de Janeiro district held their camp at Friburg, where they were lodged in 23 tents. About 50 boys could be accommodated at one time. The usual scout program of training, games, exercise, and woodcraft was carried out.

THIRD LATIN AMERICAN DENTAL CONGRESS.—The Third Latin American Dental Congress is to meet in Rio de Janeiro July 13–20, 1929, under the auspices of the Latin American Odontological Federation. In connection with the Congress an international exposition of dental equipment will be held.

CHILD WELFARE.—The National Department of Public Health is now undertaking through Dr. Fernandes Figueira, inspector of child hygiene, a thorough study of the present status of child-welfare service in Rio de Janeiro, with a view to improvement.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.—The Brazilian Mental Hygiene League, which has undertaken a temperance campaign, has decided to send out 20,000 circulars over the country soliciting aid in its work and explaining the effects of alcohol on individuals and on their descendants.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS.—On January 28, 1928, the first class was graduated by the School of Dental Hygiene in Rio de Janeiro. Twenty-five young women received their diplomas in this new profession before an audience including municipal and Government officials.

CHILE

HOUSING.—Up to October 31, 1927, the Superior Social Welfare Council had made loans for erecting 5,580 new houses having almost 19,000 rooms and valued at 116,758,139 pesos and for repairing 776 houses with 1,695 rooms. Likewise it had required 8,690 rooms to be repaired and 1,096 to be demolished.

VACATION CAMPS.—This year, as for years past, organizations in both Santiago and Valparaiso sent groups of school children to the seashore for a health-giving summer vacation.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 522.

COSTA RICA

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN LIMÓN.—Bids have been asked for the execution of various sanitary improvements in Limón, especially in the water and sewer service. It is also proposed to pave and extend various streets. A bond issue of not more than \$600,000 has been authorized to cover expenses.

CUBA

LEAGUE AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—An important national association has recently been constituted, namely, the Cuban League against Capital Punishment, which will ask for an immediate amendment to the penal code abolishing the death penalty.

REMOVAL OF STABLES FROM CITY LIMITS.—In connection with a campaign for pure milk, Doctor Rensolí, Director of Public Health of Habana, is making a determined effort to have stables removed from the center of the city, as required by a decree issued some years ago.

PROGRESS IN CHILD WELFARE.—Last February a prenatal clinic was opened in the town of Guamacaro in connection with the child-welfare center located there. Physicians at the clinic will give advice and treatment free to prospective mothers, and teach them how to care for their infants, besides instructing them in the general principles of child hygiene. Children up to 2 years of age are eligible for treatment at this clinic.

BOLIVARIAN SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN CUBA.—During the latter part of February the National Academy in Habana opened its doors for the inaugural session of the recently constituted Bolivarian Society of Cuba. Similar associations have already been established in Colombia and Venezuela in accordance with a resolution of the Bolívar Congress held in Panamá in 1926. Señor Ruy de Lugo Viña, organizer and president of the Bolivarian Society of Cuba, delivered an interesting address setting forth the purposes of the society, which are cultural and educational, and emphasizing as well the development of closer relations between Cuba and the Bolivarian Republics.

VENEZUELA PAYS HOMAGE TO CUBA.—An interesting act of international amity took place in Habana on February 17 when the diplomatic representative of Venezuela, Señor Rafael Angel Arraiz, presented to President Machado the decoration of the Collar of the Order of the Liberator. At the same time Señor Arraiz presented to the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of his Government, a beautiful marble bust of the Liberator, Simon Bolívar, as a testimonial of friendship.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HOME FOR THE AGED.—The Government of the Dominican Republic is cooperating in promoting the construction of the St. Vincent de Paul Home for the Aged, which is being erected in Santo Domingo.

WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT OF HOSPITALS.—Last January Dr. Armida García de Contreras was appointed superintendent of the

maternity and children's hospitals and child health center at Santiago de los Caballeros. This woman physician, who has been given an honorary title by her community, studied medicine at the University of Brussels, afterwards taking postgraduate work in Paris.

GUATEMALA

HEALTH REGULATIONS.—Regulations to safeguard the health of laborers employed as farm hands were recently issued by the General Bureau of Public Health. The following are the chief provisions:

All owners of estates shall be required to provide medical attention for their employees. If the owner can not afford the whole-time service of a physician, he may associate himself with other employers to secure the part-time service of a physician. He shall keep all necessary first-aid remedies on his estate. No workman who has not been vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever shall be employed. All of the houses occupied by the employees shall be equipped with sanitary conveniences, and the windows, which shall be of sufficient size to permit good ventilation, shall be screened against mosquitoes. A record shall be kept of all cases of sickness and reports made to the proper authorities.

HAITI

RURAL DISPENSARIES.—As mentioned in a paragraph on public works, the sum of 162,000 gourdes has been appropriated for the construction of rural dispensaries. These will number 25 and, wherever possible, dispensaries will be built in the same localities where rural schools are being constructed, because of the economy resulting from such a double construction plan. Land has already been acquired at three places, where it is expected work will begin immediately. (*Monthly Bulletin of the Financial Adviser—General Receiver*, January, 1928.)

HONDURAS

LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH.—Under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Health a lecture on hygiene, with especial reference to epidemics, was given not long ago in Tegucigalpa. Illustrative motion-picture films added to the interest. A talk on the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference, recently held in Lima, was given by Dr. José Jorge Callejas.

EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS FUND.—An employer in Tegucigalpa has opened a savings fund for his employees. By raising their wages he enabled them to make regular contributions to this fund. The savings may be withdrawn only when the worker definitely leaves his employment, when he is ill, or for other justifiable cause.

MEXICO

PENSION TO SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—An executive resolution provides that children of private soldiers killed in battle shall receive a monthly pension of half their father's pay.

HOME FOR SICKLY CHILDREN.—At the suggestion of Prof. J. Arturo Pichardo, director of normal education, the Department of Education will soon open in Mexico City a home for children below normal in health, who will be carefully selected by the school physicians to receive the benefits of a stay in the new institution. One hundred children at a time will be accommodated in the home, which will be situated on a tract of land eight acres in extent on the slopes of Chapultepec.

NICARAGUA

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—Doctor Molloy, in company with other officials of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has begun a sanitary campaign in Bluefields to reduce parasitic diseases and provide for sanitary improvements.

PANAMA

GRADUATE NURSES.—On January 28, 1928, 14 trained nurses and seven midwives received their diplomas from the School of Nursing of Santo Tomás Hospital, Panama City.

COLON FREE CLINIC.—During January the Colón Free Clinic managed by the Cristobal Women's Club handled more than 1,300 patients, according to the announcement of Dr. J. L. Boyd, Colón health officer. The clinic examines poor children for eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases and dental defects, and also cares for expectant mothers.

PARAGUAY

EXTENSION OF SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—According to information received from the press, the authorities in charge of the sanitary campaign in Paraguay have established a new office in Puerto Pinasco for the study of various tropical diseases existing in the Chaco. Dr. José V. Ynsfrán, a specialist in work of this nature, will superintend the office. Two other stations were also recently opened in the north at Concepción and San Pedro, respectively. They will be under the supervision of Dr. Venancio Pino and Dr. Ángel Maffiodo.

RED CROSS BUILDING.—Work on the construction of the Paraguayan Red Cross building, to be one of the finest buildings in Asunción devoted solely to public-welfare work, is rapidly nearing completion.

HEALTH REGULATION.—A new regulation providing for the cleaning and fumigation of every house, room, or office vacated by tenants, the fumigation of hotel, tavern, and other furnished rooms at stated periods, and the inspection of newly constructed houses by public-health officers, was passed by the Municipal Council of Asunción on December 22, 1927.

PERU

PURE MILK REGULATION.—Through the Bureau of Public Health the Government is regulating the dairy industry so that pure milk may be sold to the public. The regulations were drawn up by hygienists of the Government commission and approved by the public-health officers attending the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference held in Lima last year.

LAND FOR INDIANS.—A supplementary credit of 20,000 Peruvian pounds has been voted for the Protectorate of the Indigenous Race, to be expended in the purchase of a certain tract of land in Ancash Department, which will be divided among the Indians.

SALVADOR

WOMEN'S SOCIETY.—A Women's Society was started last January in the city of Sonsonate, Señorita Teresa Figueroa being elected president.

URUGUAY

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED SPECIALIST.—Professor Olsen, of the League of Nations, spent a week in Montevideo during February while on his tour of South American countries gathering information for the study on infant mortality to be made in conformity with a resolution adopted at the conference on infant mortality held in Montevideo last June.

VENEZUELA

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. Juan Vicente Larralde, formerly Director of Higher Instruction in the Department of Public Education, was named Director of Public Health of Venezuela on January 31, 1928. Doctor Larralde, who has acted successfully as medical director of the insane asylum, is the president of the Medical School.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE IN VENEZUELA.—According to statistics printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 21, 1928, a total of 279 divorces has been granted in Venezuela since 1922, the number by

years together with the grounds on which the divorce was granted being as follows:

Year	Infidelity	Abandonment	Cruelty	Infidelity and abandonment	Abandonment and cruelty	Infidelity, abandonment and cruelty	Infidelity and cruelty	Total
1922	11	29	4	12	4	1	1	62
1923	2	37	7	4	4	-----	-----	54
1924	3	17	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	23
1925	5	31	5	13	7	1	1	63
1926	7	44	4	9	5	6	2	77
Total	28	158	20	41	20	8	4	279

Other legal causes of divorce in Venezuela are the following: The proposal of the husband to prostitute his wife; the attempt of husband or wife to corrupt or prostitute their sons or daughters, or connivance in their corruption or prostitution; and a prison sentence.

GENERAL NOTES

CHILE

HONOR TO AMERICAN AVIATORS.—At a luncheon given last March by Señor Carlos Dávila, Ambassador of Chile in Washington, in honor of the American aviators who made the Pan American Good Will Flight in 1926 and 1927, the Ambassador announced that the Government of Chile had conferred on those aviators the Order of Merit, granted solely to foreigners and previously held by only eight citizens of the United States.

CHILEAN MUSIC.—A series of afternoon musicales held in the Fine Arts Hall in Santiago, the program for each of which was composed exclusively of Chilean music, met with great success.

HAITI

PRESIDENT BORNO DECORATED.—His Excellency President Borno has been decorated by the Venezuelan Government with the Grand Collar of the Order of the Liberator.

HONDURAS

MEXICAN "DISEASE."—Early this year Eugenia Torres, a famous Mexican *disease*, who has delighted audiences in many American countries, gave several recitals in Honduran cities which met with warm applause.

MEXICO

MEXICAN ART EXHIBITION.—Our colleague the *Bulletin of the Pan American Society of the United States* states that the attractive exhibition of Mexican art, including paintings, drawings, and sculpture, held in New York last February, was sent to Baltimore for a brief display. From April 1 to April 30 the exhibit was shown in Detroit under the auspices of the Society of Arts and Crafts of that city. Beginning May 5 it will be shown in Ann Arbor, Mich., under the patronage of the Ann Arbor Art Association.

NICARAGUA

NEW MAGAZINE.—The first copies of a new magazine named *Actualidad* have been published in the city of León. The contents of these issues, which present an attractive appearance, is interesting and of high quality.

PERU

CHAPEL FOR PIZARRO'S TOMB.—On January 18, 1928, the anniversary of the founding of Lima in 1535, a beautiful chapel in the cathedral of that city was dedicated as the tomb of Don Francisco Pizarro, discoverer and conqueror of Peru, who laid the first stone and carried on his shoulder the first timber of that cathedral. Above the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Grand Captain General is the coat of arms of the City of the Kings, as Lima was called, presented to the "Very Noble, the Very Noted and the Very Loyal City of the Kings of Peru" by Charles V, King of Spain.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business Dec. 31, 1927.	1928 Feb. 6	Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries of Bahia, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 2	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Preliminary review of commerce and industries of Manáos district for year 1927.	Jan. 14	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos.
Preliminary annual report for 1927, combined with review of commerce and industries of Sao Paulo district, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 17	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Report on economic conditions in Porto Alegre district for December, 1927.	Jan. 18	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Review of the Pernambuco consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 23	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Report on commerce and industries of the Santos district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 25	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Works and financial condition of Santos municipality during the year 1927.	Jan. 27	Do.
Trade notes on the State of Sergipe	do	Howard Donovan.
Increased amortization of the internal debt of the State of Bahia.	Jan. 28	Do.
Declared exports at Bahia during January, 1928.	Jan. 31	Do.
Amazon Valley rubber market for January, 1928.	do	John R. Minter, consul at Pará.
Finances of the city of Aracajú, Sergipe	Feb. 2	Howard Donovan.
Tobacco exports from Bahia during January, 1928.	Feb. 9	Do.
Cocoa movement at Bahia, January, 1928.	do	Do.
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries of Antofagasta district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 2	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Annual declared export returns from Punta Arenas for 1927	Jan. 5	John T. Garvin, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
Comments on declared exports from Concepción district, calendar year 1927.	Jan. 18	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepción.
Declared exports to the United States, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 23	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the Cartagena consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 27	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Cartagena.
Annual report of the Santa Marta district for the year 1927	Feb. 8	Lawrence F. Cotie, consul at Santa Marta.
Exports from Buenaventura during January, 1928.	Feb. 15	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
COSTA RICA		
January, 1928, report on commerce and industries	Feb. 15	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and economic conditions of Matanzas district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 7	Warren C. Stewart, vice consul at Matanzas.
Commerce and industries of consular district, calendar year 1927.	Feb. 1	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitás.
Cuban foreign trade for the years 1926 and 1927	Feb. 10	L. J. Keen, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries for January, 1928.	Feb. 16	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Trade financing and exchange in the Republic	Jan. 25	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
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VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolivar . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—A VOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



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LABOR LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

COMING PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

IBERO-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE SEVILLE EXPOSITION

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS IN URUGUAY

PAN AMERICAN TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION

BRAZIL'S UP-TO-DATE COFFEE PROPAGANDA METHODS

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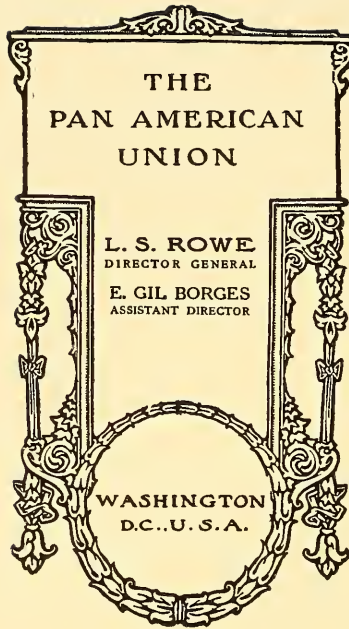
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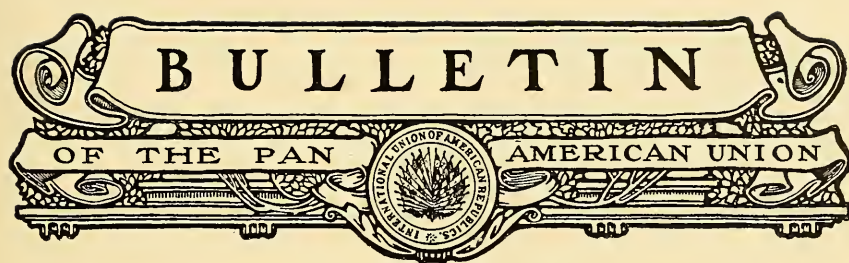
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Photographs by A. E. Rodriguez. Courtesy of the United States Legation, Montevideo

MONUMENT TO THE GAUCHO IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

This bronze statue of the Gaucho has been happily placed at the center of the triangular plaza at the junction of Avenida 18 de Julio and Calle Constituyente, near the heart of Montevideo, where it is regarded with pleasure and pride by the constant stream of citizens and tourists



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URUGUAY'S TRIBUTE TO THE "GAUCHO" ∴ ∴ ∴

By DAVID THOMASSON

Staff of United States Legation, Montevideo, Uruguay

THE casual visitor to Montevideo is always struck by, and expresses appreciation of, its many beautiful parks, well-designed plazas, and fine public monuments. On December 31 last another monument of exceptional beauty was unveiled—a statue in memory of the “Gaicho,” or Uruguayan cowboy. The elaborate ceremonies attending the unveiling testified to the esteem in which this highly individual figure in the history of the country is held, and indicated as well that the statue bids fair to become the most beloved landmark of the city.

The monument consists of an equestrian figure of the Gaicho, of heroic size, mounted on a base covered by four bas-reliefs depicting scenes in the lives of these sturdy sons of the plains. The two end pieces are in symbolic strain, one representing an aged Gaicho recounting the tradition of his race to a young son, and the other a Gaicho fallen in battle, with “Patria” sadly but proudly giving her benediction.

A great deal has been written concerning the picturesque cowboys of Uruguay and Argentina, and their customs are recorded by a number of writers. Gaicho poetry and songs also contribute largely to the folklore of both countries. It is not generally recalled, however, that Gaichos formed the greater part of the armies of the revolutions for Uruguayan independence, nor, moreover, that their humble occupation laid the basis for Uruguay's pastoral prosperity of to-day.

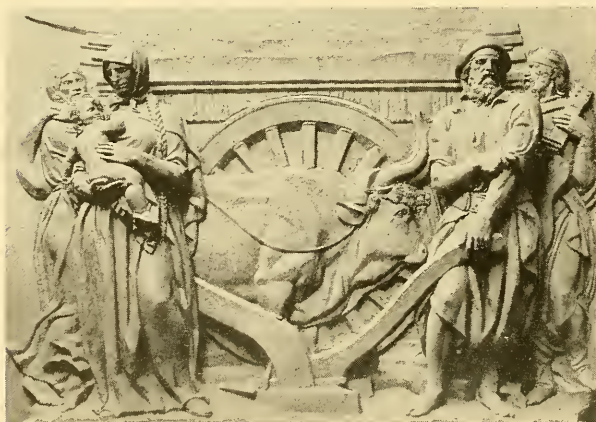


"VICTORY"

In this, the principal of the several bas-reliefs at the base of the monument to the Gaucho, there is a splendidly modeled figure of a plainsman fallen in battle receiving the benediction of his "Patria"

often used the implements of their trade in fighting, such as the "media luna" (a lance with three prongs at one end, that in the center being a sharp knife, which, when hurled, brought down cattle on the run by severing the hamstring), or fashioned their own weapons, in many cases lances made by binding a long knife to the end of a staff. Many of the victories of the period were achieved by charges

The Gauchos were generally of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. They were accustomed to the hardships of the pitiless life on the prairies; to long days in the saddle and nights under the stars. Hence they were peculiarly adapted to the strenuous campaigns of the revolutionary period. Their food was ordinarily of the simplest; roasted meat (asado), hard unleavened bread, and tea made from the leaves of the yerba maté formed the staples of their diet. They furnished their own horses and required no uniforms, since their workday costume was designed for a life quite as strenuous as that of armies. Their ponchos protected them from the rain and cold and served at night as blankets. Firearms were at the time almost unobtainable, and in any case a luxury. Consequently the Gauchos



URUGUAY'S "COVERED WAGON"

Still another of the bas-reliefs depicting Gaucho pioneers and their women folk. The portrayal of the various racial types is particularly vivid. The woman at the extreme left is pure Indian

of Gaucho cavalry armed with such crude weapons. Moreover, the Gauchos' unrestricted, roving life on the plains had fostered in them a love of freedom for which they were ready to fight and to die. Self-equipped, brave, ready to follow the call to freedom at a moment's notice, their aid to the revolutionary leaders of the period can hardly be overestimated.

But with the years the primitive type of Gaucho began to disappear. The estancias were inclosed in fences. The Gauchos' horizon became bounded. Their employment was less of a necessity, since the herds could no longer rove at will. Railways threaded their way through the country, and the Gauchos were no longer needed to drive the cattle over vast distances to the market at Montevideo. A great many of their customs passed into history; a great many of their brave deeds began to be forgotten.

This pathetic aspect of the gradual extinction of the Gauchos soon evoked a popular movement to honor and preserve their memory. In 1917 the "Federación Rural" (Rural Society), pursuant to a motion put forward by Dr. Alejandro Gallinal, held a competition for the best model of a statue which would embody a tribute to these



"TRADITION"

Another of the four bas-reliefs on the base of Zorrilla de San Martín's monument to the Gaucho. Here an aged plainsman is shown recounting brave tales to a Gaucho lad

"HORSE BREAK- ING"

The fourth of the fine bas-reliefs portraying the life of the Gauchos. Here again one perceives Zorrilla's talent for pleasing composition and his preoccupation with the varied racial types of the Uruguayan plains



Photograph by A. E. Rodriguez. Courtesy of United States Legation, Montevideo



MODEL FOR "VIEJO VISCACHA"

Another portrait of the true Uruguayan
Gaucho type

"THE CONQUEROR"

One of the finest examples
of Zorrilla's work, the vigor
and strength of which is
here particularly well illus-
trated



Courtesy of the United States Legation, Montevideo

"FOUNTAIN OF THE ATH-
LETES"

Which elicited much praise when re-
cently exhibited in Paris



A MODEL FOR A "PIETÀ"

Courtesy of the United States Legation, Montevideo



Courtesy of the United States Legation, Montevideo

TOMB OF MONTEVIDEO'S FIRST ARCHBISHOP, MONSIGNOR SOLER

Now being completed for the Cathedral of Montevideo. The two female figures are symbolical of Pity and Charity, while the Knight and the Pilgrim symbolize characteristics of the Archbishop, who made a journey to the Holy Land and who was a believer in the "Catholic Church Militant"

brave sons of the Republic. That submitted by a young Uruguayan sculptor, Señor José Luis Zorrilla de San Martín, was eventually awarded the prize, and he was commissioned to execute a statue in bronze. The cost of the monument was borne entirely by public subscription solicited by the Rural Society.

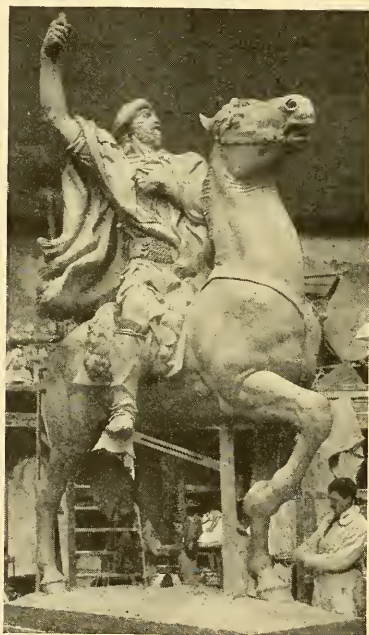
Señor Zorrilla did not lack for inspiration nor enthusiasm for his subject, as his work amply testifies. It is seldom, however, that a sculptor who has studied in Europe and is, in consequence, imbued with a deep respect for classic form in art can present a contemporary subject without partially eschewing the principles he has been taught to revere. It is manifestly difficult to conceive the dress and features of present-day figures in a style successfully employed by the ancients, whose mythological subjects generally allowed them an artistic license unacceptable to-day. The Gaucho statue is vigorously executed and bears evidences of certain contemporary trends in sculp-

ture, but on the whole it is markedly classic in design and reminiscent of those well-known models which furnish the foundation for the art of sculpture. In achieving this difficult feat, Señor Zorrilla has not, fortunately, found it necessary to sacrifice accuracy of detail in treating the Gaucho. The face reflects the hardship and poverty, the rough life, of the type. All the details of Gaucho dress are faithfully reproduced in the statue. The knife, the spurs, the "media luna," the saddle and trappings of the horse are authentic and largely indigenous to Uruguay. The horse itself is a typical, wiry Uruguayan beast—in great contrast to that of General Artigas in the statue which dominates Montevideo's principal plaza to-day. In the four bas-reliefs Señor Zorrilla's devotion to the classic ideal is still more pronounced. The composition is beautifully conceived. One is immediately struck by the satisfying grouping of the figures. Another preoccupation of Señor Zorrilla is authentic presentation of the heterogeneous racial types of the country; the women are strong, the men rawboned and massive, typical pioneers of the vast national plains.

Apart from the arresting workmanship of the artist the effect of the statue as a whole is pleasing and imposing, due largely, no doubt, to the fortunate choice of a site in the triangular space at the conjunction of Calle Constituyente and Avenida 18 de Julio, near the center of the city. At night the statue takes on a different and added beauty against its background of low houses and the city's lights reflected on the sky.

For so young a man Señor Zorrilla has accomplished an extraordinary amount of really fine sculpture, and his industry and enthusiasm promise subsequent works of great merit. No adequate description of the sculpture in preparation can be entered into in this article, but it is no less interesting than the "Gaucho." Señor Zorrilla will soon be well represented in his native city, having already completed a highly individual figure of the national hero, Artigas, for the central foyer of the new Legislative Palace, and being at present engaged on a statue for the entrance hall of the new Montevideo post office. An Indian group to surmount a hill along the Rambla Sur, or ocean boulevard, and the tomb of Montevideo's first archbishop for the cathedral are among other pieces nearing completion. In all of these the promise seen in the "Gaucho" is fulfilled. The same devotion to those basic principles on which all good sculpture rests is strongly evident, as well as great zeal correctly to comprehend and accurately to present the subject. He seems particularly happy in finding original ideas and unusual aspects of his subjects—fruits, no doubt, of his wide reading and mature reflection.

Although well known in Europe, where his father, Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, the national poet, has had an extensive diplomatic career, Don José Luis has never exhibited in any of the American countries excepting Uruguay. It is to be hoped that an occasion for his work to become known will soon be afforded. With the appearance of the "Gaúcho" his sculptures are sure to attract general interest and inspire appreciation in the American peoples for Uruguay and her history, as well as esteem for his own exceptional talent.



FINAL MODEL FOR THE GAÚCHO
STATUE

Of great interest is the lavish use of detail in the Gaúcho's dress and in the horse's trappings, all authentic and largely indigenous to Uruguay

COMING PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES ∴ ∴ ∴

AMONG the 60 resolutions approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States which met in Habana from January 16 to February 20 of this year are a number which call for the convocation of Pan American conferences of a special or technical nature, this duty being entrusted to the Pan American Union, which is charged with taking the necessary steps for holding these congresses at the time and place considered most convenient.

Foremost among these assemblies is the Second Pan American Congress of Journalists which, by virtue of a motion already passed by the governing board of the Union, will meet in the city of Montevideo in 1930, the exact date being left to the decision of the Government of Uruguay. This action on the part of the governing board followed with the least possible delay the passage by the Sixth Pan American Conference of a resolution which, after warmly commending congresses of this character and urging that such gatherings should continue to be held with the participation of the most representative journalists of all the American Republics, recommended that in the forthcoming congress special attention should be devoted to measures promoting the widest divulgation of news on American affairs appearing in the daily press. The motion as passed by the governing board provides that the Government of Uruguay shall appoint an organizing committee, with headquarters in Montevideo, to take charge of preliminary arrangements for the Second Pan American Congress of Journalists. It is also the duty of this committee to appoint national cooperating committees in all the countries members of the Pan American Union. At the same time the special committee of the governing board of the Pan American Union, which already has this subject under consideration, is requested to collaborate with the organizing committee and the respective national committees in order to assure the most complete success of this important assembly. It will be recalled that the First Pan American Congress of Journalists met in Washington in April, 1926, with the participation of press representatives from all the nations of the American Continent.

In view of the vital rôle played by the press in forming an intelligent public opinion and its no less important function in bringing about

closer relations between the American Republics, the Congress of Journalists can hardly fail to be increasingly effective in giving a wider currency to the principles of Pan American solidarity.

Another Pan American conference resulting from a resolution passed in Habana is the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, composed chiefly of representatives from the chambers of commerce and other business organizations of the American Republics. This conference will carefully study the most effective means of increasing and strengthening the friendly relations already existing between the commercial associations in countries members of the Union. Three conferences of this type have already been held, all under the auspices of the Pan American Union, the latest being that which convened in Washington in May, 1927. The governing board of the Union will shortly appoint a committee of its members to determine the place and date for the fourth conference.

With respect to the Commission of Expert Bibliographers which, according to another resolution passed by the Sixth International Conference of American States, will convene "prior to 1933," with the purpose of organizing a continental bibliography "as a means for the promotion of closer relations of intellectual cooperation between the American Republics," the governing board of the Pan American Union has already appointed a special committee of its members composed of the diplomatic representatives of Chile, Venezuela, and Panama, which will appoint the place and date of meeting. It may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the creation of this commission of bibliographers will be received with keen interest and pleasure by the intellectual workers of the Americas. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive of anything better calculated to bring about that inter-American intellectual reciprocity, the lack of which to-day is so greatly deplored, than the formation of the Pan American Bibliography which doubtless will be its chief objective. The lack of authentic data of this character has been in the past, and continues to be, one of the greatest obstacles to even a fair acquaintance with not only the ideals, but the actual work and achievements of American intellectuals.

The governing board of the Pan American Union is also authorized to fix the date and designate the city in which the first Pan American Pedagogical Congress will assemble, a conference in which representatives of the normal and higher grades of primary instruction designated by their respective governments will participate; and, similarly, for the Inter-American Congress of Presidents and Deans of the Universities of America. Both these conferences are in the hands of the permanent committee on intellectual cooperation of the governing board of the Union, which is composed of the diplomatic

representatives of Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina, and Uruguay. As now planned the Congress of University Presidents and Deans will be held at the same time and in the same city as the Fourth Pan American Scientific Congress, which in the near future will convene in San José, the capital of Costa Rica.

Recognizing the universal importance of uniform legislation on plant and animal sanitary control, the Sixth International Conference of American States recommended that the American governments appoint representatives to a conference on this subject to be held in the place and at the time to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union. To date, however, the committee to decide this question has not been appointed.

Another important conference the date and meeting place of which have already been fixed by the Pan American Union, as a result of a resolution approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States, is the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference which will meet in the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., on February 11, 1929.

It has also been decided to call a meeting of the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, which is likewise to be held in the Pan American Union at a date to be set by the chairman of the governing board, who has been authorized to extend an invitation to the governments of the respective American Republics to appoint two delegates, one an expert on customs procedure and the other on port formalities, to represent them on the commission in question. The conclusions reached by this commission will be presented to the governing board for study and the formulation of any recommendations which may be deemed expedient for the governments, members of the union. As a matter of fact, the governing board had previously taken the necessary steps toward the establishment of a commission on customs procedure, and the incorporation of problems related to port facilities in the work of that commission is also in fulfilment of a resolution adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States which authorizes the convening of a committee of experts to consider the establishment of steamship lines and the elimination of all unnecessary port procedure. In view of the close relation which exists between customs procedure and port formalities, the governing board believed it best to combine both these commissions in one, incorporating that part of the resolution which refers to the establishment of steamship lines in the program of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, in which the principal aspects of inter-American commerce as well as communication facilities are to be studied.

The Sixth International Conference of American States also recommended that a Pan American Congress of Municipalities be held

at Habana in 1931, and that through the Pan American Union a preparatory meeting take place in Boston, Mass., in 1930, in connection with the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city. The governing board has already appointed a committee composed of the Minister of Costa Rica, the Minister of Haiti, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay to study this subject in detail.

Taking into consideration the growing interest in "city improvement and municipal questions in general," which is being developed in the great urban centers of America at the present time, an interest which has been promoted in recent years by the series of Pan American congresses on architecture, this conference promises to be one of the most profitable ever convened.

Still another Pan American commission to come into being as a result of the Sixth International Conference of American States is that to be made up of representatives from the producers' and exporters' organizations of the American Republics as a whole, which will meet at periodic intervals, the date and place of meeting to be designated by the Pan American Union, to consider the most convenient methods of standardizing the various products of inter-American commerce. In this connection it should be remembered that the Third Pan American Standardization Conference will meet in Cuba within the next three years at a date and place to be set by the Pan American Union.

Finally there can be no question that the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation which will convene in Washington at the close of 1928 or early in 1929 will be the most important Pan American assembly to be convoked in recent years. This conference will be called by the President of the United States who by virtue of a joint resolution adopted by the National Congress has been authorized to invite the American Republics to participate, with the purpose of formulating a convention designed to put into practice the principle of arbitration as a pacific solution of international differences of a juridical nature, a principle which was adopted in a resolution approved in the Sixth International Conference of American States.

IBERO-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE SEVILLE EXPOSITION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, the inauguration of which was scheduled to take place October 12 of the present year, has been postponed until March 15, 1929, it having been found that a number of the national pavilions being erected by the respective American Governments could not possibly be completed by October. Indeed, the Argentine Pavilion is practically the only one of these to have reached a state of completion.

In spite of the general disappointment that the opening is not to coincide with a date of such portentous significance to the world in general as October 12—a day known by the Spanish-speaking peoples as *El Día de la Raza*, and in the United States as Columbus Day—the new inauguration date undoubtedly offers distinct advantages from several points of view.

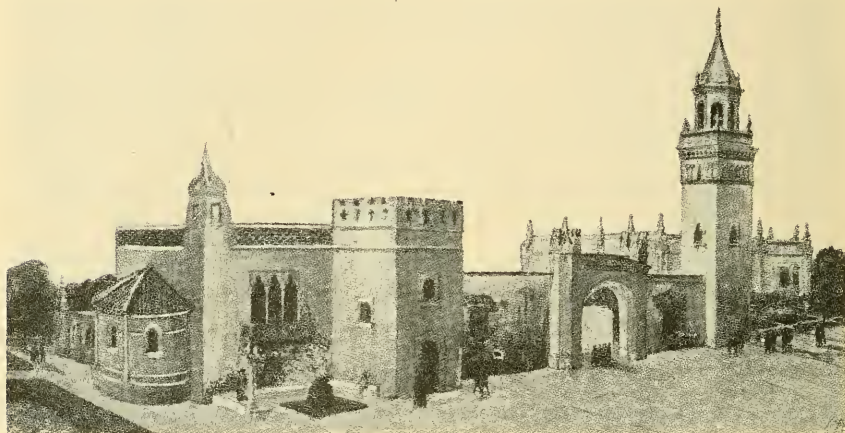
In the first place, navigation by seagoing vessels of the Guadalquivir will, in addition to the completion of the Alfonso XIII Canal, be greatly facilitated by the spring freshets. It will be remembered in this connection that the new dock system will permit passengers to land close to the exposition grounds. The change of date will, moreover, permit visitors to witness the sumptuous and solemn religious ceremonies and processions of Holy Week and Easter Sunday, in which Seville Cathedral, ranking next to St. Peter's in size and one of the most beautiful and richest churches in the world, is the center. And with respect to climate, there can be no doubt whatever that Seville is at its most wonderful best in the spring of the year.

The postponement will also, it is hoped, make possible joint participation of the five Central American Republics, toward which it is reported that El Salvador has taken definite steps in construction and equipment. Moreover, the fact that the inauguration of the *Exposición General Española* in Barcelona, originally scheduled for December 31, 1929, has been advanced to May 1, will enable the more leisurely of the foreign visitors to view both expositions with but little extra expenditure in time and money.

The exposition in Seville will unquestionably be, with respect to Ibero-American participation, one of the most complete recorded in the history of international exhibitions. According to present data, every Spanish or Portuguese speaking nation will, together with the two mother countries, Spain and Portugal and certain of their

colonies, be represented, the United States, due to Spain's courteously gallant gesture, completing the tale of the American Republics.

Participation of the American Republics will be in the form of permanent or temporary pavilions or both, or national installations in the several palatial edifices erected by the Spanish Government for the adequate exhibition of every imaginable class of product, natural and manufactured, in the Ibero-American world. According to the information received, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, and the



THE "TOURING" PALACE

Architect's drawing of the pavilion of "Turismo," now under construction, the originality and beauty of which is noteworthy

United States are erecting permanent buildings which will be utilized later as consulates, libraries, students' hostels, or other expression on Spanish soil of their several peoples.

The Argentine Pavilion, which was one of the first to be begun and which, as stated, is now practically completed, is one of the largest and most impressive of the American buildings. It is frankly colonial in style—colonial in the Argentine and not English sense of the word, which is quite another thing from the New England or Virginian understanding of that term. Ample, generous, and comfortably ornate, it will recall to the Californian visitor the Spanish mission style of his native State, with an added something, neither Spanish nor mission, which suggests the opulence of the wide stretches of the Argentine pampa and the free and easy hospitality of the "gaucho" who made it peculiarly his own.

Indeed, the principal entrance, Baroque in style, and wide enough to permit of the passage of the proverbial "carriage and four," is typical of the welcome which Argentina for generations has accorded all those who approach her shores in search of wider opportunities,

greater freedom, and happiness. In addition to the most complete and up-to-date exhibits illustrating every stage of the fundamental grain, beef, wool, and leather industries of the country, special emphasis will be laid on the rapidly growing and highly perfected products of national manufacture, many of which will be little short of a revelation to a majority of the participating nations. Argentina's educational exhibit will be of a high order, as will, also, her public health and social welfare exhibits.

Among the many special and attractive features which will mark the opening of the Argentine Pavilion, easily the most striking will be the inauguration of the aerial passenger and mail line of dirigibles from Seville to Buenos Aires, for which the Spanish Government has already voted a credit of 30,000,000 pesetas. Each dirigible is planned to carry 40 passengers and 11 tons of mail, the outward trip to be made in 60 hours and the return in 70.



THE ARGENTINE PAVILION

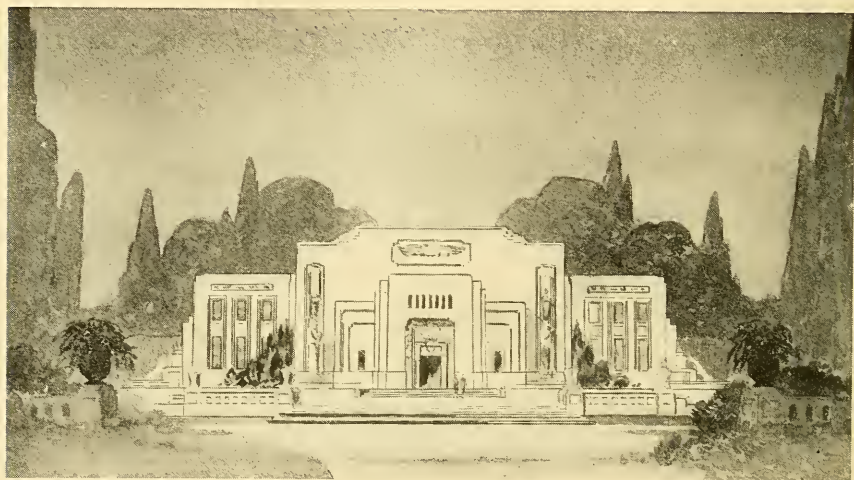
The Argentine exhibits are to be housed in this structure—one of the largest and most imposing of the American buildings at Seville—which embodies the ample and ornate architecture of colonial Argentina.

The exhibit of Bolivia will be housed in a most interesting and authentic example of pre-Columbian architecture which—temple, monument, and castle all in one—is being erected from plans of the noted architect, José M. Villavicencio Linarez, which received the jurors' award in the national competition convoked by the Bolivian Government in 1927.

Pure Tiahuanacan in line, this building, whose massive portal is a reproduction of the famous Puerta del Sol which formed the entrance to the great Incan temple at Calasasaya, still to be seen in the ruins of Tiahuanaca, nevertheless embodies some of the most

novel features of modern architectural art. Built of stone, every detail will be in harmony with the ancient Incaic style, with an added something which, while reminiscent of the Spanish dominion, is nevertheless the genuine expression of the artistic ideals of the Bolivian people of to-day. The latter find ample scope in the interior ornamentation and decoration of the pavilion, its mural paintings, mosaic floors, colored vitrines, furniture, and hangings, each of which finds its inspiration in purely Bolivian motives, whether pre- or post-Columbian. Most of the draperies, it may be stated, are hand woven and dyed by Indian craftsmen, from traditional designs.

The principal salon will very naturally be devoted to a complete exhibit of Bolivia's unparalleled mineral products, among which tin, silver, copper, gold, and bismuth occupy foremost places. On either



Courtesy of "La Prensa," New York.

THE BOLIVIAN PAVILION

Pre-Columbian architecture distinguishes the accepted plan for the Bolivian pavilion. A reproduction of the famed Puerta del Sol in the Tiahuanaca ruins forms the principal entrance

side, flanking halls will be devoted to Bolivia's diverse vegetable and animal products, including coffee, sugar, rubber, precious gums, fine cabinet woods, as also manufactures representative of Bolivia's industrial culture and progress. In the rear is another large hall which will be devoted to lectures and the display of moving pictures illustrative of the multiple aspects of Bolivian national life to-day.

The plans also include the erection of a monument to primitive American manhood to be placed in front of the pavilion, both to be surrounded by ample landscape gardens, in which a section will be devoted to beautiful and rare specimens of the national flora and fauna.

Brazil has but recently taken possession of the land allocated to her in the exposition grounds, upon which the construction of a mag-

nificent building has just been commenced, the cost of which will be defrayed by the 1,500 contos¹ of milreis recently appropriated for the purpose by the Brazilian Congress. This national edifice is being constructed from plans drawn by that eminent architect, Pedro Paul Bernardes Bastos, who is a graduate of the National School of Fine Arts of Brazil, and to whose skill and talent the Brazilian capital already owes a number of notable constructions. His inspiration has been drawn from the original sources of Peninsular art, skillfully combined with modern Portuguese and Spanish motives and with particular reference to the location and significance of the Brazilian Pavilion in the exposition plan as a whole. The plans provide for a great central foyer and hall, the distinctive feature of which will be a monumental marble staircase leading to the upper floor. On either side of this hall will be two salons, with an immense exhibition hall at the rear. In the center is a spacious interior court, with fountain and pool surrounded by cloistered galleries leading into the exhibition salons and the reception foyer mentioned.

A particularly complete coffee exhibit will be made in the Brazilian display, in which special emphasis will be laid on the most modern machinery for shelling, roasting, and brewing coffee, as also on the most advanced publicity methods in advertising Brazilian coffee.

The Chilean Pavilion, to be erected at a cost of about 2,000,000 Chilean pesos,² will be of a permanent character, to be utilized later as hostel and ateliers for Chilean students in Spain commissioned by the Chilean Government and, also, as the offices and residence of the Chilean consul and his family. As will be seen by the accompanying illustration this building, which was designed by Juan Martinez Gutiérrez, the winning competitor in the national architectural course convoked by the Government, is perhaps the most picturesque yet erected on the exposition grounds. It is notable for the absence of colonial effects, the architect having evolved a combination of styles which successfully reflects the atmosphere and idiosyncracies of the Chilean country and people. Constructed of brick and stone and dominated by a tower which conveys the impression of sturdy growth and sober evolution, the Chilean Pavilion will be a notable and suggestive addition to the buildings which are to line the stately Avenue of the Americas. In its spacious forecourt will be installed a country fair, creole in style, which, with its native pottery and native woven and dyed textiles will not only be reminiscent of the classic Chilean "granja" but will be a popular and colorful note in the daily routine of the exposition.

The Chilean exhibition will be divided in three sections: Mining and industry, publicity, and arts and crafts. In the first named, special emphasis will be placed on nitrate, copper, wines, textiles, and

¹ A paper conto is approximately equal to \$120.

² One Chilean peso = \$0.12.

other manufactures. Moreover, in the ornamental gardens surrounding the pavilion, certain sections will be reserved for practical demonstrations of the unequalled Chilean nitrate fertilizers. The section of arts and crafts will include a large conference hall for lectures and motion pictures, a gallery of paintings, and several other exhibits of sculpture, engraving, and architecture. In the publicity or information section, the visiting public will find a complete review of Chile, present and past, together with some idea as to her future aspirations. Among the special publicity features being prepared is a feminine beauty contest; an exhibition of Chilean tourist facilities in the form



CHILE'S PAVILION

The Chilean Government is erecting what will be one of the most picturesque and significant structures in the Exposition. It is to be a permanent building and will be used after the close of the Exposition as the consulate as well as a hostel and ateliers for the Chilean students in Spain.

of a series of films with the purpose of making better known Chile's southern wonderland; and a national poster contest. The Chilean Commission has already organized a popular trip of several hundred tourists who will visit the exposition next spring.

Of particular interest is the fact that the United States is the only non-Spanish, non-Portuguese speaking nation which has been invited to participate in the Ibero-American Exposition, and that this concourse will afford a most unusual opportunity for close contacts, both in the commercial and cultural sense of the word, with the potentially rich and progressive sister nations of the American continent.

The Congress of the United States appropriated \$700,000 for the participation of this country, two-thirds to be used for a permanent United States building which, at the close of the exhibition, will become the quarters of the United States consulate at Seville and the residence of the consul and his family. It may be stated that this building will be a model of American construction, including the most up-to-date electrical systems in the way of heating, lighting, refrigeration, and labor-saving devices in both home and office equipment. This building, which is already well advanced under the able administration of United States Commissioner Campbell and the architect, William Templeton Johnson, will be Spanish mission in style, one of the many concrete examples illustrating the important influence of Spanish colonization on American life and customs throughout an immense section of what is now United States territory.

Two temporary buildings are also being erected on the site allocated to the United States, one of the finest in the exposition, bordering on the Guadalquivir River. One of these will be a motion-picture theater with an auditorium of 60 by 120 feet, in which daily programs will be shown illustrating those phases of Government activity which can not be adequately displayed by concrete exhibits, and which will range from scenics showing the beauty and grandeur of our national parks, our reclamation, irrigation, and road progress, on the one hand, to intensive studies on women in industry and child welfare shown by the Women's and the Children's Bureaus of the Department of Labor. In addition, it is hoped to exhibit some selected films by leading American producers, and an educational series covering urban and rural schools through every grade of the kindergarten, primary, intermediate, and high school.

The second temporary building will, like the permanent, be devoted to exhibition purposes only. In these two edifices at least 23 United States Government departments will be represented by comprehensive and attractive exhibits dealing with commerce, industry, science, invention, and agriculture. Wherever possible, emphasis will be placed on the result of early Spanish influence, which will be most notably shown in the field of agriculture and stock raising. For example, in the poultry section, prominence will be given to the varieties of Mediterranean origin, among which are such Spanish strains as the Minorcas, Anconas, Black Spanish, and Blue Andalusians. In the sheep and wool exhibit, the great influence of Spanish Merinos will be shown, the first having been imported in 1793. The livestock exhibit will stress the fact that the first livestock brought to America from Europe was by Columbus in 1493 under the flag of Spain, and that Coronado in 1540 introduced both sheep and cattle into what is now a part of the United States; and that, moreover, the King of Spain sent George Washington a fine Spanish jack and two jennets, which through his cattle breeding at Mount



Drawings made by the architect, William Templeton Johnson.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS AT THE SEVILLE EXPOSITION

Upper: The Exhibition Building in the background and Cinema Building at the right—both temporary structures. Lower: The permanent building, planned to serve as offices of the consulate after the close of the Ibero-American Exposition

Vernon have had a profound influence upon the mule-producing industry of the United States, now valued at half a billion dollars.

Work on the Peruvian Pavilion, which will occupy a fine location next to that of the United States, is already well advanced. Among other preparations for the Peruvian exhibit is the filming of Inca, colonial and contemporary themes in 13 of the most important cities of the Peruvian Republic, visualizing thus her progress through the centuries. These films are to be the work of the Peruvian National Motion Picture Co. "Inca," under the supervision of the Minister of Promotion, the Government to facilitate everything the company may need to successfully carry out this project. The cities to be filmed are: Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Ayacucho, Cerro de Pasco, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Ica, Iquitos, Lambayeque, Piura, Puno, and Trujillo.

Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, and Panama, as also the Dominican Republic and Haiti are, it is understood, to be represented at Seville, and the BULLETIN hopes in a later issue to give the detailed account of their respective participation which, for lack of available data, is not now possible.

The Colombian Government, in keeping with the spirit of progress which has consistently characterized recent administrations, has authorized an expenditure of 100,000 pesos for its representation in the Seville Exposition. Of this sum, 60,000 pesos will go toward the construction of a suitable and imposing building, 10,000 pesos for furnishing and equipment, 10,000 for the expenses of the Colombian commissioners, and the remainder for the purchase of exhibits. An unusually fine showing of national industries will be made, in addition to a number of especially interesting features, among which may be mentioned: A model of the emerald mines at Muzo; a practical installment showing every step in the manufacture of fine "Panama" hats, from the preparation of the fiber to the finished article; a miniature coffee plantation, including living trees in bloom and fruit, and full machinery for shelling, roasting, grinding, and brewing this fragrant beverage, in addition to full statistics, maps, and charts showing the exact production of coffee in Colombia; and a large relief map, 13 by 16 feet, showing the railroads, highways, and navigable rivers of the Republic. Among the many novel and attractive publicity features is one that will appeal to every student of American history, namely, the distribution of thousands of miniature busts of the great Liberator and patriot, Simon Bolívar.

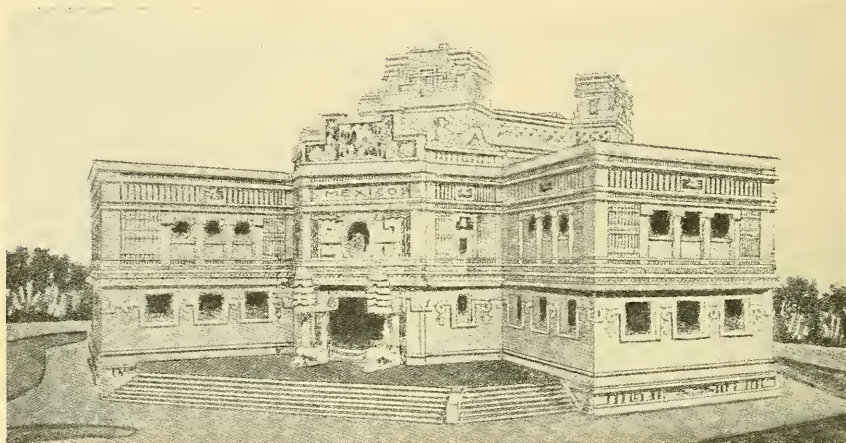
Colombia took possession of its site last October, and ground was broken during November, so that the building, which is Spanish colonial in style, is now well under way.

The Mexican Pavilion, which is from plans prepared by the eminent architect, Señor Amabilis, undoubtedly strikes a new and exceedingly interesting note. The sources of its inspiration are to be found in Mayan and Nahoan architecture, with modifications markedly reminiscent of the Sevillian—that extraordinary combination of

the Mudéjar of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Ogival of the fourteenth and fifteenth, and the Plateresque of the fifteenth and sixteenth.

The building, which will cover 1,280 square meters, will consist of a basement, main, and upper floors, and, as in the case of most of the American buildings, will become the permanent home of the Mexican consulate after the close of the exposition. The work is well advanced and, according to the architect's plans, will be completed before the close of 1928.

Mexico frankly proclaims her pride in this national pavilion, the legitimate pride taken in one's own creation, in something neither appropriated nor imported, namely, the indigenous art found by Cortés. In just such a palace might Montezuma have received this



THE MEXICAN PAVILION

Mexico's unique building at the Ibero-American Exposition, now under construction, combines successfully Mayan and Nahoan architecture with reminiscences of the Sevillan. Like other permanent structures erected at Seville, it will serve as the Mexican consulate after the close of the Exposition

great "conquistador." Visible in every detail is the yearning to express, to relive, the greatness that was the Aztec civilization. In the walls of this building are stretches inspired in Chichen-Itzá, but free from the tormenting profusion of geometric forms and fantastic fauna which mark that great Mayan monument. The serpent heads which guard the colossal entrance are the same which still keep watch on the carven steps of the ruined Temple of Quetzalcoatl at San Juan Teotihuacan. Visible, also, throughout this structure are touches greatly significant of the newer national spirit which is slowly but surely coming to full, round fruition in the Mexican people.

In this exhibit special emphasis will be made of Mexico's economic potentialities, both industrial and mining. In addition to the very considerable sum of 300,000 pesos appropriated by the Government for exhibition expenses, other sums have been contributed by a number of the large industrial concerns—notably by the im-

portant steel concern of Monterrey—which will add greatly to the prestige and splendor of the national exhibit as a whole.

According to the latest information available on the subject, Uruguay will be adequately represented at the Seville Exposition in a splendid building of the most modern and permanent type which, after the close of the exhibition, will be utilized to house the consul and the consular equipment together with the Uruguayan library which the Government proposes to install therein. An appropriation for the work, already under way, of \$80,000 has been made, a sum which will be increased if it is necessary to do so. A preliminary exposition has been arranged by Commissioner Leonardo Secades y Caces, Secretary of the National Council of Uruguay, to be held in Montevideo with the object of selecting the exhibits to be assembled in Seville. It is to be hoped that these exhibits will include a complete showing of Uruguay's exceptionally admirable system of vocational schools as, also, of her admirable and novel system of year-round outdoor schools.

As a result of an intense campaign on the part of Cuban commerce and industry throughout the Island for Government participation in the Seville Exposition, President Machado decided to recommend the idea to the Cuban Congress, which thereupon voted an appropriation of \$150,000 for the construction of a permanent pavilion, to be later utilized as a consulate, and two temporary buildings with communicating galleries, to be erected under the direction of the distinguished Cuban architects, Messrs. Govantes and Cabarocas.

The main building, which is in primitive colonial style, with vaulted ceilings and carved pillars of precious woods from Cuban forests, will be a model of Cuban construction, the stone and woodwork in cedar and mahogany being both alike elaborated in Cuba. Each Ministry of Cuba will be represented by complete exhibits, that of agriculture to include everything relating to sugar and tobacco. A perfect working model of a Cuban sugar ingenio, three stories in height, will be installed with a full complement of machinery, in miniature, arranged in such fashion as to permit a view of every step in sugar making from the arrival of the sugar cane from the field to the packing in sacks for exportation. One of the finest industrial exhibits will be made by the Province of Matanzas, which will include a full assortment of industrial and medical alcohols, rum, and other liquors, cattle, fine leathers, and poultry.

The Ministry of Communications will exhibit an immense relief map of Cuba showing, in miniature, the complete railroad (in movement), telephone and telegraph lines of the Island. The Government will also display models of hospitals both public and private; its systems of disinfection, vaccination, and quarantine; immigration facilities, sanitary engineering, child welfare, medical and veterinary inspection, maternity clinics; and numerous other vital activities which, within such a relatively short space of time, have given Cuba



THE CUBAN PAVILION

Exterior of the main building, a permanent structure, designed to be later utilized as the consulate.

her present enviable position among the salubrious nations of the world.

The last week in May will be observed in the Seville Exposition as Cuban week, during which numerous and important festivities will take place in the Cuban Pavilion in the form of theatrical representations and concerts with typically Cuban orchestras and dances, in which distinguished Cuban artists will lend their assistance aided very likely, by the famous military band of the "Cuartel General."

In general, the American visitor to the Ibero-American Exposition, whether from the United States or the more Spanish countries to the southward, will find that, in the words of Commissioner Campbell, "he is making a pilgrimage, rather than a mere pleasure trip. For it was from the little near-by seaside hamlet of Palos that Columbus set sail for his first voyage to the New World. It is in the Cathedral of Seville, then being built, that—according to Spanish belief—his ashes now lie. In the great library close by are the records collected by his son of the Spanish colonization of North and South America . . . records invaluable to the students of early America."

The city itself goes back to the time of the Phoenicians. To the American pilgrim Seville is really a city of cities of the past. There is the Roman Seville; the Seville of the Goths; the Moorish Seville, with its soaring Giralda, its oriental gardens and its Alcazar; the Jewish Seville, with its memories of clashing Christian and Jew; and the colorful Seville of Cervantes and Murillo. And it is eminently fitting that Seville which in former centuries helped carry civilization to the



Courtesy of Bureau of Information Pro-España.

PATIO OF "THE AMERICAN HOUSE," SEVILLE

This delightful clubhouse, in charge of the Royal Tourist Bureau and founded by the Marquis de la Vega Inclan as a meeting place for American travelers in Spain, was formally opened in June, 1925. It is situated across from the gardens of the Alcazar, in the most typically Moorish quarter of the city. Note the beautiful encaustic tiles utilized for the wainscoting of the cloister walls and the inner margin of the pool.

New World should now, in the name of Spain, invite the nations of the Western World to assemble within her portals a manifestation of their labor and art, as an expression of the brotherhood which now exists and as a powerful stimulus to the commercial renaissance now in progress under the constructive policy of King Alfonso and his minister, Primo de Rivera.

THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS OF MONTEVIDEO¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

By AMÉRICO MOLA

IN his closing address delivered before the First International Congress of Open-Air Schools which met in Paris in 1922, Dr. P. Strauss, the eminent Minister of Health, pronounced these significant words: "I see realized here the necessary and productive union of two elements of this Congress, namely, representatives of both education and pediatrics, a union which is the indispensable means of providing the school with adequate protection."

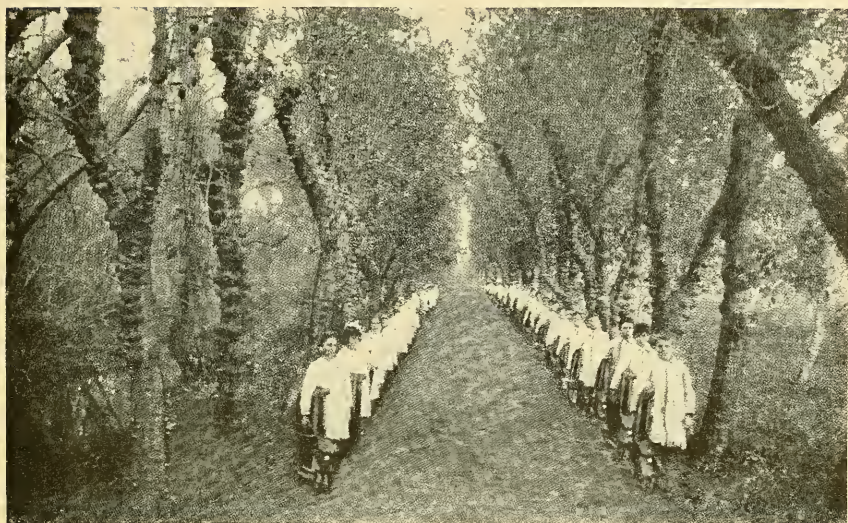
These words by a man of the scientific caliber of Strauss serve better than any words of mine to emphasize the unmistakable significance and importance of the fact that if the open-air schools are to function in the most efficient and scientific manner they must be provided with physicians who have specialized in the diseases of childhood.

The fact that many pediatricists of world-wide fame were present in this assembly is an additional proof that the idea of open-air instruction was never conceived as a working plan except in conjunction with the advice and aid of such physicians. In fact, it could hardly be otherwise when it is remembered that in assembling in the open-air school children of defective physical development, selection is made not on the basis of any specific disease, but rather by taking those who because of their general physical condition need special treatment in the interest of the community. * * *

The extraordinary development of our large modern cities presents undeniable difficulties and gives rise to serious problems in community hygiene. Quite naturally the school is one of the first institutions to be affected by this new and abnormal state of things.

The massing of population in urban centers creates living conditions deficient in light and air, felt in the homes of the rich as well as in the hovels of the poor. And although the harm wrought is less in the case of those who have completed their physical development, it is intensified and acquires the magnitude of a social problem when its noxious influence reaches the younger generations still in process of development. Rich and poor alike, the children from cities of the type described are exposed to diseases arising from their living conditions. But it is from the ranks of the working classes with their meager resources that the largest percentage of sick children is recruited, because nothing fosters the ills of the social organism so

¹ Translated and abridged from *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, October, 1927.



OPEN-AIR SCHOOL NO. 3 OF MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

This school, the latest to be opened in the Uruguayan capital, is surrounded by 17 acres of attractive grounds. Upper: The children carry their folding desks to the location selected for the class. Lower: A typical summer day's class

much as those dark, primitive dwellings, true half-worlds, in which unhealthful promiscuity in combination with wretched construction aggravates the lamentably unhealthful surroundings. And even among children from families of relative economic independence traces indicative of the selfsame ills may be noted.

Now if to these are added the many children with congenital defects due to an alcoholic or syphilitic inheritance, and the large

number of those who because of inadequate and insufficient nourishment swell the ranks of those afflicted with rickets and tuberculosis, it can readily be seen that the decadence of the race is not merely a figure of speech but an inevitable consequence, if an efficacious remedy is not applied.

The gravest, most distressing, and most grievous of all these ills is the overcrowding of pupils in the public schools, the majority of which, housed in buildings ill adapted to their needs, become party to the spread of disease, instead of being its strongest and most unassailable foe. Hence the long processions of sad-faced, thin, anemic, and undeveloped children, who are just so many future innocent victims of the white plague.



READY FOR THE SHOWER BATH

The chief cure for these ills is life in the open air, supplemented by wholesome and abundant food providing the weak child with sufficient nourishment to assure his all-round physiological development. No one to-day would dare question the efficacy of these two obvious remedies, which are fundamental articles of faith in the scientific treatment of tuberculosis. And if these remedies be efficacious in the case of those who have fallen prey to the terrible bacillus of the white plague, they must perforce be still more so in the case of those only threatened by the disease or whose lesions are still incipient.

For this reason doctors, teachers, sanitarians, and statesmen have alike been deeply concerned to find some means by which such children, the children of unstable and incomplete organic development, may be enabled to live as much as possible in really healthful conditions without neglecting their normal intellectual development.

* * *

And this brings me to the high and transcendent mission of the open-air schools * * * which have, as their objective, the improvement and cure of weak children or those in the early stages of chronic disease which render them incapable of pursuing the regular school curriculum, generally too crowded to permit such pupils either to gain the health they have never had or to regain the health they have lost. * * *

From the scientific standpoint it is clear that the sanatorium or school preventorium is the means of cure, and that the open-air day-school type is the means of prevention. One must distinguish, then, between prevention and cure.

Regarding these two distinct institutions the International Congress of Open-Air Schools held in Paris in 1922 formulated the following definitions:

The open-air school is an educational institution situated in an appropriate location on the outskirts of the city which at the present time is reserved for nontubercular children whose state of health demands a special instructional and hygienic system under medical supervision. These schools may be of the boarding-school or day-school type, those of the former being planned to care for children whose homes are absolutely insanitary.

The preventorium, or school sanatorium, is an institution situated in the country, in which children commonly exposed to communicable diseases in the family environment, and those suffering from incipient, latent, and curable forms of nonpulmonary tuberculosis, are subjected to boarding-school régime characterized by specially nourishing diet, constant and abundant fresh air, and rest in combination with school work and physical training, under the inspection of a physician who also supervises and directs the educational activities.

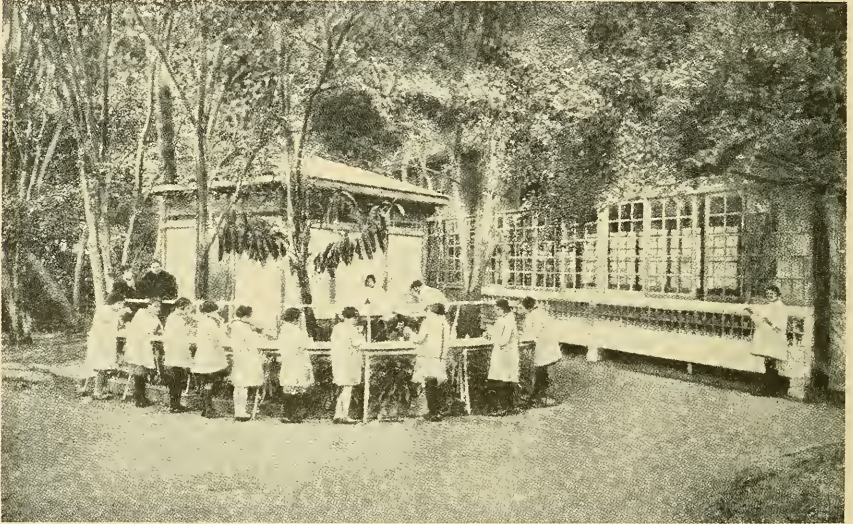
Montevideo Public Open-Air School No. 3, organized by me in 1921, met the above definition, and when, in 1925, I took over the direction of all three open-air schools in Montevideo, the same lines were followed. * * *

The pupils in these open-air schools are those from the public schools of the department who, after examination by the respective medical examiners, have been selected, because of their organic deficiencies, for some particular remedial treatment. All weak, anemic, and, above all, pretubercular children are included.

The daily session of the open-air schools is from six to eight hours in length, according to the season; in winter the pupils arrive at 10 a. m. and leave at 4 p. m., whereas in the summer they arrive an hour earlier and leave an hour later. Since they come from various sections of the city, they are furnished with free street-car tickets for both trips.

Until last year each of these three schools was able to accommodate 100 pupils; this year [1927], under the new budget, the number in each school has been doubled, making a total of 600 in the three schools. The average stay of the pupils in the open-air school is six months, after which time they are ready to return to the ordinary public school in good physical condition—that is to say, with weight, height, and chest expansion normal for their respective ages.

Open-Air School No. 1 has been in operation since 1913 on ground donated by the Uruguayan League for the Prevention of Tubercu-



DENTAL HYGIENE AT SCHOOL NO. 1

losis, the league also providing the children of the school with food and everything else relating to their general hygiene. This year, however, by resolution of the National Council of Primary Instruction, this school will move to a park site of its own, becoming at the same time completely independent of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Schools Nos. 2 and 3, which were opened in 1921, are already located on their own grounds in different parts of the city. Open-Air School No. 3 is, in particular, very happily located, being surrounded by a magnificent expanse of more than 17 acres, beautified with ancient trees of great size and thousands of plants of many varieties. These pleasing and restful surroundings inevitably foster the love of nature. Pines and eucalyptus trees predominate, the latter symbolizing by their strength and the former by their uprightness the work of this institution under their protecting and gracious shade. * * *

The authorities in charge have been careful to preserve the character of the institution which, as is well known, is scholastic, rather than a kind of sanatorium. The open-air school which becomes a

sanatorium is not the type of institution desired nor the type the legislators had in mind when this work was officially provided for.

It will be readily seen that these considerations call for a daily program unlike that in operation in the ordinary school. In the first place, classes are conducted in the open air, the children carrying their own light folding desks to the place in the grounds most suitable to the day and hour. And since for obvious reasons to submit these children to prolonged lesson tasks would defeat the very purpose for which the school was established, a period of two and one-half hours has been fixed as the maximum length of time for mental labor. The remainder of the program is devoted to breathing and other physical exercises, vocational work, games, etc., with an hour after lunch for a nap. In order that the children be sufficiently warm while resting, each is provided with his own blankets.



THE REST HOUR IN WINTER

The school program includes an hour's rest in the open air following lunch

In keeping the record of the individual care given each pupil, the three schools have adopted a card-filing system. On each child's card are entered his name, date of admission, and all the individual anthropometric data of concern to the school. At the time of entrance, the pupils are submitted to a thorough physical examination and throughout their attendance particular attention is given to changes in weight, height, and chest measurements, which are periodically taken and recorded on the respective cards. Children below normal in these measurements usually begin to show improvement soon after their admission, little by little reaching normal standards and thus manifesting their fitness to return to the ordinary public school.

As one of the most powerful and efficacious elements in the success of the open-air school is proper nutrition, the authorities make every possible effort in this direction. The menus of the meals are studied and approved in advance by the school medical service, and a competent and conscientious personnel is in charge of the preparation and serving the food.

Although fresh air and simple, nutritious food are the principal factors in the physical transformation of pupils in the open-air schools, it must nevertheless be admitted that in some cases this procedure, although carried out with a persistence worthy of all praise, does not give the results desired. It is usually the weaker children, some with symptoms of infection, whose condition remains stationary. And although the desire of the authorities in charge is to effect the recovery of the children without special curative measures—in other words, to permit nature to act as its own restorative by placing them in the healthful atmosphere to be found in these institutions—the need of complementary measures when recovery can not be attained by healthful living is nevertheless clearly understood. Hence, encouraged by the results obtained by Doctor Rollier and other physicians, we have recourse in such cases to heliotherapy, and the application of this treatment for only a few months is sufficient to effect a radical change in some of the children, while a perceptible improvement is gained in all the others. * * *

During the year 1926 the pupils of the open-air schools numbered 377, or 184 boys and 193 girls.

The following tables indicate the results obtained:

AGE AT ENTRANCE

	Open-air school No. 1		Open-air school No. 2		Open-air school No. 3		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 to 7 years.....	4	1	8	10	3	2	15	13
7 to 8 years.....	10	5	15	13	8	8	33	26
8 to 9 years.....	10	7	14	17	8	10	32	34
9 to 10 years.....	7	6	11	16	10	8	28	30
10 to 11 years.....	9	7	13	10	13	11	35	28
11 to 12 years.....	11	12	11	32	19	18	41	62
Total.....	51	38	72	98	61	57	184	193

Results obtained during six months' attendance

WEIGHT

	School No. 1	School No. 2	School No. 3	Total
Increase less than 4 kilograms ¹	5	66	43	114
Increase from 4 to 5 kilograms.....	5	27	29	61
Increase more than 5 kilograms.....	7	8	3	18

¹ Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.

Results obtained during six months' attendance—Continued

HEIGHT

	School No. 1	School No. 2	School No. 3	Total
Unchanged.....	2			2
Increase less than 5 centimeters ²	4	92	26	122
Increase from 5 to 6 centimeters.....	4	7	35	46
Increase more than 6 centimeters.....	7	2	14	23

CHEST MEASUREMENT

Unchanged.....	1			1
Increase less than 6 centimeters.....	5	98	36	139
Increase from 6 to 7 centimeters.....	5	3	26	34
Increase more than 7 centimeters.....	6		13	19

Results obtained during more than six months' attendance

WEIGHT

	School No. 1	School No. 2	School No. 3	Total
Unchanged.....	15			15
Increase less than 5 kilograms.....	7	36	28	71
Increase from 6 to 7 kilograms.....	5	34	20	59
Increase more than 7 kilograms.....	5	18	16	39

HEIGHT

Unchanged.....	7			7
Increase less than 6 centimeters.....	10	73	27	110
Increase from 6 to 7 centimeters.....	9	13	17	39
Increase more than 7 centimeters.....	6	2	20	28

CHEST MEASUREMENT

Unchanged.....	16			16
Increase less than 7 centimeters.....	8	75	30	113
Increase from 7 to 8 centimeters.....	4	12	16	32
Increase more than 8 centimeters.....	4	1	18	23

² Centimeter equals 0.39 inch.

On examining these results, particularly the weight of the children, it is immediately seen that of the total of 377 pupils only 36 were of normal weight when they entered, the others being 2, 3, and even more kilograms underweight. A similar condition holds true of variations (not fundamental, however) in regard to height and chest measurements.

During the second period only students in Open-Air School No. 1 failed to gain in weight, height, and chest measurements; in the other two schools all the pupils began a new cycle of growth.

At the end of even the minimum period of treatment, children who at entrance were sickly and of such poor physique that they aroused the pity of all who saw them, came out entirely reconstituted—robust, happy, and full of the joy of life—the clearest evidence of the success of the open-air school treatment of the ills that preyed upon them.

PICTURESQUE VIEWS ALONG

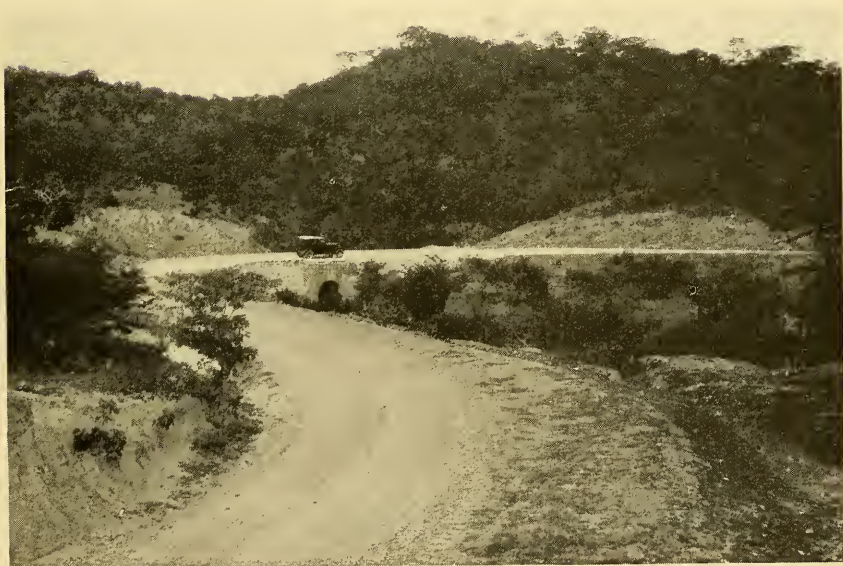
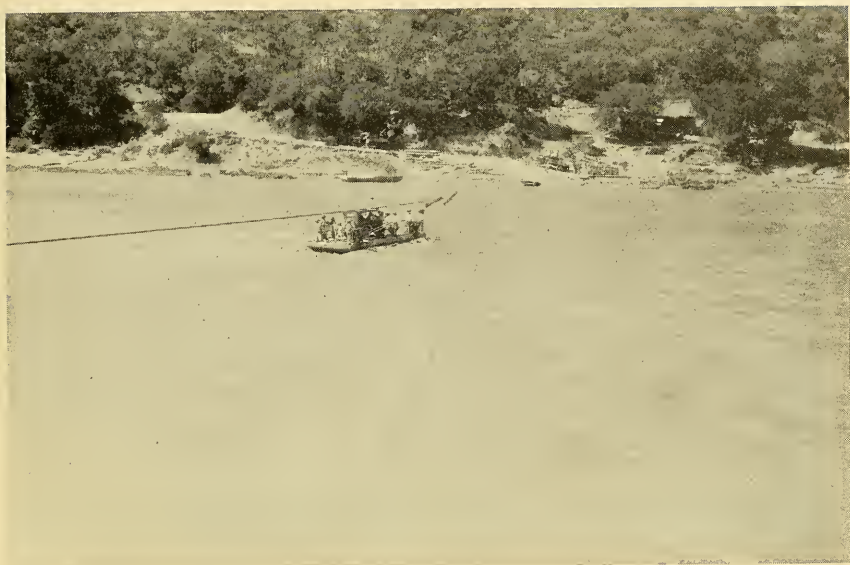


Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

An outstanding achievement in Mexico's road construction program of 1927 was the completion of the great highway from the capital to the Pacific port of Acapulco, which was opened to traffic November 11, 1927. Upper: A curve in the road through the Zopilote Canyon. Lower: Tunnel at kilometer 241, in the Zopilote Canyon

THE MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

Construction on this highway, which has a length of 462 kilometers (287 miles) from the National Palace, Mexico City, to the outskirts of Acapulco, has been carried on intermittently since the days of the Spanish Dominion. Upper: Ferrying across the Mexcala River. Lower: Kilometer 255, just beyond the Mexcala River

PICTURESQUE VIEWS ALONG



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

The opening of this road through the States of Morelos and Guerrero is of the greatest importance in the development of that region, accessible markets being provided for its agricultural and mineral resources. Upper: Section of the road known as "The Whip." Lower: Winding road at kilometer 322

THE MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

A narrow pass in the Acahuizotla Canyon. The mountainous region traversed by the road, lack of communication and other difficulties presented trying problems to the engineers in charge of the construction. Prior to the completion of the highway two to three weeks were required to make the trip, a large portion of which was over perilous trails

PICTURESQUE VIEWS ALONG



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

The Playón Cascades, one of the many picturesque views from the new highway. In addition to the commercial advantages derived from the road, the trip from the Capital to Acapulco has a lure for tourists, and for their benefit large modern hotels are now planned at three convenient points

THE MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Caminos

MEXICO-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY

Upper: Xolapa Falls and River, one of the several falls along the highway. Lower: Acapulco Bay, viewed from the road. Acapulco Bay, although one of the best natural harbors in the world, was, prior to the completion of this highway, seldom a port of call because of its almost complete isolation on the landward side

HISTORICAL SURVEY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴

(The International Labor Office has undertaken the publication of the labor laws of the Latin American countries, which will be printed in Spanish, in two volumes; one covering labor legislation in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia, the other that in the remaining 16 countries of the Pan American Union. It is largely due to the splendid collaboration of Don Moisés Poblete Troncoso, formerly Assistant Secretary in the Chilean Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Labor, and Professor of Social Economics in the University of Chile, that the Office has been able to assemble the exceedingly scattered and but little accessible body of Ibero-American law on labor legislation, a body of such considerable volume and extraordinary interest that it will constitute a very important element in the inevitable codification, an encouraging movement toward which is already in evidence in a number of countries.

In addition to collecting, selecting, and classifying the material, this distinguished Chilean expert has written a comprehensive introduction which constitutes, as stated in the introductory note in the International Labor Review in which it appears, "a synthetic survey of the fundamental features of the legislation studied." The first part of this introduction is reprinted here, to be followed in a later issue of the BULLETIN by the remainder giving a brief summary of the existing legislation classified by subject. It may be added that the publication of Sr. Poblete Troncoso's monumental work will be awaited with keen interest not only by international labor circles, but by the Ibero-American Governments and social and scientific workers everywhere.—Editor's note.)

By MOISÉS POBLETE-TRONCOSO

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HISTORICAL SURVEY

THE PERIOD OF SPANISH COLONIZATION

BEFORE beginning the study of existing social legislation in Spanish America, it will be of interest to make a rapid survey of the evolution of the conditions of labor in that continent.

At the time of the arrival of the Spanish conquerors in America two great empires stood out prominently: That of the Incas, who had established their capital in Cuzco, Peru,² and whose

¹ *International Labour Review*, London, January, 1928.

² Leonardo Pena: *Historia de Chile*. Paris, Alcan, 1927.

dominion extended to Chile, and that of the Aztecs in Mexico. The great aboriginal tribes devoted themselves especially to agriculture, the exploitation of a certain number of gold and silver mines, and certain elementary industries such as textiles.

The organization of the Empire of the Incas deserves the attention of investigators. It was a species of pure collectivism or communism as regards the land, and also as regards the primitive manufactures, which were limited to the production of woolen and cotton fabrics.³

Labor had a compulsory character in the Empire of the Incas, and Garcilaso de la Vega, in his work *Comentarios reales del Perú*, shows that perfect communism prevailed in production and distribution.

S. Suarez, too, in his book, *El fenómeno sociológico del Trabajo industrial en las Misiones jesuíticas* (The Sociological Phenomenon of Industrial Labour in the Jesuit Missions), states that—

The organization of the Empire of the Incas represented a rigid State socialism in which all social classes functioned admirably. The vast empire resembled a disciplined and systematic army, capable of arousing the sincere admiration of the most insusceptible conquerors.

The conditions of labor in New Spain (Mexico), although not a pure collectivism as in Peru, had many points of contact with the latter.

Important studies and investigations by various Spanish scholars, especially Carmelo Viñas Mey⁴, Tomás Elorrieta, and Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano⁵, have made known to the world the first examples of labor legislation in America, which date back to the period of Spanish colonization. To quote Mr. Viñas Mey:

Spain initiated and put into practice for the first time in history the doctrine of the protection and guardianship of the native races as a historic mandate of the superior civilized races. The best known manifestation of this is the consecration by the Indian legislation of the legal principle of native liberty.

The first legislative manifestations of the social policy of the Government of Spain in America date back to the sixteenth century and are found in new laws (1542) and the first royal order relating to personal service, dated 1563, followed by an abundant labor legislation intended to regulate the work of the Indians in its various forms, agricultural, mining, and textile. The most important was the royal order of 1563, in which this legislation appears already systematized.

Before the dates indicated various royal provisions had been issued relating principally to the problem of the freedom of the Indians.

³ Unsain: *Legislación del Trabajo*. 1926.

⁴ *El derecho obrero en la colonización española*; 1924. *El régimen de la tierra en la colonización española*; 1925,

⁵ *Crónica del movimiento de reforma social en España*. Madrid, 1925.

In 1540 the King of Spain authorized the Viceroy of Mendoza to take suitable steps in the territory to prevent the loading of the Indians called "Tamemes," who took the place of beasts of burden in the transport of goods, especially in the posts, for which they had to cover as much as 50 leagues a day.

Charles V and Philip II, by royal orders, expressly prohibited the loading of Indians, save in exceptional cases where no roads existed and the goods to be carried were indispensable to the provisioning of towns, but subject to the number of Indians being previously fixed and to their being over 18 years of age, while the load was not to exceed two *arrobas*,⁶ to be carried by several persons in turn.

The prohibition of work in mines for Indians was introduced in 1548 for the reason that "it constitutes the greatest source of ill treatment and vexations for them."

Charles V, in the royal order of April 7, 1594, addressed to the Viceroy of New Spain, forbade that—

now or hereafter any person having any Indians under his authority, under a concession (*encomienda*) or otherwise, shall directly or indirectly send them down into mines for the purpose of getting gold or silver, and if any person shall so do he shall lose the Indians so conceded to him and incur a penalty of 100 maravedis.

A similar prohibition was issued at that period against permitting the Indians of Peru or New Galicia to work in the mines, even with their own consent.⁷

There is no doubt that the greater part of the royal orders and provisions of the Spanish monarchs in favor of the aboriginals were not entirely respected in America. The Spanish Government itself, shortly afterwards, "following a totally contrary course of action, took measures for the admission of Indians to labor in the mines, especially in Potosi, and compelled them to work in them by the institution of the *mita*."

The various historians and investigators state that it was the native chiefs themselves who demanded from the Spanish Government the right to work in the mines, and that the Crown gave way for economic reasons.

Before the Spanish conquest of America there existed in the various countries what was called "personal service," known by the natives under the name of *mita*. It was a species of servitude by one or more Indians in a tribe in favor of the chief or "cacique." It almost amounted to slavery, since it was established in perpetuity, for particular requirements, for the service of the caciques or headmen, was not remunerated, and bore the character of a

⁶ The *arropa* is about 25 lbs., or 11.5 kg.

⁷ Carmelo Viñas Mey: *El derecho obrero en la colonización española*, p. 9. *Ibid.*

personal tribute or act of vassalage, while the *mita* had no limitation as regards either the time or the number of *mitayos*, both of which depended solely on the will of the monarch. The *mita* existed for work in mines, in the fields, in the construction of public buildings and roads, for domestic service, military service, etc.

Under the Spanish rule the *mita* was maintained, but only for productive services of a public character and general interest, and the work was temporary and remunerated. The Spanish Government reestablished the *mita* to insure the carrying out of productive and mining work and the maintenance and enrichment of the colony, but imposed the obligation not only on natives, but also on Spaniards, mulattos, etc., with the further object, according to some authors, "of insuring the freedom and good treatment of the Indians in their work."

The *mita* system was established whenever there were not enough voluntary workers. In addition, measures were taken to encourage the Indians to work voluntarily.

Further, workers' villages were founded for the Indians in the neighborhood of mining undertakings, land was granted them for their crops and cattle, food was supplied to them at lower prices than to other persons, and these villages were supplied with the necessary "schools, hospitals, and other institutions."

Perhaps the most important body of legislation of the colonial epoch, however, containing genuine principles of social law, was undoubtedly the Code of the Indies (*Recopilación de Indias*). The fixing of hours of work, the regulation of wages, the regulation of conditions of work, the determination of the rights and obligations of workers and employers, etc., are all found in this code.

By these laws it was provided that wages must be sufficient for the necessities of life of the Indian,

since it is pursuant to and in conformity with my intention that, inasmuch as the Indians must work and employ themselves in all things necessary to the commonwealth and must live and maintain themselves by their labor, they shall be well paid and satisfied with the same and receive good treatment.

It was further provided that wages should be fixed in accordance with the quality of the work and the circumstances of the time, that is to say, the high or low cost of living, "in order that they might be suitable and just." The fixing of wages was to be carried out by the viceroys and other Government authorities, after consultation "with persons practically acquainted with every kind of work, and after hearing the opinion of those possessing the greatest experience and knowledge in such matters."

Equally interesting are a series of provisions relating to the wages of Indians working in the mines, which fix their amount "according to the desire of the natives, or, if they are so immoderate in their

demands that their excess might compromise the interests of the undertaking, they shall be fixed by the justices." Other provisions of the Laws of the Indies prohibited the payment of wages in kind, and ordered them to be paid every Saturday.

As regards hours of work, these were to be determined by the viceroys for the *mita*,

indicating the hours and time on each day in which they shall work, and so that the work shall not be excessive or greater than is suitable to the constitution and capacity of each one, and leaving them a sufficient number of hours in the day in which they may cultivate such lands and farms as each Indian possesses.

It is also interesting, as the author so often quoted observes, to note that Philip II established the eight-hour day for workers employed in the construction of fortresses and other military works. This is expressly mentioned in Law VI, Title VI, Book III, of the Code of the Indies:

The eight-hour day is hereby established: Workers shall be employed eight hours in the day, four in the morning and four in the afternoon, distributed as may be convenient, in the fortifications and other works to be constructed, such hours being distributed over the times most suitable for avoiding the rays of the sun, more or less as shall seem fit to the engineers, in such manner that, while no available moment shall be lost, every effort shall be made to promote the health and preservation of the workers.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Sunday rest was compulsory, since the Catholic religion of the conquerors introduced this provision from the beginning.

Law XXVI, Title I, Book VI, provided that the prices of the means of subsistence should be fixed at lower rates for the workers than for other persons. Provision was made for the creation of commissariat arrangements for native workers. Further, employers were required to supply *mitayos*, in addition to wages, with dinner, supper, and bed, "and the obligation was imposed on them to maintain doctors for the treatment of sick workers and to bear the cost of burial in case of death."

Partial compensation in case of accidents in the mines was established in principle. Indians injured by an accident received from their employers half their wages pending recovery. As regards the general principle of compensation for industrial accidents, the Ancient Statutes (*Fuero Viejo*) of Castille (Book IV, Title III, Law Va) contain the following provision:

If any person hires a workman for a fixed time, and the workman dies while in full health without fault of the master, he shall be paid double the amount of his wages, and the same shall be the case if he is discharged through no fault of his own.⁸

⁸ Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano: Op. cit.

As will be seen, the law provided for special compensation for premature dismissal.

The Laws of the Indies also contained a number of provisions for the protection of native women and children; they prohibited the employment of Indians under 18 years of age, except for tending animals, and then only with the consent of the father, and subject to payment of wages, and supply of food and clothing.

Apprenticeship was specially provided for in Law X, Title XIII, Book VI, and Indians entering the factories (*obrajes*) enjoyed full freedom.

Later Charles II, by an order of 1682, prohibited the employment of children under 18 years of age in the factories.

The laws of the Indies prohibited the employment of women on farms and estates. (Law XX, Title XIII, Book VI.)

Law XIII, Title XVII, Book VI, provides that no Indian woman, having a living child, shall be engaged as wet nurse for the child of any Spaniard, especially of the holder of a concession (*encomendero*) subject to the loss of the concession and a fine of 500 pesos.

A series of legislative provisions for the protection of Indians working in the manufacture of textiles, which, especially in Peru, was the most important industry existing during the colonial period, are worthy of mention.

These provisions, enacted in 1577 and supplemented later, deal with the organization of work, the special license given by the viceroy to the owner of the factory for the employment of Indians, the hours of work for the various classes of employment, the amount of wages and security for their payment, the time and manner of payment, the prohibition of the sale by the factory owners to the Indians of clothing or other articles, the treatment of Indians in case of sickness, the conditions of work, etc. Special provisions were issued in 1684 for the Province of Quito (Ecuador).

The Spanish monarchs also legislated for the protection of native workers employed on cocoa and indigo plantations.

In spite of all the measures and provisions adopted by the Crown, the Indians frequently suffered from hard and excessive labor, abuses, and annoyances, which continued for many years after the conquest of American independence. It must, however, be recognized that these abuses, as may be seen from the foregoing review of the legislation, can not be imputed to the Spanish Government. There is no doubt that they contributed to the considerable diminution of the aboriginal race, but the position did not immediately improve after the attainment of independence.

The humanitarian efforts of the Spanish Government to put an end to the exploitation of natives are of unquestionable interest.

Philip III in 1604 prohibited the employment of the "peaceable" Indians of Chile in the extraction of gold, and only permitted their employment in the cultivation of land and the gathering of crops. Identical provisions were issued by the same king in 1607 in regard to the Indians of the mines of Moraga, in the Oruro (Bolivia), and other places in the territory belonging to the Viceroyalty of La Plata.

As regards agricultural labor, it should be noted that in certain provinces of the Viceroyalty of Peru, and also in that of New Spain, there existed the system of concessions (*encomiendas*); these were concessions of lands granted by the viceroys to particular conquerors or gentlemen, with the right to the services of the Indians living on such lands. These concessions were made with the object of Christianizing the Indians, but in practice they lent themselves to the greatest abuses.⁹

Certain of the laws of the Indies provided that the natives should go into the markets and public places, and there enter into agreements and place themselves in the employment of such persons as they desired and in such manner as they should freely agree with their employers. They assembled in numerous groups, so constituting what was in reality a labor fair or "hiring." The tradition continued up to a few years ago in certain American countries, the system being known by the name of *enganche* (enrollment) in Colombia, Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Santo Domingo.

Mention should be made of the system of agricultural labor established by the Jesuits in Paraguay, known as "missions." The Jesuits instituted a humane system of labor, although they subjected the Indians to a real religious discipline.

As the natives were insufficient for the working of the mines and certain kinds of heavy work, the conquerors introduced negro slaves into certain countries to facilitate the cultivation of the land and the carrying on of such scanty industries as existed in the colonies. African slaves were chiefly introduced in Peru, Brazil, and Central America, where they were best able to adapt themselves to the climate. In some of these countries they mixed with the natives, and in others they remained separate from the white population.

In addition to the slaves, work was undertaken by freemen, the conquerors and their descendants, who, in the Middle Ages, in imitation of the European guilds or corporations, were protected in some countries, such as Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, by a species of corporations, which were the first manifestation of the movement toward association. These associations were energetically combated by the Governments, being considered, in the language of certain colonial officials, "violations of the freedom of labor"—a phrase

⁹ Barros Arana: *Historia de Chile*.

which in some measure recalls the famous edict of Turgot in 1779 against the guilds.

No sooner had the war of independence of the Spanish-American colonies broken out than declarations of the abolition of slavery began to be made in the new nations. This was done in Argentina by a decree of September 1, 1811, which declared the extinction of the tribute previously paid to the kings and the abolition of the *mita*, the *encomiendas*, the *yaconazgo* (a kind of corvée or forced labor), and personal services. A decree of April 6, 1812, prohibited the introduction of slaves, and the act of the National Assembly of February 2, 1813, declared the doctrine of "freedom by birth" (*libertad de vientre*), i. e., that every citizen born on Argentine territory was by that fact alone free.

The same thing occurred in Chile, where by a decree of O'Higgins in 1811 slavery was declared abolished. The constitution of 1833 expressly declares that there are no slaves in Chile and that everyone who treads Chilean territory is considered free, a principle repeated in the new constitution of September 18, 1925. Almost all the Spanish-American constitutions contain similar declarations.

The legislation which applied especially in the colony during the Spanish domination was that of the ancient Castilian codes, known as the *Siete Partidas*, the *Fuero Juzgo*, and the *Fuero Real*, and in particular the laws of the Indies, which, as we have already seen, contain notable references and provisions in regard to labor.

As Doctor Unsain says in the work previously quoted:

The contents of some of these are surprising—the wisdom and humanity of their conceptions, and their revelation of the existence of a problem which many regard as having originated in our own day.

THE INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

The laws referred to above remained in force in almost the whole of Spanish America for many years after the attainment of independence, until the enactment of the first civil codes, which almost completely replaced the legislation in force at the time. This new legislation was for the most part inspired by the Civil Code of Napoleon and in other cases by the Spanish Civil Code, and made no provision for the freedom of labor.

Thus, in the Argentine, Chilean, Ecuadorian, Colombian, and other civil codes there is complete absence of freedom of contract and in many cases an express declaration of the legal inferiority of workers, salaried employees, and persons employed for pay generally, although some mining laws, based on the Spanish legislation, contained special provisions favorable to the worker as regards wages, contracts of employment, and accidents.

In the Latin-American countries the action of the State in favor of the legal protection of the workers has been enormously intensified during recent years, especially since the war, and it can not be denied that this movement has been greatly hampered by the theories of the classical individualist school. Economic individualism has prevailed without any counteracting influence in the majority of the countries of South America, in university teaching, in educated opinion, and among statesmen and rulers.

The primary reason, however, that legislation for the protection of labor and of the life of the worker has not attained a higher degree of progress and perfection must be sought in the facts themselves, in the circumstances peculiar to the industrial and economic development of these countries.

Large-scale industry, with its immense capital, its powerful and formidable machinery, and its vast armies of workers, is in fact a recent phenomenon in Latin America, particularly in the production of manufactured goods.

The movement toward industrial concentration and expansion is daily gaining more ground as the result of a number of factors: The immense and incalculable wealth of the continent in the form of iron, copper, coal, petroleum, and in fact all the elements and raw materials essential for modern industrial production.

Simultaneously with the rapid and increasing development of industrialism in certain Latin-American countries, a profound and radical transformation is taking place in the old predominant ideas on the problems of labor and the way they should be solved. A powerful current of public opinion, in the intellectual classes and in the parliaments, has made its influence felt in the adoption of the social reforms advocated in more advanced countries, reforms which have received a new impulse since the war from the international labor charter embodied in the peace treaty of Versailles, the operation of which has been continued by the League of Nations through the international labor organization. Among the countries concerned Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and others are prominent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIAL LEGISLATION

IMMIGRATION

The special characteristics of Latin-American labor legislation have been influenced by the actual conditions of the South American Continent.

America is a country of immigration. Beyond question immigration, with its introduction of foreign elements of a different culture from that of the original inhabitants, has specially conditioned the social legislation of a large number of American countries.

An examination of two of the largest countries of Latin America, Argentina and Brazil, will show that they are countries of intense immigration.

In Argentina the immigration from 1857 to 1925 was as follows:

Period	Immigrants	Period	Immigrants
1857-1860.....	8, 900	1911-1920.....	935, 825
1861-1870.....	82, 979	1921.....	122, 367
1871-1880.....	175, 763	1922.....	161, 009
1881-1890.....	203, 455	1923.....	232, 501
1891-1900.....	328, 444	1924.....	191, 169
1901-1910.....	643, 881	1925.....	74, 000

From these figures it will be seen that 3,160,293 immigrants entered Argentina from 1857 to 1925. Allowing for the fact that about 30 per cent have returned to their own countries, there remain in any case about 2,000,000. Most of the immigrants into Argentina are of Italian nationality; after them come Spaniards, French, Turks, Germans, British, Central Europeans, Belgians, Swiss, Danes, North Americans, Dutch, and Swedes.

In Brazil more than a million and a half immigrants entered the country between 1908 and 1926, most of whom are, in order of numbers, Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Germans, Russians, Austrians, French, English, Swiss, Belgians, and Turks.

Between 1820 and 1920, 3,577,355 immigrants entered Brazil, and up to 1926, 4,013,226. In the State of São Paulo alone, the most industrial state of Brazil and the one receiving the greatest number of immigrants, 2,230,166 immigrants entered during the hundred years between 1827 and 1926.

The following are the general statistics from 1908:

Year	Immigrants	Year	Immigrants
1908.....	94, 658	1917.....	31, 192
1909.....	85, 444	1918.....	20, 501
1910.....	88, 564	1919.....	37, 898
1911.....	35, 907	1920.....	71, 027
1912.....	180, 155	1922.....	66, 234
1913.....	192, 487	1923.....	86, 629
1914.....	82, 453	1924.....	98, 125
1915.....	32, 206	1925.....	84, 883
1916.....	34, 033	1926.....	100, 000

This circumstance, it must be repeated, has given the social problem in Latin America special characteristics of its own different from those of the European social problem.

As the countries in question are countries of large agricultural area, immense natural wealth, raw materials of every kind, especially minerals, but are still only thinly populated by the natives and consequently lacking in the necessary labor for developing the national economic resources, the Governments have for some con-

siderable time past adopted a large number of measures on immigration and colonization.

THE RECENTNESS OF LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Another characteristic of labor legislation in Latin America is the fact that it is only a quarter of a century since the most advanced nations of that region initiated their social legislation, which has shown specially rapid growth since the war. This situation contrasts with the social reform movement in Europe, which has an experience of more than a century. The Latin-American nations, in the shorter period they have been at work on the problem, have reached the level of the most advanced countries of Europe in social legislation. This is the case with Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, etc.

Owing to the recentness of the social legislation of the Latin-American countries, it has not the wide experience of the older European nations. This circumstance has necessarily produced, in the first place, defects in the legislation itself, great instability in its content, or, in other words, more or less continuous amendments, and also difficulties in application.

The same lack of experience and social tradition has made it necessary for this legislation to take as its model the most advanced legislation of other countries. It is interesting to observe that the social legislation of Latin America has not been inspired by the United States, but by the countries of Europe. It is in fact the social achievement of Europe that has been the inspirer of the solution of social problems in Latin America. This is explained by the fact that the culture of these nations is primarily Latin, and not Anglo-Saxon. University education in Latin America and economic and social theories have always been inspired by European educational methods and by the philosophers, economists, and thinkers of Europe, and especially of France. The currents of emigration and immigration already referred to have almost all been of European origin. Even the scientific terminology of the labor legislation of Spanish America is the terminology of European social legislation and not that of North America. The influence of the United States, which has been so strong in the economic and financial sphere, has been null in the sphere of social policy.

It should be noted that in most of the Latin-American countries social legislation and the social policy which has led up to it have developed without any considerable sectarianism, without the formidable struggle that has characterized the creation of social legislation in Europe. It may be affirmed that the intense antagonism found in Europe between capital and labor does not exist in

Latin America. It may further be said with reasonable accuracy that almost all the political parties in each nation, from the Conservatives to the Radicals, taking these terms in their scientific sense, have influenced and contributed to the formation of the social legislation of the Spanish-American countries.

This situation is easily explained in certain countries of immigration by the fact that the manufacturer of to-day is the immigrant of yesterday. He was a workman before he was an employer.

The resistance in economic circles to social legislation, too, has not been very strongly marked, owing to the fact that the Latin-American countries are not generally exporters of manufactured articles. The economic struggle in the international market is much less in Latin America than in the international market of Europe.

It is well known that social legislation represents more or less a charge on industry, owing to the increase in the cost of production which it involves. As economic competition is feeble in Latin America, the resistance to social reform was not of much importance during the earlier period. It is certainly observable that this liberality in the matter of social legislation is now meeting with some resistance. The countries of Latin America are every day acquiring a greater industrial development and, by the working of economic laws, are destined to be converted in the more or less near future into an active export market.

LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIAL LAW

In the aggregate of Latin-American legislation it is not hard to see a Latin-American labor law beginning to take more or less definite shape.

Indications of its birth are to be found at the American Congress of Tucumán (1916), which adopted a resolution recommending the combination of all the countries of Latin America in a common work of labor legislation. They are further to be seen in a more definite form at the social welfare congress held in Rio de Janeiro in 1923. The congress of social economy held in Buenos Aires in 1924 approved a series of resolutions showing the existence of a Latin-American social law. Finally, the Pan American Conference held in Santiago de Chile in 1924 adopted the labor charter of the treaty of Versailles almost verbatim.

The resolutions approved by the Pan American Conference at Santiago are as follows:

1. The Fifth Pan American Conference recommends the inclusion in the program of future conferences of the study of international questions related to social problems.

2. The Fifth Pan American Conference recommends to the States of the Union the adoption of laws based on the following principle, which is recognized in the legislation of the United States of America:

"Human labor must not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce."

3. The Fifth Pan American Conference also recommends to the American Republics, with reference to the provisions of their respective constitutions, the adoption of measures which shall contribute to procuring harmony between capital and labor and to insuring social welfare. In particular it recommends the development of legislation relating to the contract of employment in its various forms, protection against occupational diseases and industrial accidents, the determination of conditions of labor, and in particular of the labor of women and children, the housing problem and in general that of the formation of the home, safety and health in shops, factories, and workshops, the encouragement of thrift, and measures for popular credit.

4. The Fifth Pan American Conference recommends the establishment in each country of a system of social insurance, especially, and immediately, against accidents, sickness and invalidity.

5. The Fifth Pan American Conference recommends to the States, members of the Pan American Union, the creation of technical departments for labor statistics and labor inspection, and emphasizes the desirability for the States of mutual communication of the investigations, studies, and progress made in each.

6. The Fifth Pan American Conference recommends the carrying out of the preliminary studies that are indispensable for the preparation of international conventions between the American countries on the basis of reciprocity of treatment of American workers, and on certain general rules and standards of economic-social policy.

TENDENCY TO CODIFICATION

From a study of Latin-American labor legislation as a whole there emerges a phenomenon which is almost unknown in Europe. None of the countries of Latin America have included labor legislation in their general or civil legislation. They have legislated by means of separate laws, which have not been incorporated in the positive civil legislation. This manner of proceeding is fundamentally different from that of most European labor legislation, which in its early stages was generally incorporated in the civil legislation.

On the other hand, an effort at grouping and a tendency to codification is observable. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay are preparing labor codes coordinating the whole of their labor legislation. Draft labor codes already exist in Argentina and Chile, and have been discussed in the parliaments.

THE POSITION OF FOREIGNERS

An important feature of Latin-American labor legislation is the equalization of the rights of the original inhabitants and those of the immigrants or foreigners entering the country. The political constitutions of almost all the Latin-American countries—those of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay may be specially

mentioned—recognize the equality of the rights and obligations of all citizens inhabiting or entering their territories. Labor legislation has accordingly operated for the benefit of all foreigners under the same conditions as apply to nationals.

This phenomenon is almost unknown in Europe, where it is only since the war that international conventions have become common for securing equality of treatment for foreign and national workers.

Further, certain Latin-American countries, including Argentina, have concluded a number of treaties with European countries with the object of giving Argentine citizens, on the basis of reciprocity, the benefit of protective legislation, principally in the matter of industrial accidents. Mention may be made of the treaty of June 8, 1921, between Argentina and Spain for the payment of compensation in case of industrial accidents, and those of June 8, 1920, between Argentina and Italy, of December 24, 1924, between Argentina and Belgium, and of March 22, 1926, between Argentina and Austria, all dealing with the same subject.

COOPERATION OF LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY

The Spanish-American countries have participated to a greater or less degree in the activities of the international labor organization created by the treaty of Versailles. Notwithstanding the distinctive characteristics of Latin-American social legislation and the comparatively recent existence of these countries as independent nations, the Latin-American countries have recognized the enormous importance for the maintenance of social peace of the declarations of the treaty of Versailles. It is for this reason that they have taken part in increasing numbers in the various sessions of the international labor conference convened by the international labor organization, several of them, including Chile, Argentina, Cuba, and others, sending complete delegations. The participation of these countries has increased in the most recent sessions of the conference.

Chile has ratified the most important conventions adopted at the various sessions of the conference: Those relating to the eight-hour day, the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, workmen's compensation in agriculture, the right of association and combination of agricultural workers, the night work of young persons employed in industry, the employment of women and children, and the use of white lead in painting. It was the first Latin-American country to ratify a number of the conventions adopted at the 10 sessions that have so far been held.

The Government of Argentina has presented to Parliament proposals for the ratification of the conventions concerning hours of

work, unemployment, the employment of women before and after childbirth, the night work of women, the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, the night work of young persons, the age for admission of children to employment at sea, unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, facilities for finding employment for seamen, the minimum age for the admission of children to employment in agriculture, the right of association and combination of agricultural workers, workmen's compensation in agriculture, the use of white lead in painting, the weekly rest, the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Brazil has presented proposals for ratification of the Washington Conventions concerning hours of work, unemployment, the employment of women before and after childbirth, the night work of women, the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, and the night work of young persons.

Chile, in addition to the ratifications already referred to, has presented proposals for the ratification of the conventions concerning unemployment, the night work of women, the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea, unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, facilities for finding employment for seamen, the minimum age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Cuba has presented proposals for the ratification of the following conventions: The employment of women before and after childbirth, the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, the night work of young persons, the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, facilities for finding employment for seamen, the use of white lead in painting, the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, the inspection of emigrants on board ship, seamen's articles of agreement, and the repatriation of seamen.

Paraguay has presented proposals for the ratification of the conventions adopted by the first international labor conference at Washington.

Finally, Uruguay has presented proposals for the ratification of the conventions adopted at the sessions of the conference held at Washington in 1919, at Genoa in 1920, and at Geneva in 1921.

Other Latin-American countries are contemplating similar action.

[To be continued]

WOMAN AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN PERU :: ::

By MERCEDES GALLAGHER DE PARKS,
President, National Council of Women of Peru

SINCE the Second Pan American Conference of Women held in conjunction with the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima in December, 1924, a marked progress in women's activities has been noted in Peru, this progress being fostered by the Government of President Leguía, who is a firm supporter of women's social action.

The two most notable steps taken in this direction since the above-mentioned conference are the following: First, the appointment of two members of the National Council of Women of Peru—Señora Virginia Candamo de Puente and the author of this article—on the National Motion Picture Censorship Board, created by Executive Decree of June 11, 1926, this being the first time that the Government of Peru ever named women as part of the executive personnel of a permanent official bureau, subordinate to a ministry; and second, the admission of women, also in 1926, as members of the Lima Public Charity Society, the important body which, for a century, has administered all charitable bequests made in Lima since the time of the Spanish conquest and which has had charge of the maintenance of all social welfare institutions.

In view of the traditionally conservative character of the Charity Society, the admission of women to its membership was a memorable innovation, graciously accepted, however, by all its members, because of the admirable traits of intellect and character which marked the first two women attaining this distinction—Doña María Lacroix de Olavegoya, widow of a former highly respected president of the society, and Doña Virginia Candamo de Puente, daughter of the late statesman and ex-President of Peru, Don Manuel Candamo, also an able president of the Charity Society. In 1927 a third woman, Señorita Francisca Paz Soldán, daughter of the late noted author Don Pedro Paz Soldán y Unanue, was added. The new women members were immediately appointed to inspect three of the institutions under the society's care, the work of Señora de Puente in connection with the school of nursing of the Archbishop Loayza Hospital being especially noteworthy, as she succeeded in promoting its development along permanently beneficial lines.

In the field of private feminine activity the organization in Lima of the "Bien del Hogar" society deserves especial mention, this group of women being due to the initiative of Señora Lucie Rinning de Antunez de Mayolo, the Norwegian-born wife of a Peruvian gentleman. This society offers instruction in domestic science by means of excellent courses in cooking, sewing, and analogous subjects. Señora Antunez de Mayolo, who outlined the plan of this society, the first of its kind in Peru, before the Second Pan American Conference of Women, has been eminently successful in carrying it out, thanks to the cooperation of a group of enthusiastic women and to the support of various other institutions, among them the Charity Society of Lima, which provided a building which, after appropriate remodeling, serves as headquarters. It should be noted that the "Bien del Hogar" society offers classes for young ladies from well-to-do families, as well as for working women and servants.

The National Council of Women of Peru, founded in 1923 at the suggestion of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt during her brief visit to Lima, increased its activity in connection with the Pan American Conference of Women, and since then has played a most useful and representative rôle on behalf of Peruvian women, about 50 societies being federated in the National Council to date.

The movement of woman toward economic independence is to-day very marked in Peru. It has revolutionized the life of the middle-class woman, who has perhaps progressed more than the rest of her sex in recent years, since the majority of women in the upper classes, except for some changes in social usage, live more or less as they did in the first years of the century, while the working class may be said to exist on the margin of the stream of progress, enjoying its beneficent influence in general and in many specific ways, but without consciousness of the fact.



MODERN COFFEE PROPAGANDA METHODS .. °°

ACCORDING to a recent issue of the *Boletim do Instituto de Café*, the official organ of the Instituto de Café with headquarters in the city of São Paulo, capital of the Brazilian State of the same name, a well-planned and vigorous campaign has recently been inaugurated by this association looking toward the increased consumption of coffee in those countries where its use is already established, and its introduction in the remaining sections of the world where this stimulating beverage is still a rarity or entirely unknown.

As a preliminary step, the most exact studies were made of existing conditions, social and economic, in each of the countries where the campaign is to be launched, with respect to the coffee trade in general and the customs and traditions in regard to beverages in common use. It may be added that in outlining the propaganda campaign, traditional bureaucratic methods were abandoned in a determined effort to reach the practical, efficient, and purely commercial solution sought for.

The resulting plan of action, which contains a number of novel features is, broadly speaking, the following: Contracts are to be made by the institute with the principal commercial firms in touch with the consuming centers in specified territories, whereby such firms are granted annual subventions of from 250 to 500 contos,¹ or even more, in return for specific propaganda work. It may be added that a contract (with a subvention of 500 contos) has already been signed with a well-known concern covering a chain of 1,200 firms in Germany and Switzerland and, similarly, with somewhat lower sums, with firms covering the coffee trade of France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Czechoslovakia.

These contracts are made for a period of one year, renewals depending entirely on the concrete results obtained by the contracting firms, and the subventions are paid in monthly instalments within the conditions of each contract figure. Moreover, through its special agents, the Coffee Institute of São Paulo will verify the propaganda operations carried on in accordance with each of its contracts.

Foremost among the many attractions and devices to be employed in this propaganda work is the installation in prominent and conven-

¹ A conto (paper) was equal to about \$120.00 during 1927.

ient locations, of "coffee bars" equipped with everything necessary for the most approved methods of roasting and grinding the best grades of exclusively Brazilian coffee beans, together with the most modern apparatus for making and serving this delectable beverage in attractive form, and preferably, of course, in the Brazilian style. The opening of each coffee bar is to be preceded by ample publicity, in the way of newspaper advertising, and by illuminated and other signs both on the exterior and interior walls of the edifice in which the bar is located, such advertising and illuminated publicity to direct the attention of the public in the most explicit manner to the tonic and healthful properties of Brazilian coffee, warning against inferior and inconvenient substitutes, and recommending its daily use in preference to any other beverage.

Similar publicity is also to be given not only in the principal daily newspapers of each city but in the form of attractive posters and other artistic signs in the trams and omnibuses, at railway stations, on river and coastwise steamers, in hotels, café and restaurant foyers, and in first-class boarding houses. In the latter group special arrangements are to be made looking toward public demonstrations of the excellence of Brazilian coffee, including the service of free samples.

The campaign also includes the free distribution, for use in private homes, of appropriate receptacles in which to conserve coffee both in the form of the bean and ground; also, for the free distribution of a generous number of coffee pots to facilitate the proper preparation of the fragrant beverage.

Finally, the institute has prepared a number of specially planned and very attractive films for exhibition to the public, showing every stage in the production of coffee, from the planting of seed to shipment on the ocean liner for foreign exportation. These films, which carry legends in English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, are already being shown on the screen in Germany, Albania, and some parts of America, and give a really excellent idea of the marvelous organization attained by the coffee industry of Brazil.

With respect to the United States, where consumption is practically unlimited, the campaign will center, by preference, in the drug stores, as numerous in the average American city and town as they are well patronized, particularly when they include, as most of them do, a soda fountain. In addition to adding the coffee advertisement, the institute plans to install, at least in the larger drug stores, the special coffee machines used in the Brazilian "coffee bars," so that "express coffee," as the Brazilians call it, may be prepared in plain view of the customer and served to him in Brazilian style.

This particular item of the campaign is to be placed in the hands of the largest local coffee-roasting and packing concerns, with whom

the Coffee Institute of São Paulo will contract for periods not exceeding one year, the roasting and packing concerns, in turn, contracting as may be necessary with the drug stores of the locality to carry out the propaganda plans. Naturally, an exact estimate of cost precedes each contract, the service as a whole being at all times under the control of the institute.

It is interesting to learn that Chicago will be the first city in which this plan will be carried out, it being in an excellent geographical position and within a radius of 100 miles the industrial center of many millions of inhabitants. It may be added that in this experiment the institute is counting on the expert assistance of Mr. J. C. Muñoz, the Brazilian consul in Chicago, whose numerous contacts, intimate knowledge of conditions in the Middle West, and hearty cooperation have made him invaluable in the planning of this propaganda in favor of Brazilian coffee. Moreover, the institute recently commissioned Messrs. Octaviano Alves de Lima, jr., and Antonio de Queiroz Telles to visit that section of the country with the object of still further perfecting the institute's plans, which, as an example of broadly planned, wisely commercial, and patriotic publicity will be followed with keen interest by coffee drinkers in a score of countries.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE¹ ∴

TO the end that a section of the new world-wide organization initiated by Dr. René Sand for the study and orientation of problems of common interest, including all phases of social welfare work, might be formed in Argentina, that eminent Belgian hygienist and technical adviser of the League of Red Cross Societies appointed Señora Guillermina de O. C. de Wilde head of the Argentine division.

Accepting the commission, Señora de Wilde thereupon appointed a temporary committee of men who at once took charge of the task of organizing the constitutional assembly which recently met in Buenos Aires with delegations representing every organization in the country engaged in social welfare work in attendance.

In this assembly, which was of unusual significance due to the category of the institutions represented and the high character of the delegates themselves, important resolutions, intended to fix the

¹ Translated from *Cruz Roja Argentina*, January, 1928.

rules by which the society is to be regulated in the future, were adopted, and a directive commission headed by the active and generous Vice Admiral D. Vicente E. Montes, who has given such valuable service to the Red Cross, was appointed.

The idea of an entity of international character built around social service is the embodiment of an old and interesting concept of Doctor Sand who, thanks to his enthusiasm and his determination to face the solution of this important subject, has been successful in its organization. Subsequent to the Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1924, Doctor Sand planned a program for the organization of this entity, which was duly submitted to all the national Red Cross societies with the understanding that if approved by them an international conference would be convened. However, in spite of the fact that the plan was well received in a number of countries, it was never realized for many reasons of a circumstantial character.

In the Red Cross Conference which met in Washington in 1926, Doctor Sand presented a plan on the same subject in the hope that the conference would recommend it to the Federation of Red Cross Societies. It was debated at length in the sessions of the respective commission, where the Argentine delegation, through its chairman, who was a member of that committee, gave it every support. To-day the happy inspiration of the distinguished Belgian hygienist has triumphed over every difficulty, and Latin sentiment comprehends to the fullest extent how deeply this inspiration will affect the life of the community and how, in view of the care with which the organizing and directive authorities of this incipient institution have been chosen, it will constitute in a not distant future an entity of outstanding public service.

The program of this Social Service Conference, which will take place in Paris from July 8 to 13 of the present year, is as follows:

FIRST SESSION

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE

(A) Plenary session:

1. Definition and progress of social service.
2. International social service.
3. Descriptive sociology and social service.

(B) Sectional sessions:

1. The rôle of public social service and private institutions and their relation one to the other, mutual cooperation as regards work, common funds.
2. Social service limits: (a) Moral limits; (b) economic limits.
3. Principles for the extension of social service; quantitative indices.
4. Sociological surveys applied to the betterment of the race as a whole.
5. Methods used to create the social welfare spirit: (a) In the city; (b) in the country.

SECOND SESSION

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTRUCTION

(A) Plenary session:

1. Systems of instruction for social service.
2. The contribution of the various sciences to social service and the place of each in the social service school program (biology, medicine, hygiene, psychology, pedagogy domestic economy, law, and the social sciences).
3. Methods of encouraging that idealism among social workers which the transformation of social service into a profession has tended to weaken.
4. The teaching of professional ethics to the social service worker—methods of reconciling professional ethics with modern tendencies.

(B) Sectional sessions:

1. Organization of the social service school. Its relation to the university and public social service. Entrance requirements. Respective value of the teaching of theory and practical experience as basic preparation from the point of view of collective social service, social surveys, etc.
2. Programs of instruction; length of studies; general and specialized preparation and subject matter of each; difference between the preparation of the social worker and that of the visiting nurse.
3. Consideration of the relative value of practical experience and theoretical study; the establishment of a proper ratio between the amount of practical and academic work; the difficulty of carrying on academic training and practical work at the same time; the best methods in establishing correlation between academic and practical work; practical preparation for the various kinds of social work—in individual cases, in industry, in the administration of justice, in central and local administrative offices, social surveys, etc.
4. The particular needs in the preparation for rural social service, social service in individual cases, and collective social service; the preparation for fields of endeavor kindred to social service.
5. Coeducation versus the separation of the sexes in the social-service school; preparation for executive positions; vacation courses for the social service school graduate; establishment of an international school of social service and an international bureau of social service schools.

THIRD SECTION

SOCIAL SERVICE METHODS IN INDIVIDUAL CASES (CASE WORK)

(A) Plenary session:

1. The development of social service case work in the United States.
2. The family in individual social service cases.
3. Social laws and social service in individual cases: (a) The relation of social service in individual cases to public security against strikes; (b) the relation of social service in individual cases to recent legislative reforms; (c) mass and individual social action.

(B) Sectional sessions:

1. Administrative and financial problems due to the development of case work in public and private social service.
2. The development of social service case work in rural sections.
3. The need for international social service in individual immigrant cases.

(B) Sectional sessions—Continued.

4. The contribution made by social service case work to other branches of human endeavor: In medicine, industry, education, the administration of justice, and religion.
5. Case work from the point of view of the directors of social-service work with relation to the personnel of the office, and the recruiting and training of charitable and professional workers.

FOURTH SECTION

SOCIAL SERVICE AND INDUSTRY

(A) Plenary session:

1. The relation of public and private social service to industry.
2. The relation of labor inspection to social service.
3. Social service in industry.
4. (Subject to be decided later.)

FIFTH SECTION

SOCIAL SERVICE AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

(A) Plenary session:

1. Relation of social service to public organization, assistance, and hygiene respectively.
2. Hygienic demonstrations and social progress.
3. The contribution of social organizations to hygiene.

(B) Sectional sessions:

1. The social service of the hospitals and dispensaries.
2. Psychiatric social service (including the social service rendered by courts and prisons).
3. Social and hygienic service in the schools.
4. The distribution of the economic costs of sickness.
5. Hygiene in industry.

A RECTIFICATION OF STATEMENT

The editor's attention has been directed by Mrs. J. C. Griswold, founder and president of the Pan American Round Table, of San Antonio, Tex., to a regrettable statement, easily susceptible to wrong interpretation, which appeared in the January, 1928, issue of the BULLETIN. The statement in question, which occurs on page 46 in the penultimate paragraph of the article describing the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication by this organization of their Pan American room, conveys the idea that this national association was in some way connected with or dependent upon the Congress of Women auxiliary to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which met in Washington, December, 1915-January, 1916, which is very far from the truth. Indeed, as stated elsewhere in the article, this organization is primarily "due to Mrs. Griswold's initiative" and has never been dependent upon or connected with any other organization.

PAN AMERICAN TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION¹ ∴

A PRACTICAL ECONOMY FOR AMERICAN EXPORT MANUFACTURERS

By BERNARD A. KOSICKI

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A PLAN by which a trade-mark may be protected in a number of countries by means of a single registration in an international bureau is one that appeals not only to the imagination but also to the pocketbook of the exporter. For many years efforts have been made to devise such a plan covering the American Republics. Seasoned exporters of trade-marked merchandise know that registration of a trade-mark in Latin America is the only available means by which the trade-mark can be protected against piracy or infringement. Failure to register may prove to be a costly mistake. On the other hand, the registration of a trade-mark in every one of the Latin American Republics is not always desirable because of the expense involved.

In 1910 a convention was signed in Buenos Aires, providing for two international bureaus, one at Habana and one at Rio de Janeiro, at which a trade-mark could be registered in order to protect it in all the countries belonging to the Union. The bureau at Habana was established nine years later and has been functioning since. Twelve hundred trade-marks were registered in this bureau, under the convention of 1910.

The convention of 1910, however, was found to be ineffective in that it did not definitely guarantee protection to trade-marks. Several of the nations that adhered repudiated the convention; other countries that remained in the convention gave only limited protection to the trade-marks registered thereunder. In 1923, at the Conference of Santiago, a revised convention was drawn up and substituted for the convention of 1910. This convention was declared effective as of September 30, 1926, between the following countries: United States of America, Brazil, Cuba, Paraguay, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

The question, however, which interests the exporter is not so much what are the technical provisions of the arrangements, or what

¹ From *The Brazilian American*, Mar. 3, 1928.

machinery has been set in motion to protect his trade-mark, as whether he should avail himself of the arrangement and how he can do so.

According to the most authoritative opinion, there is at the present time no way in which a Pan American registration can be effected. The convention of 1910, which operated until September 30, 1926, was replaced on that date by the convention of 1923. This latter convention, however, has not yet come into operation, because of the absence of the necessary regulations. These regulations are to be drawn up by the Governments of Brazil and Cuba, and when that is done the way will be open for inter-American trade-mark registration.

In anticipation of the event that at some time in the near future the trade-mark registration bureaus at Habana and Rio de Janeiro will begin to operate, the question presents itself as to what advantages will be offered to the exporter. Can he save money in getting trade-mark registration? Can he secure his trade-mark effectively in this manner?

On the point of economy this much can be said: The trade-mark owner will not save anything in the way of official fees. He will be required to pay a fee of \$50 to the Habana bureau for the international registration, and he must in addition pay the fee required by the law of each country where he seeks to register his trade-mark. He may, of course, select the countries in which he wishes to register and need not register in all of the countries which have ratified the convention. Thus, for example, if his business is confined to Brazil and Cuba, he may select those countries for registration, submit his application to the Habana bureau through the United States Patent Office, and designate those two countries for registration. He must, of course, pay the registration fees in Brazil and Cuba in addition to the fee of \$50, which goes to the Habana Inter-American Bureau. In every case he must, of course, be able to show registration of the particular trade-mark in the United States. Unless a trade-mark is registered here, he can not apply for its registration under the convention.

The validity of inter-American trade-mark registrations, which has always been questioned, is now on the way to becoming firmly fixed. The convention of 1923 definitely provides that each country accepting an international registration must give the trade-mark the same protection that it accords a trade-mark registered under its own law. Thus, there is an international obligation imposed upon the countries belonging to the convention to protect inter-American trade-marks, and this protection must be equal to that given to domestic trade-marks. Nothing more can be asked for.

The time is drawing near when the arrangement for the inter-American registration of trade-marks must either stand or fall, accord-

ing to the support which is given to it by trade-mark owners in the American Republics. The revision of the convention of 1923 was one of the important subjects taken up at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Habana, Cuba, in January, 1928. Many proposals have been presented for revising the Santiago convention, among which is the outstanding suggestion to provide for an automatic and effective registration in all of the American Republics upon payment of a single fee of \$250. This would dispense with the necessity of paying the fees for the registration in the different countries and also relieve the trade-mark owner of the burden of selecting the countries in which he wishes to register.

Exporters in the United States have the greatest interest at stake. The wide reputation of American products and the huge sums spent in advertising branded merchandise have created enormous trade-mark values. These values can not be trifled with in international commerce any more than in domestic commerce.

Perhaps the greatest advantage which American exporters can obtain from an inter-American system of trade-mark registration is the convenience which it affords in protecting the trade-mark in a number of countries through one registration. The proposed revision of the Santiago convention will perhaps be along the lines of making inter-American trade-mark registration legally more effective, in establishing a fixed and uniform fee, and in providing for a single registration to cover all of the countries of the Union. This is perhaps a reversion to the original principal of inter-American trade-mark registration, but nevertheless it seems to offer the best practical solution. If the desired objects of inter-American registration can be accomplished, then much ground will be gained in protecting trade-marks used in inter-American commerce.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

INTER-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—The highway and bridge bureau located in the city of Tucumán recently made the following announcement to the press:

In a short time a study is to be made of the highways existing between Tucumán and the Provinces of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago del Estero with a view to deciding on the shortest routes. The national budget made appropriations for highway improvements, while another law provides that part of the railway quotas be used to construct new roads leading to railway stations, but heretofore no study has been made of the highway system with the purpose of converting Tucumán into the center of communications with the aforementioned bordering Provinces. There is already an important road known as the Tucumán-Catamarca highway via Huacra, but it is desired that Catamarca and Salta, as well as Tucumán, be in communication with Santiago del Estero and that their routes to the coast, especially to Buenos Aires, be shortened.

WIRED WIRELESS TELEPHONE.—In March, 1928, the Río de la Plata Telegraph and Telephone Company, under the direction of Dr. Jacobo J. Laub, ex-professor of physics and present Vice Consul of Argentina in Breslau, Germany, made a test of high-frequency telephone communication between Buenos Aires and the city of Rosario. In view of the successful results of the tests, the Telegraph and Telephone Company proposes to extend the system to Santa Fe, Paraná and Montevideo. The Buenos Aires station transmits on a 10,000 meter wave and receives on a wave of 17,629 meters, while the Rosario station is adjusted reversely.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.—The Board of Directors of the Banco de la Nación Argentina has resolved to make loans on harvested corn up to the sum of 6,000 pesos, and also to instruct the bank's branches to grant these loans as widely as possible for the benefit of the country's farmers, in order that they may not be forced to sell their crop at low prices.

BOLIVIA

BUREAU OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.—An executive decree of March 1, 1928, created the technical bureau of the Ministry of Finance and Industry, with the following purposes: Cooperation with the ministry in its policy of protecting and increasing national sources of wealth, as a means of assuring the prosperity of the nation; scientific investigation of national economic conditions, in order to promote the collective welfare; and the support of the activities of public organ-

izations subordinate to the State, and of the associations and citizens forming the body politic. In order to carry out these ends, the bureau will be divided into five sections.

BRAZIL

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—*Wileman's Brazilian Review* for February 23, 1928, gives the following statement on population:

According to the latest estimates, the population of Brazil at the close of 1926 was 36,870,972, the increase since 1808 being as follows:

Year	Inhabitants (number)	Increase		Annual average increase (per cent)
		Number	Per cent	
1808	4, 000, 000			
1819	4, 396, 132	396, 132	9. 9	0. 9
1854	7, 677, 800	3, 281, 668	74. 6	2. 1
1872	10, 112, 061	2, 434, 269	13. 2	0. 7
1890	14, 333, 915	4, 221, 824	41. 8	2. 3
1900	17, 318, 556	2, 984, 641	20. 8	2. 1
1920	30, 635, 605	13, 317, 049	76. 9	3. 8
1926	36, 870, 972	6, 225, 367	20. 4	3. 4

The check in the increase in population between 1854 and 1872 was due to the crisis arising from the Paraguayan War and that of the period between 1890 and 1900 to economic and commercial conditions. From 1900 onward economic conditions encouraged immigration, hence the steady progress up to the commencement of the World War, during which period the population of Brazil, in view of the decline in immigration, increased at a lower rate, but as postwar conditions became normal it increased still more rapidly.

RAILWAYS.—*Wileman's Brazilian Review* for February 23, 1928, gives the following facts on railway development in Brazil:

Construction on the first Brazilian railway was begun in 1852, 9 miles being opened to traffic in 1854. At the end of 1860 only 138 miles were open to traffic, and in 1870, 462 miles only. During the next 10 years, however, the mileage increased considerably, reaching 2,112 miles, and rising steadily to 6,198 miles in 1890, to 9,519 miles in 1900, to 13,342 miles in 1910, to 17,747 miles in 1920, and to 19,466 miles in 1926. Increase in mileage during the last 20 years was distributed as follows:

States	Miles		Increase	
	1907	1926	Miles	Per cent
Amazonas, Goyaz, Matto Grosso		915	915	
Pará, Maranhão, Piahy, Ceará	587	1, 383	796	135. 4
Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia	2, 053	2, 668	615	29. 9
Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo	7, 069	11, 192	4, 123	58. 2
Santa Catharina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul	1, 404	3, 308	1, 904	135. 4
Total	11, 113	19, 466	8, 353	75. 1

The States which possess the greatest mileage are: Minas Geraes, with 4,758 miles; São Paulo, with 4,227 miles; Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, with 1,763 miles; Rio Grande do Sul, with 1,882 miles; and Bahía, with 1,218 miles; which aggregate 13,848 miles or 71 per cent of the total Brazilian mileage.

Brazil has railway communications with Argentina and Uruguay and is about to extend her system to Bolivia.

The length of lines in operation and projected at the close of 1926 was as follows:

Railways	In miles		Total
	Government concession	States' concession	
In traffic (single track)-----	14, 589	4, 877	19, 466
Under construction-----	972	303	1, 275
Projected-----	4, 025	292	4, 317
Total-----	19, 586	5, 472	25, 058

The principal railway is the Government-owned Central of Brazil which has a total length of line, in operation, of 1,804 miles. This railway connects the city of Rio de Janeiro with the States of Minas Geraes, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and is at present extending its service to the State of Bahia.

FIRST NATIONAL AVIATION CONGRESS.—The First National Aviation congress will be held in Rio de Janeiro from July 14 to August 8, 1928. The President of the Republic is to be honorary head of the congress, and the Minister of Communications, the president.

During the congress, aviation week will take place in Rio de Janeiro, as well as an international aviation exposition in which many European and American manufacturers will exhibit aircraft.

The program of the congress will include the following sections: Organization of Ground Work; Aerial Traffic; Aeronautical Technique; New Trends and Aids in the Promotion of Aviation; Education, Tourist Travel, and Propaganda; Specialized Medicine; Aerial Law; and Administrative Organization of National Aeronautics. The attendance from all parts of the Republic promises to be large.

CHILE

PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION IN SANTIAGO.—In 1927 private construction in Santiago showed an increase of 40 per cent over that for 1926, both in amount and value. Permits were granted for the erection of 543 new buildings, valued at 52,120,473 pesos, and for repairs to the amount of 3,780,522 pesos to 1,762 buildings.

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS.—Special delivery letterservice between Santiago and Valparaíso was started last February, thus enabling a person in either place to obtain the same day an answer to a letter sent to the other city.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION.—The sum of 10,000,000 pesos has been appropriated for technical investigations and explorations under Government supervision as to the possibility of petroleum deposits. Meantime the authorization given to the President by a law of December 31, 1927, to grant permission to explore for and exploit petroleum has been rescinded.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—The Ministry of Promotion has engaged experts in tobacco growing to direct a number of experiment grounds in the sections of the country most suitable for raising that crop. Selected seed will be imported from Cuba, the United States, and other countries, and every stimulus will be given to growers to improve their crops and prepare them for market in the best possible manner.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VALPARAÍSO AND VIÑA DEL MAR.—An interview with Señor Enrique Balmaceda, Minister of the Interior, published in *El Mercurio* of Santiago last February, recounted the Government's plans for the improvement of Valparaíso, Chile's leading port. It is considered that the first thing to be done is to widen, extend and pave some of the streets and squares in the section of the city located between the shore and the hills, thus relieving the traffic congestion.

City improvements will be introduced into the sections on the hills, healthful houses built for workers, and wide avenues constructed to afford easy communication with the lower level of the city. New schools will be built and sport promoted by the provision of ample athletic fields.

Many Argentines and Uruguayans now pass part of the summer in Viña del Mar, a delightful seaside town a few miles from Valparaíso. A recently authorized loan of 14,000,000 pesos will be devoted to improving this resort and making it more attractive to tourists by the erection of a casino, the construction of a 1,000,000-peso swimming pool, and the addition of other features.

A fine highway is to be provided from Valparaíso to the pass in the Andes between Chile and Argentina where stands the statue of Christ the Redeemer, with the expectation that this route will promote tourist travel from the neighboring Republic.

NEW HIGHWAYS.—The sum of 26,500,000 pesos has been appropriated for the construction and improvement of roads giving access to Santiago, including the following: Santiago to Melipilla, Melipilla to San Antonio and Cartagena, Melipilla to Ibacache, Northern Longitudinal Highway as far as the Province of Aconcagua, Providencia to Tropezón, Santiago to Casablanca, and from San Bernardo south.

SHIP SUBSIDY.—A subsidy of not more than 2,000,000 pesos annually has been voted by Congress to the national steamship companies which have maintained or may maintain for more than two years a regular service through the Panama Canal. The sub-

sily given the respective lines will be proportional to the amount of cargo carried.

FARM LOANS.—See page 626.

COLOMBIA

MAGDALENA RIVER BOATS.—The total number of boats plying up the Magdalena River from Barranquilla is 109, with a capacity of 58,000 tons. At present 7 new boats are under construction for this trade, among them being a tug which can draw 8 barges of 200 tons capacity each.

RAILWAYS.—According to a recent statement by the Minister of Public Works, the railways to which preferential attention has been given by his ministry are the following:

RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC.—The present length of this railway is 579 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). The gross receipts of the company in 1927 amounted to 5,829,960 pesos and operating expenses to 4,500,000 pesos. In order to complete the necessary amount of rolling stock, the company has ordered 23 locomotives, 32 passenger cars, 80 flat cars, 50 freight cars, 20 stock cars, 7 motor railway cars, 5 tank cars, two 20-ton cranes, and one 40-ton crane, to the value of 1,500,000 pesos.

CENTRAL NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The second section of this line includes the stretch of 150 kilometers between Bogotá and Chiquinquirá, on which stations have been built at Zipaquirá, Susa, Simijaca, and Chiquinquirá. A section 21 kilometers in length has been finished between the last-named town and El Claro. Locomotives and other equipment are now being received so that the line can serve its surrounding territory. On the first section of this railway, between Puerto Wilches and Bucaramanga, rails are being laid from kilometer 68 on, while the roadbed has been prepared up to kilometer 130.

TOLIMA-HUILA-CAQUETÁ RAILWAY.—The section between the Saldaña River and the city of Natagaima, 36 kilometers long, is already in service. Twenty kilometers more of roadbed are ready, and the material for extending the line to Neiva has been ordered.

CARARE RAILWAY.—Surveys have been completed between Tunja and the proposed junction with the Central Northern Railway, a distance of 104 kilometers.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Traffic has been reopened as far as El Salto and construction begun between Sibaté and Fusagasugá, 11 kilometers of roadbed being ready to receive the rails now on order.

CENTRAL BOLÍVAR RAILWAY.—Track has been laid for 25 kilometers out of Cartagena and the roadbed prepared for 17 kilometers further.

WESTERN TRUNK RAILWAY.—Construction machinery and rails have been ordered for the Cáceres-Bolombolo section. A party of engineers is surveying the route from the latter place to Cartago.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.—According to information given out by the Ministry of Public Works, 233 kilometers of highways were constructed during 1927, 324 kilometers surveyed, and 1,216 kilometers kept up and improved. Subsidiary roads were constructed to the length of 84 kilometers, while surveys were made for 190 kilometers of new roads, and old ones were improved over a distance of 1,084 kilometers.

COFFEE, BANANAS, AND PETROLEUM.—According to *Commerce Reports* for March 26, 1928, the total number of bags of coffee of 60 kilos each (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) shipped during the first 11 months of 1927 was 2,276,000 as against 2,204,000 in the corresponding period of 1926. The United States takes about 90 per cent of Colombian coffee exports. Although 12,000,000 banana trees were blown down during May, 1927, with an approximate loss of \$7,200,000, 8,454,000 bunches were exported during the year, as compared with 11,000,000 bunches in 1926. The completion of the work of looping the pipe line from the oil fields to the port of Cartagena increased the capacity of the line from 30,000 to 50,000 barrels per day. Petroleum exports totaled 13,679,000 barrels in 1927, as compared with 4,700,000 barrels in 1926.

COSTA RICA

EXTENSION OF COFFEE-PRODUCING AREAS.—During 1927, in an effort to promote the cultivation of coffee in that section, the municipal government of Grecia had two nurseries planted to coffee. This year the young trees are ready to be transplanted, and will be sold farmers at a nominal price.

CUBA

CUBAN MERCHANT MARINE.—Upon being made honorary president of the Habana Exchange, President Machado announced that in the near future a Cuban merchant marine would be established, first for Caribbean trade and eventually for world traffic. The ships are to be subsidized by the Government, according to the President's statement. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

IMMIGRATION.—A commission consisting of the Secretaries of Justice, State and Government has been appointed to study the problem of desirable immigration to Cuba.

According to the plan under consideration the Treasury Department will facilitate the debarkation of immigrants of desirable character; the Department of Agriculture will develop colonization projects and the division of land for cultivation to immigrant farmers; and the respective Department will aid in matters of health, the standard of which will be fixed in accordance with the decision of the Conferences on Eugenics and Homiculture.

The Department of the Treasury is now reconstructing on a larger scale the Immigration Station at Triscornia on Habana Bay which the cyclone destroyed in October, 1926, and is planning to construct others in the provinces to be used as acclimatization and distributing stations for agricultural laborers.

SEVENTH LATIN PRESS CONGRESS.—From March 7 to 14, inclusive, the Seventh Latin Press Congress met in Habana, the inaugural session being opened by the President of the Republic. A number of well-known authors and journalists from France, Italy and Spain

as well as the Latin American countries attended the Congress. Among the recommendations and resolutions adopted in the closing session to facilitate intercourse between Latin writers were the following:

That the Federation of the Latin Press of America be formed with its main office in Habana, the federation to affiliate with the World Federation of the Latin Press; that future Latin Press Congresses be called by the Central Bureau of the Latin Press in Paris in agreement with the Federation of the Latin Press of America; that prizes be established in Latin countries, as has been done in Rumania and Colombia, for writers who have best served the Latin cause in their books or in journalism; and that there be an interchange of professors and students.

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.—The Second International Immigration Congress was held in Habana from March 31 to April 17, 1928, under the presidency of Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, of Cuba, with delegates from 40 countries in 5 continents. The principles expressed in the Pan American Congress on Immigration and those laid down in the First International Immigration Congress held in Rome in 1925 were reaffirmed, and new principles stated in the propositions formulated by the five committees and approved afterward by the Congress. These projects look toward the selection of immigration in the country of origin, the cooperation of the countries of origin and destination in the management of immigration, better facilities for the immigrant in securing employment, insurance, and other benefits, and a number of other advantages to both immigrants and the countries of destination. The Third International Immigration Congress, in accordance with a resolution passed at the closing session, is to meet in Madrid at a date later to be selected.

HARDWARE INDUSTRY.—A new industry was established in Habana last March. The new factory is to make pens, pencils, locks, aluminum utensils and other hardware. The factory will employ chiefly Cubans, of whom the majority will be women. The board of directors of the new industry is composed of Cuban women. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

YEAST FACTORY.—A yeast factory is to be opened shortly in the San Antonio de los Baños. The daily production will be 30,000 pounds of yeast to be made from sterilized Cuban syrups.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SALT MANUFACTURE.—A company capitalized at \$18,000 has recently been organized to refine sea salt and to utilize other natural products of the sea. Its headquarters are in Santo Domingo.

BROADCASTING STATION.—A powerful radio station recently erected in Santo Domingo will broadcast on a wave length of 450 meters. Tests have shown that it can be heard in South America and Canada, as well as in other nearer places.

PORT WORKS IN SANTO DOMINGO.—A large New York firm with wide Latin American experience is in charge of the port works to be constructed in Santo Domingo. An 8-mile railway will be built to transport from a newly-discovered quarry the excellent stone to be used in the construction.

NEW BRIDGES.—A fine bridge of reinforced concrete has been constructed over a stream crossed by the Duarte highway, which traverses the Republic from north to south. Another has been erected over Santa Cruz Brook, while a third is being built over still another stream.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—The Province of San Pedro de Macorís is bending every effort to the promotion of agriculture within its territory. Last February the Committee on Agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture decided to hold monthly meetings of farmers and stockraisers and to appoint committees to study the following topics: Stock raising; coffee, cacao and rubber; property rights; sugar cane; agricultural and industrial production; agricultural credits; small fruit; pure drinking water for rural districts; and local rural agencies.

In San Francisco de Macorís a contest for the cacao best prepared for market was opened March 1 and will be closed July 30. Prizes of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$200 will be awarded.

A campaign to promote the cultivation of coffee has been started in the Anamuya section, many farmers attending an instructive lecture on the raising of this crop.

ECUADOR

QUITO-ESMERALDAS RAILWAY.—An executive decree of February 13, 1928, terminates the contract between the Government and a foreign company for the construction of the Quito-Esmeraldas Railway, at the same time authorizing the Bureau of Public Works to receive the section under construction from Quito to Ibarra and to continue work on the railroad.

PORT TAX.—The port tax for loading and unloading at Government wharves general merchandise and agricultural products from vessels engaged in coastwise trade was fixed by executive decree of January 30, 1928, at 2 sucres per long ton or 40 cubic feet.

UPKEEP OF COMMUNICATIONS.—See page 629.

GUATEMALA

AVIATION FUND.—As a result of the labors of various persons engaged in the collection of funds for the development of aviation in Guatemala, the committee in charge has been able to announce that a total of 14,939 quetzales was collected up to January 10, 1928.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—An important improvement was effected in the telephone service of Guatemala City during 1927 by the installation of automatic telephones. Since February 3, 1928, long distance service has been available from any private telephone in Guatemala City to Ahuachapán in Salvador and cities in western Guatemala as well as Antigua Guatemala, Tecpán and Sololá, but the day is not far off when it will be possible to reach all cities of importance in Guatemala and the rest of Central America from private telephones.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS.—According to information submitted to the National Legislative Assembly by President Chacón in his annual message of March 1, 1928, there are now 2,200 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of highways in Guatemala. Among those completed during 1927 may be mentioned the Chicacao-Nahualate, Sololá-Panajachel, Chimaltenango-San Martín-Jilotepeque, Santa Cruz-Joyabaj, Retalhuleu-Champerico and El Rodeo-Pajapita highways. Bridges opened to traffic during the year numbered 73.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION STUDIES.—Dr. Helmer Key, a Swedish authority on immigration and colonization, visited Guatemala during March for the purpose of making studies of the northern section of the country to see if a Swedish campaign for the colonization of that section would be practicable.

HAITI

IRRIGATION SERVICE.—Irrigation service was given in 1927 to 48,750 acres of land, the water taxes on which amounted to only about one-tenth of irrigation costs. The State is therefore practically giving the water to landowners. It is estimated that 41,073.5 acres of this irrigated area produced crops that gave a gross return of \$1,353,500. The Government, it is expected, will raise the rates to cover irrigation expenses.

HIGHWAYS.—The system which aims to provide a highway to every commune was continued in 1927. Haiti now has 929 miles of vehicular roads and 257 bridges with a total length of 2,286 yards.

HONDURAS

WHEAT MILLING.—A new company has been organized to operate a flour mill in the city of La Ceiba. Another mill, which has recently started operations in Choluteca, is reported to produce a product of excellent quality.

LIFE-SAVING DEVICE FOR SUBMARINES.—Sr. Benjamín Bonilla, a Honduran by birth, has invented a life-saving "drum" for use by submarine crews. This "drum," which is of complicated and ingenious construction, is said to have aroused much interest in engineering circles.

MEXICO

SUGAR-PRODUCTION STATISTICS.—The Mexican press has recently published the following statistics on sugar production during the past four years. As may be seen, the State of Veracruz continues to lead in this industry:

Year	Total production	Production in Veracruz
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
1922-23.....	153, 500	62, 500
1923-24.....	167, 100	70, 400
1924-25.....	168, 100	69, 600
1925-26.....	194, 700	81, 300

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The Treasury Department of Mexico recently gave the press the following figures on customs receipts: January, 1928, 6,832,254.64 pesos; and February, 1928, 7,457,272.76 pesos.

VALUE OF MEXICAN PESO.—See page 629.

NICARAGUA

IMPROVEMENTS IN PUERTO CABEZAS.—This port will shortly be declared a city, and will thenceforth enjoy the benefits of a city council, courts, and police service. It is expected that the radio station soon to be erected here by the Tropical Radio Co. will be very beneficial to local commerce.

NEW HIGHWAY.—Formalities have been completed preliminary to the construction of the highway from Ditiamba to the resorts of La Boquita and Casares. A commission has been appointed to have charge of the construction and upkeep of the highway.

PANAMA

NEW CITY HALL IN COLON.—February 27, 1928, the seventy-second anniversary of the founding of the city of Colon (the Atlantic port of Panama), was celebrated with the dedication of the new city hall, which ceremony was attended by President Chiari and his cabinet. The new municipal building, which cost \$78,540, will accommodate the offices previously located in different parts of the city.

SILK CULTURE.—The expert engaged to institute the silk industry in Panama is instructing 50 of the boys in the Minors' School of Correction in the care of silk worms. About 50,000 cocoons have been produced under the care of these delinquent boys, who are thus learning a profitable trade. Mulberry leaves to feed the worms are daily brought to the school from the agricultural station at the Bolívar Asylum, where 10,000 young mulberry trees are planted.

PINEAPPLE FIBER.—Under the auspices of the Standard Fruit Co. an inventor recently demonstrated in Cristobal a machine designed to separate all the pulp from the fiber of pineapple leaves. After chemical treatment the fiber can be used to make a fine quality of vegetable silk. It is also suitable for cloth and rope, as it is of unusual strength. It is believed that this industry would be very profitable in Panama, as the wild pineapple or *pita* can be used.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS OF NATIVE SONGS.—A well-known phonograph company recently sent experts to Panama to make a series of records of native songs, including the *tamborito* and the *mejorana* from the interior, as well as selections by the Band of the Republic.

PARAGUAY

CREATION OF PARAGUAYAN-ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A new bond for the promotion of continued friendly relations and increased trade between Paraguay and Argentina was created by the organization in Asunción on March 2, 1928, of a Paraguayan-Argentine Chamber of Commerce. The formal act creating the chamber, which will have offices in both capitals, was approved and an executive commission appointed to draw up the statutes and other bases for its organization.

FLOATING WHARF.—A floating iron wharf at Pilar constructed under the direction of the National Department of Public Works was opened for public use on February 15, 1928.

HIGHWAY REPAIR PROGRESS.—An expenditure of 351,832 pesos was recently authorized for the completion of work on the Asunción-Luque section of the Asunción-Bernardino highway. Work on the Tarumandy-Paso Migone section of the same highway will be continued, and the San Lorenzo-Itá highway is also to be improved, a sum of 451,300 pesos having been authorized for the latter purpose.

GERMAN COLONIZATION.—During the early part of February a number of German farmers fully equipped for agricultural pursuits embarked at Hamburg for Paraguay where they will form a colony to be known as Lower Saxony (Baja Sajonia).

AVIATION FIELDS.—An aviation field well arranged for all kinds of maneuvers was officially inaugurated at Tobetí on February 11, 1928. Information has also been received that the field at Concepción has been completed and as soon as it can be inspected a date will be set for the inauguration.

PERU

PORT WORKS IN CALLAO.—Authorization by the President has been given for the extension of port works in Callao, costing about \$6,000,000, to consist of a new dock with four piers for ships of 37

feet draft. From these piers freight may be transported directly by electric cars to the warehouses. The present dock will be used for coastwise trade. In order to protect both the old dock and the new piers, a large breakwater, to be named the Leguía Terminal, will be constructed. A large petroleum station will also be erected here with space for tanks containing 20 to 30 tons of oil to refuel ships docked at the new piers. Land will be expropriated for the construction of factories, work shops, customs agencies, laborers' houses, and other establishments having to do with shipping. These improvements, to be completed in three years, will make Callao one of the best equipped ports of South America.

PUBLIC WORKS, 1928.—The Government is planning to expend 573,000 Peruvian pounds in public works in different cities during 1928, paying some 47,000 Peruvian pounds monthly in their execution, as follows:

LIMA:

	Peruvian pounds
(a) Drinking water—	
Purification in La Atarjea.....	40, 000
Piping to new sections of city.....	20, 000
(b) Drainage—	
Drainage system in new sections of city.....	20, 000
Main drain and ditch system.....	20, 000
(c) Paving: Asphalt streets and avenues.....	85, 000
(d) Various works.....	40, 000
AREQUIPA: Drainage—Further construction.....	50, 000
CUZCO: Drinking water—Improvements to system.....	20, 000
PUNO: Drinking water—Continuation of construction.....	30, 000
AYACUCHO: Drinking water—Development of parts of system.....	20, 000
ICUITOS: Drinking water—Development of system.....	40, 000
HUANCAYO: Drinking water—50 per cent development of system.....	30, 000
ICA: Drinking water—60 per cent development of system.....	35, 000
BARRANCA: Drinking water—50 per cent development of system.....	30, 000
LIMA: Paving.....	12, 600
BARRANCO: Drinking water and other public works.....	20, 000
SUPE: Drainage—Completion of works.....	3, 000
PACASMAYO: Drinking water and drainage.....	28, 000
CUZCO: Paving.....	30, 000
Total.....	573, 600

CUZCO-PUQUIO HIGHWAY OPENED.—On February 5, 1928, the 50-kilometer highway from the ancient Inca city of Cuzco to the towns of Abancay and Puquio was officially opened. The Incas once had a highway over the Andes Mountains from Cuzco to Quito, Ecuador, which was described by Cieza de León, historian of the conquest of Peru.

OIL CONCESSION.—On February 3, 1928, the President signed a contract granting to a certain company exclusive rights for 18 months to make geological surveys and explorations in the district of Piura

which was reserved as petroleum land by decree of May 20, 1927. When oil is discovered, concessions, if desired, will be granted for exploitation, minimum production therefrom to be 25 per cent greater than the minimum production set by the Government for lands not known as oil-bearing. The company, which is to give to the Government $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the product, is obliged to establish a stock company in Peru and to sell 25 per cent of its shares there before requesting exploitation concessions. It is granted the right to construct roads, pipe lines, docks, and other works necessary to its business.

SALVADOR

COMMUNICATIONS.—From March 1, 1927, when President Romero Bosque took office, until the end of the year, the telephone system was increased 140 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

Twenty-seven streets and 20 avenues in San Salvador were excellently paved. Construction of the national highway system was continued, with the expenditure of \$379,876. This system includes the highways between San Salvador and El Sitio del Niño, San Sebastián and Tonacatepeque, Apopa and El Remolino, San Salvador and Zacatecoluca, Soyapango and Tonacatepeque, San Salvador and Cojutepeque, and Lempa and Citalá.

That there has been no cessation in highway activity in 1928 is evidenced by the fact that on February 2 the towns of Joroco and Santa Rosa started work on the branch of the international highway leading to the neighboring Republic of Honduras; that on February 17 the highway leading from El Congo to Lake Coatepeque was finished, and that on March 1 the roads from Cojutepeque to Candelaria and Tenancingo were opened to service.

REVENUES OF SPECIAL BUREAUS.—During the last 10 months of 1927 the Bureau of Patents and Trademarks received fees to the amount of 20,907 colones, an increase of 14,327 colones over the receipts of the previous year. The bureau for the registration of commercial firms, which commenced operations early in October, took in by January 18 the sum of 11,440 colones.

PARTICIPATION IN THE IBERO AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Salvador has accepted the invitation of Spain to take part in the exposition to be held next year in Seville. A commission has been appointed to prepare exhibits of the choicest Salvadorean products.

URUGUAY

WHEAT CROP.—The total Uruguayan wheat crop for the 1927-28 season has been reported to be 377,000 tons, of which 200,000 tons are a safe estimate for local consumption. This shows a considerable increase over the production for 1926-27, which was 278,643 tons.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS.—The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has chosen Montevideo as the seat of the Second Congress of Journalists, to be held at a date set by the Government of Uruguay. This action was pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States held in Habana, at which time the frequent celebration of congresses of journalists was urged and recommendation made that in the coming congress special attention be given to the means to be used in the wider dissemination of news on inter-American subjects.

As approved, the present resolution provides for the appointment by the Government of Uruguay of an organizing commission, which will be in charge of all arrangements and name the national commissions in other countries members of the Union, cooperating with these committees and a similar committee from the Governing Board of the Union.

It will be remembered that the First Pan American Congress of Journalists met in Washington in April, 1926, with all countries of the Union participating, and that at the close of that congress the Latin American delegates were taken on a trip through the United States, where they visited the principal industrial, commercial, and educational centers of the country.

VENEZUELA

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—According to data published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 10, 1928, the total amount expended in the construction of public works by the Government during the last half of the year 1927 was 20,042,712.09 bolivars which, with the sum spent during the first half of the year, makes a grand total for 1927 of 37,376,916.18 bolivars. During the last six months the apportionment for the various projects was as follows:

Nature of project	Amount expended (bolivars)
Concrete highways.....	5, 155, 785. 35
Gravel highways.....	2, 202, 283. 91
Highway repairs.....	1, 154, 568. 49
Highway bridges.....	1, 124, 646. 75
Construction of streets and avenues.....	1, 167, 415. 25
Buildings and other public works.....	6, 600, 726. 03
Waterworks and sewers.....	494, 499. 62
Repair of buildings.....	357, 351. 89
Various items.....	36, 613. 84
Amount contributed to public works in various States.....	1, 748, 820. 96
Total.....	20, 042, 712. 09

MIGRATORY MOVEMENT DURING 1927.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of March 5, 1928, states that a total of 23,805 persons, 16,622 men and 7,183 women, entered Venezuelan territory during 1927. The total leaving the country during the same period was reported to be 61,104.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATERWORKS.—Information has been received through the press that preliminary plans for the construction of waterworks for Barquisimeto have been completed and that the authorities in charge have been authorized to proceed with their construction.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE NATIONAL LOAN.—On February 1, 1928, the 5½ per cent gold bonds of a \$20,000,000 loan to the Argentine nation for the funding of the floating debt were placed on the market in New York City at 97. The loan is to mature on August 1, 1962.

BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE LOAN.—Six per cent gold bonds of a loan of \$41,101,000 to the Province of Buenos Aires were placed on the New York market at 96½, dated as of March 1, 1928, to run until March 1, 1961. Of this loan, \$17,500,000 had already been subscribed in Canada, Europe, and South America. The purpose of the loan is to redeem other bond issues.

CHILE

INCOME TAX.—The following figures show the amount of income tax collected in the last four years: 1924, 55,000,000 pesos; 1925, 96,000,000 pesos; 1926, 124,000,000 pesos; and 1927, 146,000,000 pesos.

The number of returns of persons reporting incomes higher than 10,000 pesos was 20,070 in 1926, increasing to 28,211 in 1927, or a gain of 40.6 per cent. The third-class tax, that on commercial and industrial profits, was paid by 30,251 declarants in 1926, and by 37,706 in 1927, an increase of 24.3 per cent.

FARM LOANS.—The farm-loan fund was established somewhat more than a year ago upon an issue of 50,000 shares of a total value of 2,000,000 pesos, which were wholly taken by the State Mortgage

Bank, the parent institution. This bank was also empowered by law to raise \$10,000,000 abroad for financing the credit at the lowest rate of interest and under the easiest conditions. Among other activities, the fund sold the farmer last year 30,000 tons of nitrate under a credit system. More than 41,000,000 pesos in cash has already been loaned to farmers for purposes as varied as the purchase of livestock, seeds and tools, loan refunds, orchard planting, lumber industry, fertilizers, and irrigation works. In order to serve the small farmer with loans as low as 200 pesos, the fund has arranged with the local savings banks to act as agents.—(*Chile*, New York, March, 1928.)

COLOMBIA

REGULATIONS ON LOANS.—In order to exercise as much oversight as possible over loans contracted by municipalities and departments with foreign banking firms, the Minister of Finance recently issued a decree by virtue of which all loan contracts celebrated by governors upon authority of departmental assemblies require the approval of the President of the Republic to be valid. Those made with foreign firms must be passed upon by the National Government, in order that the latter may be informed of the necessity and convenience of the loans and of their terms and the burden imposed thereby on the departmental treasury, thus assuring that the loans are made in accordance with the law.

COSTA RICA

INCREASED REVENUE.—According to the press, the Government of Costa Rica reported an increase in almost all classes of revenue for the year 1927, the total receipts being 30,584,122.65 colones. The items of revenue were as follows:

Source	Amount
	<i>Colones</i>
Customhouse receipts.....	16, 187, 155. 22
Liquor tax.....	5, 178, 840. 44
Income from National Railway.....	2, 563, 878. 91
Revenue from banana trade.....	306, 032. 24
Other sources.....	6, 348, 215. 84
Total.....	30, 584, 122. 65

GOLD RESERVE.—On February 26, 1928, the cashier of the International Bank of Costa Rica stated that the total gold reserve of that bank was at present \$1,494,642.94, or 5,978,571.76 colones, almost all of this sum being deposited in the National City Bank of New York and other large financial institutions.

ECUADOR

INTERNAL DEBT.—During the course of his address on the occasion of opening the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador on March 4, 1928, Doctor Ayora, Provisional President of the Republic, stated that the internal debt of the Republic, which on December 31, 1925, amounted to 49,355,427 sucres, was reduced to 17,789,711 sucres by December 31, 1927.

INCOME TAX.—See page 629.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—In his annual message to congress on March 1, 1928, President Chacón stated that total government receipts for the year 1926-27 were 12,411,182.31 quetzales and the expenditures 12,259,067.17 quetzales, leaving a balance of 152,115.13 quetzales, which might be considered 652,115.13 quetzales if the 500,000 quetzales given the Central Bank as the government apportionment be included. The total receipts for the calendar year of 1927 were 13,114,608.23 quetzales.

CIRCULATION OF BANK NOTES.—According to data received from official sources, the total circulation of bank notes in Guatemala at the end of 1927 was 9,436,376.47 quetzales, or an increase of 2,460,426.47 quetzales over the circulation of 1926, which amounted to 6,975,950 quetzales. Of the present circulation 6,241,095 quetzales represent bills of the old banks, and the remainder, bills of the Banco Central. During 1927 old bank notes amounting to 800,000 quetzales were retired from circulation.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—In his sixth annual report the American High Commissioner gave the following figures on finances in Haiti:

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1926-27 were \$7,772,306.95. Though this is slightly more than 14 per cent below the previous year, it shows the progress that has been made in the rehabilitation of Haitian finances and in the development of the economic structure. In 1916-17 the total receipts were \$3,786,936.94. At no time since 1922, with the beginning of President Borno's administration, have the total receipts fallen below \$6,000,200, while for the last fiscal year they were \$9,000,000, the largest in Haitian history, and the indications for the coming year are that the record for 1925-26 will be broken.

PANAMA

FOREIGN DEBT CONSOLIDATION.—According to a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury last February, the foreign debt of Panama amounted to \$10,245,500. A bill authorizing a loan for its consolidation and for the continuance of the highway to David was passed in an extraordinary session of the National Assembly on March 5, 1928, and referred to the finance committee.

LEGISLATION

ECUADOR

UPKEEP OF COMMUNICATIONS.—A law and its regulations published in the *Registro Oficial* for March 7, 1928, provide for the conservation of highways and river channels. Limits are set to the weight of vehicles and certain types are prohibited, in order that the highway surface may not be impaired. Owners of property along river banks are required to keep the river in front of their land free from tree trunks and other obstructions.

NEW INCOME TAX LAW.—The *Registro Oficial* for January 2, 1928, contains a new income tax law, suggested by the Kemmerer Commission to replace the former law on that subject. The law establishes a tax of 8 per cent on all income derived from investments, with the exception of the profits of individuals derived solely from agriculture, certain interest collected and paid by banks, the interest of cooperative societies, and interest on investments of public institutions. Income from personal services is taxable on the following scale:

Income	Flat payment	Percentage on balance after deductions are made
<i>Sucres</i>	<i>Sucres</i>	
0 to 3,000.....	0	2.
3,001 to 6,000.....	60	3 on excess over 3,000.
6,001 to 9,000.....	80	4 on excess over 6,000.
9,001 to 12,000.....	360	5 on excess over 9,000.
12,001 to 15,000.....	600	6 on excess over 12,000.
15,001 to 25,000.....	900	7 on excess over 15,000.
Over 25,000.....	1, 750	8 on excess over 25,000.

The following exemptions are allowed: An unmarried person, 2,000 sucres; the head of a family, 3,000 sucres; each dependent under 18, or over 18 if physically or mentally unable to support himself, 500 sucres; and amounts deducted for pension funds from the salaries of public employees.

MEXICO

VALUE OF MEXICAN PESO.—On February 6, 1928, the President issued a decree regulating the value of the Mexican peso in regard to the money of other countries for the payment of Federal taxes, the liquidation of which requires the conversion of foreign money into Mexican pesos, or vice versa. For this purpose the value of the

Mexican peso will be determined by the Department of Treasury and Public Credit in the months of March, June, September, and December, annually. These values will apply for payments to be made during the quarters which begin with the months of January, April, July, and October.

REGULATIONS FOR BANKING CREDITS.—The *Diario Oficial* of March 17, 1928, published the regulations issued by the President for the liquidation and payment of credits of the former banks of issue. The creditors of these banks shall present their claims within 60 days from the date of the publication of the aforementioned regulation to the Liquidating Commission established by decree of May 26, 1924, which commission will hear both claimant and bank and decide the claims.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVES.—A decree dated February 14, 1928, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of March 9 last, provides that all lands on all the islands belonging to Mexico in both oceans are now included in the national petroleum reserves, except tracts on which concessions have hitherto been granted. The decree went into effect on the day of its publication.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.—The Mexican Congress recently issued a special decree granting extraordinary powers to the President to enable him to prepare within six months necessary legislation on weights and measures, the electrical industry, commerce, and patents and trade-marks.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA-CHILE

DELIVERY OF RAILWAY.—On February 2, 1928, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Bolivia in Santiago signed a protocol for the delivery to Bolivia on May 13, 1928, of the Bolivian section of the Arica-La Paz Railway, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of October 20, 1904, and the protocol of May 13, 1913. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, February 3, 1928.)

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

CONVENTION ON EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS FROM BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.—On February 16, 1928, a convention was signed by the accredited representatives of Brazil and Uruguay in Montevideo,

providing that funds from the settlement of the international boundary dispute in accordance with the treaty of July 22, 1918, be employed as follows: The Governments of Brazil and Uruguay having fixed upon the sum of 5,376,078 gold pesos paid by Uruguay in settlement as now available in accordance with Articles I, XV, and XVI of the treaty above mentioned, have agreed to employ it as follows: 200,000 gold pesos to establish a fund for cultural interchange between the two countries; 800,000 gold pesos for the construction of a railroad from Passo de Barbosa to the city of Jaguarão in Brazil; 750,000 gold pesos for the construction and maintenance of an international bridge over the Jaguarão River; 2,626,052 gold pesos for the construction of an international railway from Rio Branco, Brazil, to the city of Treinta y Tres in Uruguay, the Uruguayan Government promising to complete the sum of the total cost. The fund established for cultural interchange shall provide each year for the exchange of professors and students or other cultural relations. The two governments have agreed that the international bridge over the Jaguarão River shall be named for the Visconde de Mauá, as a mark of homage to the great Brazilian who conceived the idea of spending part of the boundary indemnity payable by Uruguay to Brazil on this bridge of friendship. The Jaguarão is known in Spanish as the Yaguarón. (*Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 18, 1928.)

COLOMBIA-PERU

BOUNDARY TREATY.—On March 15, 1928, ratifications of the boundary treaty signed by representatives of Colombia and Peru in Lima March 24, 1922, were exchanged in Bogotá. The treaty was ratified by the Peruvian Congress on December 20, 1927, and by Colombia some time previously.

CUBA

CODE OF INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW.—On March 14, 1928, in the presence of the President of the Republic and the delegates to the Seventh Congress of the Latin Press, the Cuban Senate, without discussion, unanimously approved the convention containing the code of private international law presented by Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, president of the Sixth Pan American Conference and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. At the Sixth Pan American Conference this convention was signed, in some cases with reservations, by the representatives of the 20 Latin American Republics. The ratification was deposited with the Pan American Union on May 19, 1928.

CUBA-UNITED STATES

PARCEL POST CONVENTION.—On March 1, 1928, the parcel post convention between Cuba and the United States became ineffective, due to its previous denunciation by the Cuban Government. Therefore since March 1, 1928, the only merchandise which may be sent between Cuba and the United States by mail is samples without value, weighing not more than 8 ounces.

HONDURAS-MEXICO-SALVADOR

TELEGRAPH SERVICE AGREEMENT.—The National Congress of Honduras approved on January 17, 1928, the executive sanction of July 5, 1926, of the agreement made May 24, 1926, between the Governments of Honduras, Salvador, and Mexico to establish international telegraphic service. (*Boletín Legislativo*, Honduras, February 15, 1928.)

HONDURAS-GUATEMALA

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The United States Government has been asked by both Guatemala and Honduras to use its good offices as mediator in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Honduras, which has again recently been receiving the active consideration of those two Governments. The United States Government, in accordance with this request, has named the Hon. Roy T. Davis, American Minister to Costa Rica, as its representative on a mixed commission which is to meet shortly at a place to be designated by the Guatemalan and Honduran Governments, to make a thorough inspection of conditions along the disputed border and to endeavor to fix upon a provisional line which can be accepted by both Guatemala and Honduras pending a definite and final agreement on a permanent frontier. The Commission was installed on April 12, 1928, Dr. Carlos Salazar being president of the Guatemalan Commission and Señor don Augusto C. Coello president of that of Honduras.

PERU-SPAIN

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.—On November 25, 1927, President Leguía signed the legislative resolution by which the Peruvian Congress approved the copyright convention between Spain and Peru, signed in Lima on February 26, 1924. (*Peruano*, February 24, 1928.)

VENEZUELA

RATIFICATION OF PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—The principal convention, final protocol, regulations, final protocol of the regulations and the resolutions, providing for the organization of

the Pan American Postal Union, signed in Buenos Aires on September 15, 1921, were ratified by the Congress of Venezuela on July 13, 1926, and signed by the President on July 21, 1927. The full text of the convention, its annexes, and the act of ratification was printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of February 23, 1928.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE NOVELIST IN THE UNITED STATES.—On April 17, 1928, the distinguished Argentine novelist Gustavo Martínez Zuviría, better known by his *nom de plume*, Hugo Wast, delivered an interesting lecture before an appreciative audience at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. During his visit to the United States, Señor Wast was the recipient of many tributes in New York as well as Washington, being entertained as guest of honor by various cultural organizations and by distinguished persons and lecturing at Columbia University, Washington Square College, and other centers.

BRAZILIAN HONORED BY ARGENTINE UNIVERSITY.—The School of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires has granted an honorary doctor's degree to Dr. Rodrigo Octavio Lanzard de Menezes, an eminent Brazilian lawyer who has distinguished himself as author, professor and representative of his country at The Hague, Versailles and Geneva.

ARGENTINE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLISH CULTURE.—Several eminent university leaders are members of the council of this newly-formed association, whose purpose is to strengthen the cultural relations between Argentina and England and the United States through the founding of special libraries and the interchange of professors.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COURSE IN LISBON.—According to negotiations between Señor Roberto Levillier, Argentine Minister to Portugal, and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Relations, it is planned that Argentina and the other American Republics in turn will send a professor each year to the School of Letters in Lisbon to give a course on his respective country.

BOOK EXPOSITION.—On February 18, 1928, the magazine *Babel* opened the first national book exposition in Mar del Plata. Lectures were given throughout the week that the exposition was held.

WORKING WOMEN'S SCHOOL.—On March 1, 1928, the Patriotic League of Argentina opened free schools for working women in various parts of Buenos Aires where the following subjects are taught: Reading, writing, arithmetic, Argentine history, grammar, geography, typing, care of children, first aid, domestic science, ethics, the catechism, deportment, hygiene, sewing, embroidery, linen work, mending, darning, cutting and fitting, machine embroidery, and weaving of rugs and cloth. During 1927 over 3,000 women attended the league's free schools.

BOLIVIA

EVENING PRIMARY SCHOOL.—On March 8 the first complete elementary evening school was opened in La Paz, with the same general course of study as that given in the elementary day schools, changes being made according to the needs of the students. The purpose of the other city evening schools, with the exception of those of a special nature, will be to teach Spanish to the indigenes and eradicate illiteracy.

SCHOOL FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE.—Classes in this newly-organized school in La Paz were started last February. The school shops, which include sections for machine shop and electrical work, carpentry, iron-working, dressmaking, spinning and weaving, are well equipped and modern in every respect. This new institution owes its inception largely to Dr. Mendoza López, president of the city council.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIANS VISIT PAN AMERICAN SCHOOL.—Dr. Lindolfo Collor, secretary to the President of Brazil, his wife, and daughters, Dr. Alarico Silveira, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and his wife, while visiting Virginia on their tour of the United States in the interest of better commercial relations between Brazil and the United States, were officially entertained by State and municipal authorities. One of the things of greatest interest which they saw in Richmond was the Pan American School founded by Miss Sylvia Leão, a Brazilian. In this school young Americans are trained to follow careers in South America. One of the girl students made an address of welcome in Portuguese. In his reply Doctor Silveira declared that the school would help to promote closer ties between the two largest democracies in this hemisphere, and that he found in the school a bit of the spirit of Nabuco and of Elihu Root.

Sr. ROQUETTE PINTO HONORED.—On March 3, 1928, Sr. Roquette Pinto, Director of the National Museum, was made a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters to fill the vacancy left by the late Osorio Duque Estrada, poet.

CENTENARY OF LAW SCHOOL.—On March 1, 1928, the centenary of the opening of the first law school in São Paulo was celebrated in that city. The school was founded by Dr. José María de Avellar Brotero.

CHILE

PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—This school, now located in the outskirts of Santiago, is to be moved to a large estate in Linares and provided with good buildings and equipment. The students will be able to have ample practice on the farm, which it is expected will produce vegetables and fruit to supply various Government institutions. The former grounds of the school will be added to the property of the Agronomic Institute.

EDUCATIONAL DECREES.—The month of February was marked by the appearance of three important decrees on education, of which brief mention may be made as follows:

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The regulations on primary education apply to the six years' primary course in both public and private schools. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. During the first four years sessions will be 25 hours weekly, and during the last two years, 30 hours. In schools having the full six-year course a foreign language may be started in the third year, and in girls' schools, domestic economy, child care, and the Junior Red Cross shall also be introduced in the third grade. Promotions will be based on the average daily work of the pupil. Many other provisions are also included.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS.—The decree on this subject provides that students promoted in 1927 to the third, fourth, and fifth years in any of the various normal schools throughout the country shall complete their studies in six normal schools, three of which are in Santiago and the others in Chillán, La Serena, and Angol. All of these except one in Santiago will be boarding schools.

CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.—This decree gives in detail the curriculum for all the various types of secondary schools: humanistic, scientific, vocational, and agricultural, as well as the school for the deaf-mutes and the blind.

COLOMBIA

JURIDICAL STUDENT CONGRESS.—A message to the students of Colombia from the first Law Students' Congress held recently urges the following university reforms: Creation of an experimental type of university fulfilling a scientific, professional, social, and continental mission; increased autonomy; experimental and observational methods of instruction; coeducation; extension work; and the holding of Latin-American University Congresses.

REORGANIZATION OF FREE UNIVERSITY.—The Free University of Bogotá, which has recently been reorganized, is run along modern lines. The secondary school division is equipped with physics and chemistry laboratories, a natural history museum, gymnasiums, and athletic fields. The School of Law and Sciences is situated in a new

building containing a library, laboratories for experimental biology and psychology, seminar rooms and debating halls. In such courses as social sciences, lectures are given by experts not on the faculty.

COSTA RICA

INAUGURATION OF LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The formal act of the inauguration of the new building of the law school and the unveiling of the portrait of Licenciado don Alejandro Alvarado García, formerly magistrate and professor of civil law in that school, took place in San José on March 3, 1928, before a large gathering representative of government circles, various Costa Rican institutions of learning, the diplomatic corps, bar association, and student body. When entirely completed the university will have six buildings, one for each school, and a large auditorium; the second building, the School of Pharmacy, is now under construction. The Law School building was erected at a cost of 135,000 colones, and has equipment valued at 65,000 colones.

MUSIC COMPETITION AWARDS.—On March 8, 1928, winners of the national popular song competition held under the auspices of the department of public education during the past months were awarded their respective prizes. The compositions *Oh, Costa Rica* and *Azu-cena* were adjudged the two best submitted, but among the five given second place and a prize of 200 colones was *Tardes del Estero*, a composition of María A. de Mata, a little girl only 11 years of age.

CUBA

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The President Machado Industrial School now being constructed for vocational training will have 14 workshops of various kinds, class rooms, laboratories, a library and exposition hall. It is to be located in extensive and beautiful grounds with gardens and a large stadium for all sorts of sports. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ASTRONOMER IN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—On March 8, 1928, the Cuban Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences admitted as member Señor José Carlos Millás, director of the National Observatory. Señor Millás, who has done valuable and original work in the study and statement of the physical laws governing hurricanes, read a paper concerning this subject on his entrance into the academy.

FINE ARTS EXHIBIT.—During last March the first official fine arts exhibit was held under the patronage of the President of the Republic. The official commission in charge of the exposition had secured some of the finest works in private collections, including old masters, as well as pictures by the most eminent Cuban painters. Among the young artists whose exhibits were notable were the painter Enrique Caravia and the sculptors Ernesto Navarro, Ramón Blanco, and Boada.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL DAY.—A recent festivity in Santo Domingo was the celebration of school day. The pupils of the city's schools paraded with allegorical floats, took the oath to the flag, and gave a program of recitations, songs, and other musical selections.

ECUADOR

DISCUSSION OF EDUCATION.—The magazine *Educación* has opened an interesting competition on the following topics: (a) System of schools best fitted to Ecuador; (b) bases for the curriculum; and (c) outline of games of national character for use in the schools.

This competition, which is open to the general public, has aroused lively interest in educational questions.

NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHING ILLITERATES.—The Government of Ecuador is giving careful consideration to a system for teaching illiterates to read and write devised by Madame Simon, a French lady, which has attracted much attention in France. The Minister of Ecuador in Paris invited the other Latin American diplomats in that capital to lectures in the legation explaining this method, and has forwarded to the Ecuadorean Department of Public Education full information thereon.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—It was stated by President Chacón in his annual message to congress delivered on March 1, 1928, that the total enrolment in the schools of Guatemala during the year 1927 was 113,308 and the average attendance 105,993, a figure considerably larger than in former years. Schools numbered 3,297, of which 2,736 were national primary schools and 506 private institutions of learning. The school personnel numbered 3,430 teachers.

VISIT OF EMINENT CHILEAN.—Sr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, delegate of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations to the Immigration Conference at Habana, and formerly Undersecretary of the Department of Hygiene and Labor of Chile, paid a short visit to Guatemala City during the early part of March. While there he gave lectures in the Law School and the Popular University on subjects related to his special field of work.

HAITI

EDUCATION.—The following facts are quoted from the Sixth Annual Report of the American High Commissioner in Haiti:

The rural farm schools, which are endeavoring to make country life more attractive, as well as to give elementary education and practical training in the use of tools and in farming, increased from 20 in October, 1926, to 50 in the latter part of 1927. It is planned to increase the number as soon as possible to 300.

Industrial schools to-day number eight, whereas three years ago there was practically no industrial education in Haiti. The industrial schools offer elementary and secondary training to both boys and girls.

In the matter of rural education 4,000 visits were made during 1927 by district agricultural education agents to farms for the purpose of advising the farmer in regard to plant and animal diseases and other problems. They interviewed, informed, advised, and worked with more than 5,000 farmers.

HONDURAS

HONOR TO HONDURAN STUDENT.—Señor don Miguel Rafael Urquía, a resident of Comayagüela, was the recipient of a gold medal and a diploma of honor as being the most brilliant student last year in the School of Law and Social Sciences in the neighboring Republic of Salvador.

MEXICO

REORGANIZATION OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—A recent executive decree provided for the reorganization of the National Veterinary School, the revised and improved curriculum of which will be divided into four years of theoretical and practical studies. The school will also grant the special degrees of veterinary physician, bacteriologist, and veterinary specialist in animal industry, for each of which a year of special study will be required.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COURSE.—A course for training homeopathic physicians and surgeons has now been established in Mexico, the degree being conferred on successful students by the Department of Public Education after five years' study in the National School of Homeopathic Medicine in the federal district. Hospital training for students will be given in the Homeopathic Hospital of the City of Mexico. In connection with the medical school, another school for trained nurses and midwives will be established, whose graduates will also receive their diplomas from the Department of Public Education.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN HIDALGO.—According to official reports from the Government of the State of Hidalgo, public education within the State is progressing considerably. The total number of schools grew from 100 in 1924, to 430 at present. The school attendance, which was 10,000 in 1924, rose to 36,000 in the past school year. And finally, the State appropriation for public instruction, which was 578,000 pesos in 1924, was increased to 1,200,000 pesos in the past fiscal year. The State of Hidalgo has a population of about 700,000 inhabitants.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR FOREIGNERS.—The National University of Mexico has recently established five special courses to give foreigners residing in Mexico an opportunity to study the Spanish language and an outline of the history, geography, and social problems of the Republic.

EXCHANGE OF ANIMALS IN ZOOLOGICAL PARKS.—Authorization given by a decree of August 27, 1927, for the exchange of animals for zoological parks is now governed by regulations issued on February 29, 1928, by which the Department of Agriculture is empowered to issue permits for the exemption of import and export taxes on such animals. Similar tax exemption is to be granted to official breeding stations for rare animals, and to breeding stations such as are maintained in some of the government schools for the improvement of native animals.

NICARAGUA

NEW SCHOOL IN CHINANDEGA.—The Franciscan monks in Chinandega have decided to open a primary school for the poor children of the city, in which worthy work they hope to have the cooperation of the local residents.

SECONDARY SCHOOL IN BLUEFIELDS.—A secondary school will soon be established in Bluefields.

NORMAL SCHOOL IN MANAGUA.—The Senate of the Republic has voted 20,000 córdobas for the construction of a building for the Women's Normal School in Managua.

PANAMA

PERUVIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Peruvian Government has offered to Panama two scholarships in the Lima Vocational School for boys between the ages of 14 and 17.

PARAGUAY

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—Exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Secondary School in Asunción on March 1, 1878, were held on March 10, 1928, with the opening of classes for the present scholastic year. An important part of this celebration was the inauguration at the initiative of the students' center of a popular library in Caballero Park.

HAND WEAVING.—Further progress toward the incorporation of vocational training in the courses of study in the primary schools of Asunción was recently made when the general school board received authorization to acquire looms for the Quayquyó and Republic of Chile schools in that city.

PERU

PERUVIAN LECTURER ABROAD.—Dr. Luis Varela Orbegoso has recently returned to the University of San Marcos in Lima from a cultural tour which included lectures on historical and literary subjects in the Universities of Geneva, Buenos Aires, Tucumán, and Arequipa.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN NORMAL SCHOOL COURSE.—From the present year a superior normal school section is to be included in the Pedagogic Institute of Lima for the preparation of teachers for the secondary schools. Graduates of the course, which will be four years in length, will receive certificates as teachers of secondary education, and will be appointed to positions in the secondary schools. During 1928, 20 scholarships for boarding students will be awarded, one to a candidate from each department, and also 20 scholarships for boarding students in the elementary normal section, which prepares teachers for elementary schools.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL EXPOSITION.—Early in the year the School of Fine Arts in Lima held an exposition of the work of the students for 1927. The exhibits of several very promising young artists were especially praised. Arístides Vallejo, from the Andean region, was considered to be extremely successful in his canvasses of native Indians and creole types, which were full of national atmosphere and feeling.

SALVADOR

CLASSES FOR ILLITERATES.—The Council of Public Primary Education has opened 16 classes for illiterate men and women. The classes, which will last 6 months, will accommodate 500 persons.

FOREIGN SERVICE.—The organic foreign service act passed by the National Assembly on May 24 of last year provided that the diplomatic and consular services should constitute careers open to Salvadoreans possessing the necessary qualifications and passing competitive examinations. The paymaster's office and that of the retirement and pension fund are located in New York.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—During the 1927 school year there were 1,557 primary teachers in 859 Government schools, while the number of pupils registered was 47,467.

The National Conservatory of Music, the Theatrical School, and the National School for the Blind were established. The registration in the Conservatory was 273 students and in the Theatrical School 28.

There are 18 private schools and 6 commercial schools of secondary rank. In the National Institute, where 275 students are entered, the first experiment in coeducation was successfully carried on.

URUGUAY

AWARD OF MERIT.—An official award of merit and prize of 1,000 pesos were granted Señor Eduardo Fabini, composer of the symphonic poem, *La Isla de Ceibos*, by decision of the judges of the competition recently held in Uruguay in accordance with a decree of February 4, 1926. It is noteworthy that this work has been played in several cities of the United States where it has won high praise and on

April 10, 1928, was enthusiastically received upon presentation at the Pan American Union by the United Service Orchestra with Enrique Caroselli as guest conductor.

COMMITTEE FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—In conformity with a resolution approved by the Pedagogical Society on December 5, 1927, the executive committee of that society has appointed a national committee for the direction of a campaign against illiteracy.

THIRD ANNUAL VACATION CAMP.—The third annual vacation camp for the pupils of Montevidean schools was held at Piriápolis, a seaside resort, under the direction of the National Commission of Physical Education. There the daily program of the children included exercises, primary instruction, swimming, lessons in personal hygiene, tramps and other amusements, and under the beneficial influence of healthful surroundings, wholesome food, and a well-balanced life of study and play they soon showed a marked increase in weight and general good health.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION NOTES.—The celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Students' Association of the Medical School of Montevideo coincided with a banquet for the Brazilian medical students who have been visiting Uruguay and Argentina. In order to keep in close contact, committees are being selected in Uruguay and Brazil to form a group for cultural and student interchange. A delegate of the Uruguayan Association has been appointed to form a similar group in Buenos Aires, and it is expected that others will be established in several of the South American cities.

CLASSES FOR RETARDED CHILDREN.—Special classes for retarded children have recently been established, in order to diminish the number of children repeating courses, to provide work more suitable for each child's ability and to lighten the task of the teacher.

VENEZUELA

CREATION OF NEW SCHOOLS.—A decree creating 30 new primary schools with one instructor each to be established wherever the need is greatest and 13 graded primary schools with 3 teachers each to be established in Guacara, Güigüe, Benjuma, La Pascua, Tinaquillo, Caicara de Maturín, Tucupita, Bailadores, Mucuchíes, and Independencia was issued by President Gómez on March 23, 1928.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.—The construction of modern buildings for the Andean University in Merida, which will be adequate in every respect for the needs of a school of higher education, was authorized by an executive decree of March 19, 1928.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

STRIKES IN BUENOS AIRES.—In a report to the Ministry of the Interior the National Department of Labor gave the following figures on strikes in Buenos Aires:

During 1927, 36 strikes were begun in the Federal Capital, involving 18,657 workers, of whom 18,477 were men and 180 women, all over 18 years of age. During 1926, 35 strikes were declared which involved 13,751 workers. Of the 36 strikes in 1927, three were of union character and were participated in by 11,900 workers; in the remaining 33, the strikes were partial and involved 6,757 workers. According to the causes given by the strikers for the declaration of these strikes, 13 were on account of wages; one on account of working hours; 18 on account of organization; two on account of labor; and the remaining two for unnamed causes. From these figures it is shown that 50 per cent of the conflicts were due to questions of labor organization, followed in order by demands for increase in wages, which represented 36.1 per cent of the causes of conflict.

WORKING WOMEN'S SCHOOL.—See page 634.

BOLIVIA

MINE LABOR POLICE.—On petition of the Oruro Labor Congress an executive decree was issued on February 2, 1928, establishing in all mining centers of the Republic a mining police, to function in cooperation with the National Labor Bureau. They will be paid by a voluntary deduction of 1 per cent from miners' wages. Their duty will be to act as representatives of the miners, in which capacity they may take part in negotiations for labor contracts and the fixing of wages, see that saloons and markets make no compulsion on trade and do not overcharge, investigate industrial accidents and suggest measures for their prevention, prepare statistics, audit the investment of labor union funds, and perform other similar duties. They are expected to use their influence to maintain order among the miners, and are strictly forbidden to make propaganda against the companies and authorities.

BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.—The press gives the following report of the Association of Commercial Employees:

The Association of Commercial Employees of Rio de Janeiro celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of its foundation on March 7, 1928, with a meeting at which a number of addresses were made. At the first meeting there were but

43 young men members, the founders of the organization, which to-day has about 31,000 members. Among the services for members are a pharmacy and clinic with 12 sections for all specialties, which clinic during the past year gave 42,005 consultations. Its physicians made 1,040 visits to homes, while its surgeons performed 550 operations. Treatments numbered 23,824 and injections of various kinds, 40,588. The dental section attended to 22,887 patients. Pecuniary subsidies distributed to members by the end of 1927 amounted to 3,983,813 milreis. The association's employment bureau places annually hundreds of employees, while its commercial school enrolled 300 young men during the past year. The association's School of Military Instruction permitted 2,460 young citizens to fulfill their obligatory military training without interruption of their professional duties. The library now has 20,000 volumes and publishes an association magazine. The association has secured reduced prices for its members in many lines of commodities; it studies the problems of the commercial class, representing it before the law when necessary; it is responsible for the law granting an annual vacation to employees, as well as for improvement in other labor legislation, consistently acting on its principle that "the employee of to-day will be the employer of to-morrow." Thus the association, which began its existence in a borrowed hall and outgrew its headquarters many times, is now possessed of property amounting to 7,000,000 milreis, in which are included two handsome buildings housing its branches.

CHILE

LABOR CONDITIONS IN A COAL MINE.—The Government has required a coal company operating in the southern part of Chile to present within a month a plan for the adequate housing of its workers, who have for some time lived under crowded and insanitary conditions.

GUATEMALA

LINOTYPE OPERATORS' UNION.—A union of linotype operators employed by the various periodicals, dailies, and print shops in Guatemala City and near-by towns was organized on February 4, 1928.

HONDURAS

NEW MAGAZINE.—The first numbers of *Morse y Bell*, the telegraphers' magazine, have met with a cordial reception from the members of that union.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

DISCOVERY OF GANGRENE BACILLUS.—Dr. Alfredo Sordelli, director of the Bacteriological Institute of the National Department of Health of Argentina, is the discoverer of a microorganism which causes fatal gangrene in man and other animals. An article by Drs. I. C. Hall and J. P. Scott in the *Journal of Infectious Diseases* of Chicago suggests that the new bacillus be named for the man who isolated and studied it. The antigangrene serum prepared under the direction of Doctor Sordelli in the Bacteriological Institute is effective against the germ.

ROCCA TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM.—On January 31, 1928, the Mayor of Buenos Aires opened the Rocca Preventorium recently completed for the housing, care, and instruction of 500 children of tubercular parents, in order that such children from 2 to 8 years of age may be freed from the dangers of tubercular contagion. The preventorium is to be under the charge of Dr. Julio A. Petrochi, who directs one of the antitubercular dispensaries of Buenos Aires municipality. The Rocca Preventorium was made possible through the legacy of a member of the family whose name it bears.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE ON THE RIVER PLATE.—A *History of Medicine on the River Plate* in six volumes with a total of 3,000 pages and a number of fine illustrations, written in Spanish by Dr. Eliseo Cantón, was published the first of the year in Madrid. The cost of publication was sustained by the Hispanic American Library, the chairman of which is the King of Spain. With a commission from the Argentine Government, Doctor Canto studied in Spain for a year, completing his work from documents in the Archives of the Indies, Seville; the National Library; and the national museums in Madrid.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HYGIENIST IN ARGENTINA.—Dr. Otto M. Olsen, representing the Health Office of the League of Nations, arrived in South America early this year to study health problems relating to leprosy in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, as well as syphilis, sanitary training for physicians, and the care of infants, and to forward relations between the Health Office of the League and National Health Departments.

BRAZIL

PLACING OF ABANDONED CHILDREN.—The judge of the Children's Court of Rio de Janeiro is finding difficulty in placing abandoned children under 8 years of age, due to the fact that there are few vacancies in institutions for young children. Other institutions, however, are aiding in caring for those older. The Director General of Navy Personnel has placed 14 scholarships in the Marine Apprentice School, for boys between 14 and 16, at the disposal of the judge of the Children's Court. In addition to the seaman's training given in this school, there are special courses for training boys as electricians, mechanics, nurses, typists, and in other useful lines. A boy who completes the general course is eligible to the post of petty officer.

CHILE

OPEN DOOR HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The Government has decided to create an open door hospital for the insane near Santiago, in order to relieve the congestion in the present institution.

SCHOOL OF NURSING BECOMES PART OF UNIVERSITY.—At the suggestion of Dr. Daniel Martner, president of the University of Chile in Santiago, the Government School of Nursing will be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Welfare to that of the University of Chile in Santiago, because of the school's educational importance. It will be very closely connected with the University School of Medicine.

HOUSING.—A group of 26 comfortable houses for noncommissioned army officers has just been erected in Santiago at a cost of 500,000 pesos. They will be paid for at the rate of 100 to 140 pesos a month, payment being completed in 19 years. One hundred and eighty-four more houses are being built in another section of the city, and still others are shortly to be commenced.

A labor union has petitioned the Ministry of Social Welfare that the facilities for housing loans be made available for wooden houses, as it is thought that much larger houses could be built of lumber for the same amount of money as is now spent for those of more solid construction but with small rooms. The Chilean lumber industry would also benefit by this plan.

COLOMBIA

PROTECTION OF HEALTH.—The National Government has appropriated the sum of 50,000 pesos for a campaign against the yaws in the Departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, and Magdalena, as well as a similar sum for the sanitation of each of the following ports: Buenaventura, Tumaco, Barbacoas, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, and Barrancabermeja.

COSTA RICA

FIFTH MEDICAL CONFERENCE.—The Fifth Medical Conference of Costa Rica met in Limón as the guest of the United Fruit Co. on February 26, 1928. A large delegation from San José and a number of physicians from other cities of the Republic were in attendance, and the conference was declared a decided success. In conformity with a decision taken at the closing session, the sixth conference will be held in Panamá.

CUBA

FIRST NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The organization committee of the First National Child Welfare Congress has announced that the conference will be held in Habana in the latter part of December, 1928. The sections of the conference will include: (1) Hygiene, (2) medicine, (3) psychology and education, (4) sociology and legislation, and (5) abnormality and delinquency. In each section eight papers on the subjects chosen for that section will be discussed. Persons eligible to membership in the congress are those engaged in the study, protection, or education of children, those interested in child welfare, and those representing institutions or groups working on the behalf of children.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—On March 24, 1928, Dr. José Antonio López del Valle, delegate to the Supreme Assembly of the National Red Cross of Cuba, Señor José Manuel Otazo, president of the Board of Education of Habana, and Señor Oswaldo Valdés de la Paz, secretary of the board, met to establish the Junior Red Cross of Cuba under the patronage of the Cuban National Red Cross and the Department of Education. Each school in the Republic of Cuba will have its Junior Red Cross chapter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—The sum of 3,000,000 pesos is to be spent on tuberculosis preventoriums, sanatoriums, and dispensaries in the campaign begun by the National Department of Health and Charity against tuberculosis. Sanatoriums in Pinar del Río, Matanzas, and Camagüey will cost approximately 200,000 pesos each; those in Las Villas and Oriente, 300,000 pesos each, and 300,000 pesos will be used for enlarging the Esperanza Sanatorium in Habana, the remainder of the appropriation being for the construction of seaside sanatoriums and preventoriums. The campaign will require statistics to be furnished on all tubercular cases by physicians and will provide for the increase of the visiting nurse service, the distribution of pamphlets and posters, public lectures, and publicity by motion pictures and radio.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANITARY ENGINEER TO BE ENGAGED.—The President of the Republic has authorized the Secretary of Health and Charity to engage the services of a sanitary engineer through the Dominican Legation in Washington.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—On March 20 last the executive committee of the Dominican Red Cross and the roll call and finance committee met to map out the membership campaign to be carried on in the last week of May with the cooperation of the 12 provincial committees.

ECUADOR

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS.—By virtue of a decree of February 3, 1928, the degree of Public Health Expert was created, a course for those desiring to qualify for this title being established in the General Health Bureau and in the southern and littoral bureaus. It will also be conferred on physicians, engineers, and architects who have specialized in some branch of public health and on those who have spent two years in public health service at home or abroad. This action was taken in compliance with one of the resolutions of the Fifth Pan American Conference, held in Santiago.

VISIT BY RED CROSS OFFICIAL.—Señor Antonio Rodríguez Larrosa, head of the Pan American Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies, visited the city of Quito during the latter part of February. He spoke highly of recent Ecuadorean progress in public health and social welfare.

HAITI

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following facts on public health work were taken from the sixth annual report of the American High Commissioner in Haiti:

1927

Daily average of hospital patients.....	780
Total admissions to hospitals.....	7, 551
Total number of out patients.....	673, 389
Total number of treatments for treponematosiis.....	378, 749
Total number of treatments for malaria.....	33, 522
Total number of treatments for intestinal parasites.....	38, 539

During the year 1927, 2,759 rural clinics were held at 110 different places throughout Haiti, while in one day at a clinic at Limbe 953 patients were treated. The total represents an increase over the previous year of about 800 clinics. The effect on the population of this intensive work is already beginning to be seen.

In Port au Prince schools were visited and 2,230 nonimmune children were vaccinated against smallpox, and 2,340 were inoculated against typhoid. In all Haiti 18,993 children were examined. During the year under review the Public Health Service expended a total of \$948,750.23. Estimating the population of Haiti at 2,000,000, this gives a per capita expenditure of about 46 cents.

Due to the cooperation of the Rockefeller Foundation nine physicians are studying outside of Haiti, three being in France and six in the United States. The Foundation has provided the funds for the teaching equipment of the Haitian Medical School and in addition has given the aforementioned foreign fellowships for post-graduate training for the Haitians who are to be members of the faculty. Haiti is one of the few countries in the world giving medical education free of personal costs. The Nurses' Training School under the American Red Cross, which offers a two-year course of training, has graduated 70 trained nurses since it was started.

MEXICO

EXAMINATION OF PHYSICIANS.—In accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Code, the sanitary delegates of the Department of Public Health have begun to investigate the titles of physicians throughout the Republic in order to prevent any except those duly qualified from practicing medicine in the future.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA.—By order of the Department of Public Health the sanitary delegates have undertaken a nation-wide campaign against hydrophobia. They are distributing vaccine for the inoculation of dogs against this disease, which tends to be a danger during the summer months.

NICARAGUA

HEALTH MEASURES IN MANAGUA.—On February 18 last the city of Managua agreed with the National Bureau of Health to pay the latter 550 córdobas a month instead of 10 per cent of its revenue, as formerly. The Bureau of Health binds itself to open a medical dispensary for poor children, to create a school medical inspection service, to establish an evening clinic for men, and to make various other improvements.

WOMAN CONSUL.—Nicaragua is apparently well satisfied with the efficiency of women as consuls. The appointment of two has already been noted in these pages, and a third has now been added to the list in the person of Señora Deifilia de Víquez, consul general in New Orleans.

PANAMA

PANAMA HOSPITAL TO BE ENLARGED.—The Panama Hospital Co. has decided to increase the size of its establishment in a suburb of Panama City. The new extension, which will cost about \$125,000, will enlarge the present building from 60 rooms and capacity for 75 patients to double that number. A number of young Panaman physicians, including some now perfecting their training in the United States, will be added to the staff.

PHYSICIANS PRESENT RESEARCH REPORT.—Doctors Vallarino, James, and Getz were given a farewell banquet by the Santo Tomás Hospital Medical Association before leaving Panama for the United States, where the American Medical Association had invited them to present their joint study on *Amebiasis* at the American Medical Association meeting in New Orleans.

PARAGUAY

REVIEW OF WORK OF SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—In a recent review of the work accomplished by the sanitary commission of Paraguay working in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation during the past four years it was stated that constant and intensive work had been carried on by treatments and the dissemination of information in 60 districts, where more than 595,800 treatments were given. The total population reached was 531,627.

After a recent tour of inspection through Luque, Areguá, Ypacaraí, Caacupé, Itanguá, Itá, and San Bernadino, the director of the sanitary campaign announced that the results of the campaign were very perceptible, for not only had general health conditions improved but even without any personal supervision the people had put into practice many of the prophylactic measures they had learned, a good example of this being the fact that whereas formerly latrines were almost unknown in the rural sections, now almost all farm houses are provided with them.

PERU

ANTIMALARIA COMMISSION.—In the latter part of January, 1928, the Antimalaria Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Sebastián Lorente convened to plan measures for the eradication of malaria in Peru.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TO AID HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—Upon the request of Dr. Sebastián Lorente, Director of Public Health, the Rockefeller Foundation sent its entomologist, Doctor Shannon, to Peru to study the agent of infection of the disease known as *verruca*. The Foundation has been anxious to study this disease, some work having already been done on it by the late Doctor Noguchi, whose recent death while engaged in yellow fever research in Africa is so deeply regretted. It now remains to discover what insect or other agent transmits the germ of *verruca* from one human being to another.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.—In the last 10 months of 1927 work was continued on the paving and sanitation of the city, 10,544 meters of water pipe being laid, besides 20,700 meters of sewers and 4,990 meters of drains. The construction of the new waterworks was also pushed.

In the port of La Libertad the water-purification plant was completed with the installation of the violet-ray apparatus.

The Vaccine Institute was opened, and prepared 15,520 tubes of vaccine, of which 14,501 were distributed to the departmental traveling vaccinators. A total of 91,571 persons was vaccinated and 57,000 revaccinated. The antimalaria service was reorganized and the number of sanitary inspectors considerably increased. A campaign against mosquito larvæ met with good results. The bacteriological laboratories made 8,049 examinations. The hookworm section gave 28,553 treatments and cured 5,009 patients; it also distributed a large number of pamphlets, posters, handbills, etc.

The needy were given assistance by the charity department in 12 hospitals, 5 orphan asylums, 2 day nurseries, 2 almshouses, a sanatorium, and a hospital for the insane, the Red Cross and a private charitable organization also cooperating in behalf of the ill and indigent.

URUGUAY

INFANT MORTALITY SURVEY.—With the conclusion of preliminary arrangements, the actual survey of the causes of infant mortality to be made in Uruguay in conformity with resolutions adopted at the Infant Mortality Conference held in Montevideo in June, 1927, was begun on March 1, 1928. The country has been divided into 13 districts, each in charge of a physician who will gather information on the causes of deaths among infants less than a year of age, noting particularly the physical, economic, and moral status of the parents, prenatal and postnatal care of the mother and the early care of the child.

ANTITYPHOID CAMPAIGN.—The National Council of Hygiene recently initiated a campaign against typhoid fever by means of an educational program urging vaccination.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE ART FOR IBERO AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The Argentine committee for participation in the Ibero American Exposition to be held in Seville in 1929, has decided to prepare a permanent exhibition of Argentine painting and sculpture to remain in the Argentine building.

ARGENTINE ARTISTS IN NEW YORK.—The Argentine artist Benito Quinquela Martín exhibited 30 of his canvasses in the Anderson Galleries on Park Avenue, in New York City, under the patronage of a number of distinguished persons. The pictures are in many cases paintings of the industrial life of his country, one being "Dusk in a shipyard of La Boca," another, "Boat being repaired," and a third a view in a steel foundry.

The press of New York reported on March 1, 1928, that the noted Argentine sculptor Angel María de Rosa had opened an interesting exhibition of his work at the Art Center.

COLOMBIA

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MANUAL.—Dr. José María Pérez Sarmiento has just published the fifth edition of his *Diplomatic and Consular Manual of Colombia*. Members of the consular corps find this work extremely valuable, since it contains a detailed statement of their functions and of the procedure which they should follow in the pursuit of their duties. Diplomats make use of the sections on the history and geography of Colombia, the regulations on the diplomatic service, and the list of treaties, conventions, etc., signed by Colombia from 1811 until the present.

DEATH OF AN EX-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.—On March 2, 1928, Gen. Jorge Holguín, a distinguished statesman and one of the most eminent men in Colombian public life, died in Bogotá. For nearly 60 years he held the highest governmental positions, including the Presidency of the Republic for two terms. As a diplomat he represented his country in the United States and the principal European capitals. As a private citizen, a member of one of the most patrician families in the country, he possessed qualities which made him admired and respected by all.

HONDURAS

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—*El Amigo del Hogar* (The Home Friend), a weekly magazine, has recently appeared in Comayagüela. Its contents are selected with a view to cultural and social improvement.

PERU

BRAZILIAN POETESS IN LIMA.—Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller, a Brazilian poetess, was entertained by the Peruvian poet Santos Chocano at a gathering of poets, musicians, and other intellectuals in Lima. The entertainment consisted of recitations by the various poets of their verses and music composed and played by the pianists present.

UNITED STATES

PAN AMERICAN UNION OFFICE BUILDING.—A bill permitting the erection of an office building for the Pan American Union on a plot of government land in the rear of the Union's magnificent building in Washington, so greatly admired by all visitors to the capital, was passed by the House of Representatives on April 25 and by the Senate on May 8, 1928. The increasing activities and personnel of the Pan American Union have caused its present quarters to become more and more cramped for office space.

VENEZUELA

PRESENTATION OF VENEZUELAN FLAG.—On January 28, 1928, a Venezuelan flag was formally presented and set up in the birthplace of Martí in Habana before an audience which included representatives of the several Latin-American countries in which that Cuban patriot had lived at various times. The flag is of silk, embroidered in gold and silver, and was given by President Gómez as a token of homage rendered an apostle of liberty by the country which is the birthplace of Spanish-American liberty.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on Jan. 31, 1928.	1928 Feb. 2	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Value of the Argentine exports during January and February, 1928.	Mar. 20	Do.
Argentine trade with the United Kingdom during 1927	do	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Monthly report on commerce and industries, February, 1928	Mar. 8	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Budget for the city of Manáos for 1928	Jan. 31	Geo. E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos.
Review of commerce and industries for January, 1928	Feb. 8	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Annual review of commerce and industries of Manáos consular district for the year 1927.	Feb. 15	Geo. E. Seltzer.
Modern sugar mill for Rio Grande do Norte	Feb. 23	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Budget for the city of Bahia for 1928	do	Howard Donavan, consul at Bahia.
Finances of the city of Bahia during 1927	Feb. 24	Do.
Rio de Janeiro coffee exports during February, 1928	Mar. 8	Claude I. Dawson.
Declared exports to the United States from Santos during February, 1928, and coffee movement through the port.	Mar. 9	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Exports to the United States from Pernambuco district, calendar year 1927.	do	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Paraná State bank, text of the law	do	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for February, 1928.	Mar. 10	Claude I. Dawson.
Brazilian agricultural production in 1926-27	Mar. 12	Do.
Trade notes, period Mar. 1 to 15, 1928	Mar. 15	Do.
CHILE		
Annual report of commerce and industries of the Punta Arenas district for the year 1927.	Feb. 2	John T. Carvin, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
Annual report on trade of the Antofagasta district for the year 1927.	Feb. 20	Geo. D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries of the Santa Marta district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Mar. 7	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
COSTA RICA		
February report on commerce and industries, 1928	Mar. 15	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Report on commerce and industries of Santiago consular district for the year 1927.	Mar. 12	Harry W. Story, vice consul at Santiago de Cuba.
February, 1928, review of commerce and industries	Mar. 20	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Cuban sugar quota law	Mar. 21	Do.
Review of commerce and industries, Isle of Pines, for the year 1927.	Mar. 22	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Expansion of Cuba's economic program	Mar. 30	L. J. Keena.
Cuban exports during 1927	Apr. 3	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Foreign trade of the Dominican Republic for 1927	Mar. 13	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Customs and internal-revenue collections for February, 1928	Mar. 15	Do.
Population of the Republic in 1927	Mar. 16	Do.
Shark industry and supply	Mar. 29	Do.

Reports received to April 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for February, 1928-----	1928 Mar. 15	W. Allen Rhode, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Trade financing and exchange in Guatemala-----	Mar. 5	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries for January, 1928-----	Feb. 20	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
February review-----	Mar. 1	Do.
MEXICO		
New cottonseed-oil refinery for Mexicali-----	Mar. 21	Frank Bohr, consul at Mexicali.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries of western Nicaragua for February, 1928.	Mar. 2	Christian T. Stager, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
February report on commerce and industries-----	Mar. 15	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Panama City.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for February, 1928-----	Mar. 5	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at San Salvador.
Review for the month of March, 1928-----	Mar. 31	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Annual report of the Maracaibo consular district for 1927-----	Feb. 27	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Statement of the Banco de Maracaibo for Jan. 31, 1928-----	Mar. 8	Do.
Traffic problems in Maracaibo-----	Mar. 9	Do.
Statement of the Banco Comercial de Maracaibo for Feb. 29, 1928.	Mar. 17	Do.
Commerce and industries of the Caracas consular district for the year 1927.	Mar. 20	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas.



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN- AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	\$0. 965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano.	1. 95	0. 389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2. 73	0. 546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0. 60	0. 121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 87	0. 973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 33	0. 465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1. 00	0. 200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5. 00	1. 000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1. 00	0. 200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2. 50	0. 500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2. 49	0. 498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5. 00	1. 000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . .	5. 00	1. 000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	0. 965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24. 33	4. 866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 50	0. 500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5. 00	1. 000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 17	1. 034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . .	0. 97	0. 193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0. 39 inch	Square meter	10. 26 sq. feet
Meter	3. 28 feet	Hectare	2. 47 acres
Kilometer	0. 62 mile	Square kilometer	0. 38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1. 06 quarts	Liter	0. 91 quart
Hectoliter	26. 42 gallons	Hectoliter	2. 84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15. 42 grains	Gram	15. 42 grains
Kilogram	2. 2 pounds	Kilogram	32. 15 ounces
Quintal	220. 46 pounds	Kilogram	2. 68 pounds
Ton	2, 204. 6 pounds		



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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN GUATEMALA

LABOR LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEXICO'S "LONE EAGLE"

LATIN AMERICA AS SEEN BY EMINENT JURIST

A SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

JULY, 1928

NAMA • NICARAGUA • MEXICO • HONDURAS

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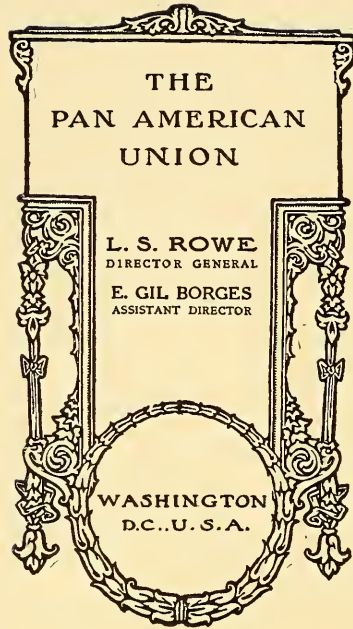
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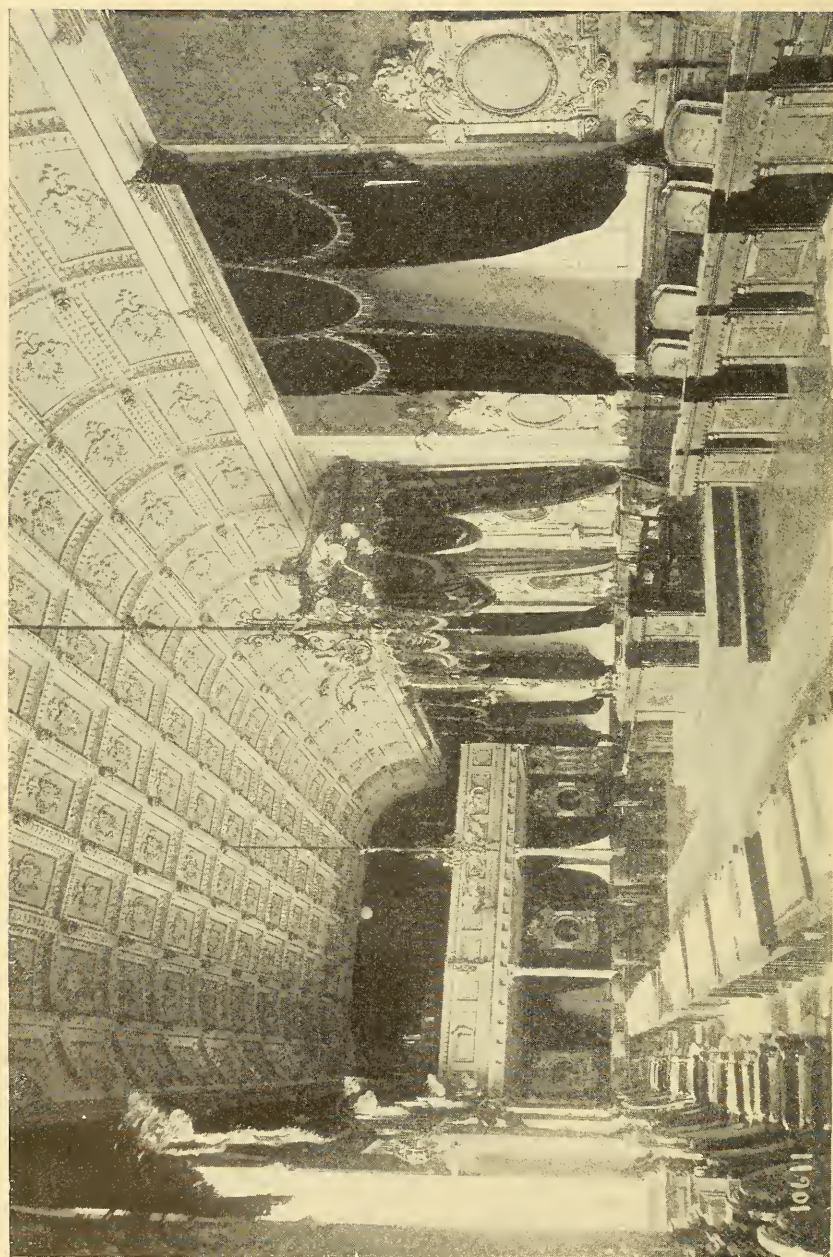
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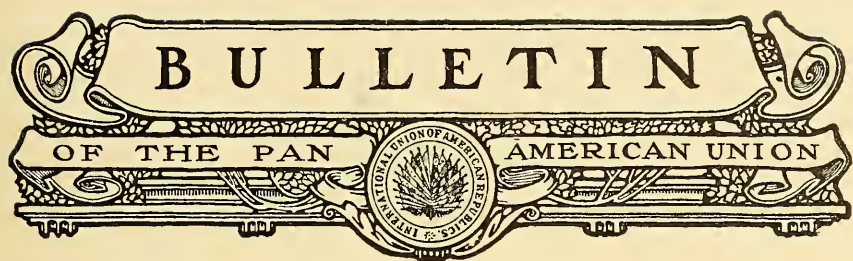
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Photograph by M. Gómez Miralles

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VOL. LXII

JULY, 1928

No. 7

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA ∴ ∴ ∴

IN the elections to choose the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica for the 1928-1932 term, which took place on February 12 of this year, the choice lay between two candidates, Señor Cleto González Víquez of the National Union Party, and Señor Carlos María Jiménez, who was put forward by the Republicans. The legal count of the votes polled showed that the victor was Señor González Víquez who, therefore, on May 8 last assumed for the second time the arduous duties of the presidency of the Republic.

Señor González Víquez is one of the most eminent and highly respected citizens of Costa Rica. He has grown increasingly in the public regard from the time when, in his early youth, a public office was first entrusted to his charge until, after holding other government and municipal positions in an ascending scale of importance, he became President for the quadrennium beginning in May, 1906. Nor has this regard diminished since that time, as is manifested by his recent election.

The new Chief Executive of Costa Rica was born in the city of Barba, Province of Heredia, in the year 1858. From childhood he was known as an intelligent and diligent student, these qualities, evidenced in the elementary school, becoming more and more notable in the secondary school and in the College of Law, from which he was graduated with the highest honors. After such a record, it was but natural to prophesy for the young lawyer a brilliant and distinguished career in the exercise of his profession, a prophecy which has been amply fulfilled.

In the course of the years Señor González Víquez has confronted many serious problems, social as well as political, in the solution of

which he has rendered service of inestimable value to his country and, in the wider sense, to the peace and progress of the American continent. In the important posts of Member of Congress and as Minister of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Promotion, and the Interior at different periods, the new President has been a valuable factor in the achievement of important legislative and administrative reforms which have been of lasting benefit to the people of Costa Rica. He also has an enviable record in the field of public and private social welfare, especially in public health and in the embellishment of the Capital. Widely traveled in Europe and the United States, he is the enlightened author of several works on history and financial policies.

It has been said of the new Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica that he is endowed with two of the qualities most characteristic of genius—an almost limitless capacity for work and a serene equanimity and intellectual integrity none too common among statesmen. It is therefore to be hoped that under the guidance of a man so richly endowed with the qualities essential to a successful Executive, the Republic of Costa Rica is about to enter upon a period of unprecedented progress and prosperity.

THE BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION takes this opportunity to present to the new President of Costa Rica its most cordial congratulations and its most sincere good wishes for a successful administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN GUATEMALA

THE ideals of the revolution of 1871 were crystallized in the resulting Constitution promulgated in 1879 during the administration of Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios, in the drafting of which the most eminent men of that day participated. This Constitution, modified in 1887, again in 1897, and still later in 1913, is the Constitution under which Guatemalans until recently have lived, the modification of 1920 having been revoked at the beginning of General Orellana's administration.

The Constitution of Guatemala is the condensed summary of the aspirations of the epoch, guaranteeing the inherent rights of the individual and establishing among other liberal postulates the lay school, the absolute separation of church and state, and free speech, many of the rights guaranteed being definitely included among the most precious conquests of constitutional law. But entirely apart from

this permanent aspect of the matter, which must be kept in mind, the natural evolution and the corresponding needs of the country, the lessons learned through experience and sociological progress, all combine to make ample reforms in that memorable document not only necessary but inevitable. Only constitutional reform could satisfy the legitimate aspirations manifested by the press, the various political agroupments, and the people in general, all of whom were unanimous in demanding that Guatemala's fundamental charter be one which would permit her greatest development as a free and progressive people.

The actual President of Guatemala, Gen. Lazaro Chacón, recognized these social aspirations of his fellow citizens, which were also his own, when in his program as candidate for the presidency he pledged himself to initiate the anxiously awaited constitutional reform. This pledge, as well as others in his political platform, were faithfully redeemed in his first message to the Legislative Assembly, which in due time promulgated the convocation by virtue of which the constitutional assembly was installed in July, 1927.

A commission of this exalted body, after making a minute study of the 48 articles—in a total of 105 contained in the Constitution—declared by Congress as subject to reform, has already presented its dictum, from which sufficient data will be cited here to indicate the general trends in the work of this important commission.¹

New concepts, which indicate marked changes in our ideas of the mission of the State, are proposed in the new Magna Charta of the Nation. The new Constitution is dominated by an individualistic and juridical tendency which places above everything else the realization of rights in matters concerning guarantees, to the utter exclusion of those social functions of such fundamental importance at the present time. Thus the commission agrees: "Included in this project of reform is the obligation of the public power to provide for the maintenance and the betterment of general living conditions and the well-being of the collectivity; to promote the development of public and private wealth; to foster credit and social welfare institutions; and to procure an adequate solution of the conflicts between capital and labor."

Not less outstanding are the reforms suggested in connection with the presidency of the Republic, reforms whereby it is hoped to put a complete stop to indefinite continuance in office, to nepotism and oligarchy and armed assaults on the chief magistracy of the country. Reelection is roundly prohibited, and no president may be reelected to that office within 12 years after completing his first term of office. No blood relative of a president in office nor of a president designate

¹ The constitutional amendments hereinafter discussed were adopted by the Constitutional Assembly on Dec. 20, 1927, going into effect on Jan. 1, 1928.

shall be eligible to the presidency within the fourth degree of consanguinity, neither connections by marriage within the second degree. Members of the cabinet are likewise debarred, as also the leader of a *coup d'état*, a revolution, or armed movement of whatever sort, as are the blood relatives of candidates for election immediately subsequent thereto. The Secretary of State and those holding military command in a *de facto* government which has altered the constitutional regimen, together with their blood relatives, are not eligible to the presidency; neither is the President designate or Secretaries of State during or within six months prior to the elections.

Briefly, and omitting all details, the following is a summary of other outstanding reforms to the Constitution of 1879 now being discussed. The decree *restricting* public security—not *suspending*, as heretofore—emitted by the Chief Executive in accord with his Council of Ministers in the case of foreign invasion or grave disturbance of public peace, or other public calamity, must include the reasons justifying such decree and state the particular sanction or sanctions to be restricted, the territory affected by such restriction, and the period of time it will apply. The cause having ceased to exist the decree will become inoperative, and any citizen has the right to call for its revision. Such restriction shall not impede the functioning of the other powers of the Government nor abrogate the immunities conferred by legal guaranties on members of those powers.

Among the new attributions of the legislative power are the following: To appoint the judges, their alternates, and prosecuting attorneys of the Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Appeals; to contract, convert, and consolidate the public debt, the Executive in such cases being authorized to negotiate loans or to make the consolidation or conversion on bases previously approved, indicating the amount of the operation, the type or class, the interest, price of the respective bonds, and other conditions agreed upon; to sanction by law any guaranty of the public debt by public revenues, a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members being necessary for approval of any of the foregoing; to authorize the Executive to make contracts involving unbudgeted expenditures not within his proper functions, and to approve or disapprove such contracts, specifying the funds to cover the respective cost, provided the concessions and contracts concerning colonization, immigration, irrigation, coinage of currency and emission of paper money shall be approved by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the assembly.

No law in conflict with the Constitution shall be enacted, nor shall any pact, treaty, or agreement affecting the integrity, sovereignty, or independence of the Republic or contrary to its Constitution be approved, with the exception of those referring to the restoration of Central American unity. The favorable vote of two-thirds of the

deputies is necessary to secure the submission to arbitration of any question referring to the national boundaries. Legislative attributions are not delegable.

The assembly shall be composed of one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction over 10,000 thereof. The former disqualifications for election as deputy are increased by two, the fact of being an official or employee of one of the other powers of government (except members of the university council, the governing boards of the university faculties, university professors, and generals in the army when not under orders or holding another post), or a close relative of the president.

It shall be the duty of the President to keep an oversight of the official conduct of judges and other employees of the judicial power, when necessary calling upon the Supreme Court to check misdoing. In addition to directing, developing, and promoting public education the President shall take steps to combat illiteracy and to procure the diffusion and extension of agricultural and vocational education in general. Professional education shall be under the jurisdiction of the National University, over which the President of the Republic has supreme authority.

The Executive may issue necessary regulations in time of grave emergency or public calamity, giving account thereof to the Assembly at its next session. He also administers the national property, as listed by the Constitution. In making executive appointments, it must be borne in mind that no person shall hold more than two salaried public positions, except in the schools. Moreover, the advisory and legal functions of the Council of State are greatly extended and are more explicitly set forth.

The judicial power may declare unconstitutional any law or provision of the other powers of government, but in concrete cases only. Magistrates, prosecuting attorneys, and judges are not removable from office during the term for which they were elected or appointed except for crime, notorious bad conduct, or manifest incapacity. A stringent law shall be passed fixing the duties of all Government officials and employees. Delinquent minors under 15 years of age shall be confined only in places especially set aside for that purpose.

The Constitution as amended further provides that attacks upon public officials for their official acts made in the press or by any other means of publicity do not constitute crimes. Printing establishments and their equipment shall not be seized or confiscated, nor shall their labors be interrupted or terminated because of crimes or misdemeanors of the press.

No person shall be kept incommunicado, nor shall pain, torture, or illegal exactions of any kind be practiced on the accused, who shall be detained only in places designated for that purpose on written

order of the competent authority issued in accordance with the law. Private correspondence, papers and books obtained without judicial authorization or legal formalities shall not be considered as evidence. No one shall be imprisoned for debt. Recognition is given to the right of *amparo*, or injunction, which shall be regulated by future legislation.

An interesting point in the revised Constitution is the proviso that nationals of the other Central American Republics shall be treated as native-born Guatemalans, provided they manifest such desire before a competent authority and that the proper reciprocity exists with their own country. (Insistence on reciprocity is the new feature of this provision.)

Under the head of Constitutional Guaranties, the Assembly is requested to enact a law for the better organization and the increased efficiency of labor, taking into consideration the protection needed by the laboring classes. The respective degree is required for the exercise of a profession. Monopolies and privileges are prohibited. Vagrancy is punishable. The property rights of the Nation in deposits of hydrocarbons in general are inalienable and imprescriptible; however, concessions running not more than 50 years may be granted for their exploitation and, similarly, for the establishment of public services of great utility requiring the investment of considerable capital.

In order to amend the Constitution an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly is necessary; but in the case of the amendment of article 66 (which prohibits reelection), of article 69 (which treats of the succession to the Presidency), or of the entire Constitution, a two-thirds vote cast by two distinct and consecutive Assemblies is necessary; and such amendments can not be submitted to a constitutional assembly until after the expiration of six years.

These are the fundamental reforms made in the Magna Charta of Guatemala, reforms which both the people and Government are confident will greatly accelerate the peaceful progress of the Republic.



LATIN AMERICA THROUGH THE EYES OF AN EMINENT JURIST¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Director of Division of International Law, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

A GLIMPSE OF LATIN AMERICA

A NORTH AMERICAN going for the first time to South America, especially if he continue his journey to the Republics of the extreme south, must have the impression, even though he be an unimaginative person, of entering a new and for him hitherto undiscovered world. When he leaves the United States he has the idea that there are some 20 Republics grouped together, of Latin, or more or less of Latin origin, and he speaks of them as if they were much alike. The first thing he learns is that every Latin American Republic differs from the others, and that nothing is more disagreeable to them than to be considered as if they all resembled one another. If he stays long enough and comes in contact with the leaders of thought he sees why this must be so. For, although they have started out with a common background, the geographic conditions and the local conditions have had very much to do with the development of each country. In some there have been many Indians and the Indian population has become amalgamated with the Spanish settlers. In others negro slavery was introduced and long remained, with the result of further intermixture of races. Countries which have not had the negroes or in which the negroes form but a small part of the population, consider themselves as fortunate in not having problems which other countries have where slavery existed. Countries, in which Europeans have always outnumbered the Indians, look upon themselves as strictly of European origin. These differences could be much developed with the result that each of the American Republics would seem to have a history of its own, traditions of its own, and its own problems which, if the observer be fair-minded and take account of the difficulties in the way of amalgamation and in the way of national development,

¹ From Annual Report of the Director, Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the year 1927.

will be seen to have been solved with astounding success in most instances.

The American traveler will be struck by the fact that some countries have been open to immigration and others not, and if he stops to consider the reason, he will find that in the early days all lanes of travel lay to the east and Europeans landing in America settled the eastern portions of the continent, with a resulting fringe of settlements in the east with the native element in the interior. The difficulty has been to bring the two together. He will find in Argentina, in Uruguay, and in the southern part of Brazil, countries of immigration, great and powerful communities, American by environment and ideals but with European capacity, with European energy and with European experience. Immigration has not only helped to build up the countries but immigration has tended toward a general type, not universal owing to local conditions, but nevertheless with a marked resemblance. If the American observer goes down the western coast he will find each of the countries very different from each of the others. There has been practically no immigration in the north; there has been little in the central portions, and even Chile gives the impression of being a compact country of European origin. The reason why Chile was more open to European influence was due to its southernmost position. Difficult to reach from the east across the Andes, it was reached by sailing vessels around the Horn, and nothing is more astonishing to the casual visitor in Chile than the foreign names which he meets, Irish names, English names, German names, and French names; but absence from the highway of immigration has allowed these different elements to coalesce into a nation. The Republic of Peru is between the two groups: a small Spanish element which has preserved itself and still occupies a prominent position is noticeable; then larger elements of those who have intermingled from the coast, and in the interior large numbers of Indians, unaffected by immigration. The problem which Peru considers to be one of the most important before it to-day is to weld these different elements into a people, and to create what may be called a middle class, not by lowering the so-called upper class, but by enabling the indigenous element to become land owners, so that its members shall have an interest in the country. The Government lands are being sold off to the natives at very reasonable rents, the title passing to them immediately, the rents being so adjusted as to pay off in a short period the purchase price agreed upon at the moment of transfer; but in the course of a few years the settlers of Europe will be finding their way to Peru, and development will therefore be in a large measure similar to that experienced by all the other Republics of South America. It is not a prophecy but a certainty.

There are two great factors in this development. The people of the United States seem apparently to have made up their minds that they do not, at least at this time, want further settlers from the Old World, or that the few settlers admitted shall be such as, in the judgment of the proper authorities, fit into the North American environment as it is to-day. The result is that Europe is looking southward. The Europeans want to come to America to better their condition, and not being able to come to North America, they are not only looking southward, but they are going southward, with the inevitable result that those Republics of Latin America which can make the strongest appeal are going to have the best minds and the best hands of Europe at their disposal in the course of the next few years. The second factor is the Panama Canal. This "ditch," as President Roosevelt often called it, in disuniting North and South America has united North and South America. Heretofore commerce went to the east around the Horn northward, or it went from the western coast in the north to the western coast in the south. It reached only one side of the Latin world. Now all commerce goes directly south. All commerce meant for the western shores of America passes through the canal, and in the same way the commerce of the west, which used to round slowly the southernmost extremity of the continent, now passes eastward through the canal for distribution in Europe if intended for that destination. The result is that the Panama Canal has become the distributing center of the American Continent and inevitably, without treaties, without conferences, the South American Republics are brought into close and intimate relations because of the improved means of communication. They can no longer live in isolation as a whole and they can no longer live in isolation from one another.

These statements are meant to apply especially to South America. There is, of course, a large and important group of countries to the north of the canal and to the south of the United States, composed of the great Republic of Mexico, of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (to arrange them in geographical order beginning with the north and ending with the south). These countries must of necessity feel the change, but they have long been open to industry and commerce and to what may be called "peaceful penetration," following in the wake of business for years both on the west and on the east. The canal only enables them to communicate more easily with one another and with different parts of their countries, but the benefits of the canal in a less degree are bound to affect them, and the same may be said of the Caribbean which is open to all the influences of commerce going to and from all of America to the south of the United States. The problem for them as well as for the other States, is just what it was for the United States:

How to utilize the immense territory of which they are possessed; how to bring to these different countries the elements from foreign lands which they can assimilate and which, assimilated, will be helpful in developing their fundamental institutions without seeking to establish institutions or ideals inconsistent with them. America as a whole is a political laboratory and individually 21 political laboratories.

The North American who sees South America for the first time, that is to say, who takes a steamer, passes through the canal to the west and lands at Valparaiso, stopping on the way at Habana, spending a short time in Lima, the capital of Peru, passing from Valparaiso to Santiago, and after some days in that original capital crosses the Andes, will find himself rubbing his eyes on the way from Mendoza in Argentina to Buenos Aires. He sees vast stretches of prairie which looks familiar if he has at all visited his own West, and when he arrives at Buenos Aires all his ideas of South America have undergone a sudden change. He is in a city more or less European in its exterior, but American in its ways and in its population, and composed of no less, even at the smallest estimate, than 2,400,000 people. If he crosses the Rio de la Plata—he knows, if he remembers his geography, that this river separates Argentina from Uruguay—he finds himself in the midst of a bay, indeed a sea of waters some hundred miles wide, in order to reach Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. This is one of the most attractive, substantial cities of the western world, with some 500,000 inhabitants. These countries—Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay—would form a vast empire of Spanish-speaking peoples, Argentina alone being one-third the size of the United States. If the traveler returns by the eastern route he will take a steamer at Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro, touching at Santos. These steamers are very frequent. Buenos Aires is the South American terminus, much more than New York is the North American terminus, steamers going from Buenos Aires every day in the week and often many a day, steamers as luxurious as and even more luxurious than the trans-Atlantic liners between New York and European ports. North America seems to have forgotten this development because steamers between New York and Buenos Aires have until recently plied only every fortnight. Santos is itself a large and prosperous city and it is only a port as it were to São Paulo. This city, at last returns, numbered 800,000, but it is growing so rapidly that the census has a hard time to keep up with the facts. It is a great commercial and a great intellectual and a great cultural center. It unites in its composition the intelligence of Europe and the sturdiness of the early Portuguese, who have managed to preserve the Portuguese language untouched by what may be called foreign infusion or at least “peace-

ful penetration," to use the phrase which has become only too familiar in the last few years. Then Rio de Janeiro! We have beautiful harbors in the United States and there is a beautiful harbor at Sydney, in far-off Australia, if the tales are to be believed of those who have traveled in that part of the world. There are some Americans who are in a position to make a comparison between Rio de Janeiro and Constantinople, and Americans are inclined to include the Golden Gate of San Francisco as one of the four or five impressive harbors of the world; but all travelers agree, whether they have visited North American harbors or ports, the marvel which is Sydney or the Golden Horn of Europe, that Rio de Janeiro is a harbor and a center by itself which must be seen by the eyes to be appreciated, an impression of which can not be adequately conveyed by the spoken or written word, a river with the proportions of a bay, in which are centered a hundred islands surrounded by mountains on all sides with no less than 365 peaks, one for each day in the year.

The American tourist would be apt to think that Brazil was a country of one city if he had only visited Rio de Janeiro. If he has touched at São Paulo he sees that there are at least two, and if he avails himself of the opportunity of following the coast from south to north he will learn that there are at least some six great centers with their individual institutions and with a common culture. The Portuguese settlers penetrated to the interior and have made of the undefined territory of Brazil a Portuguese colony. They have had the strength to preserve Portuguese culture to the extent that Portugal now lives in Brazil, just as Madre España would be immortalized in the South American Republics even if the mother country should cease to exist. No traveler, unless he should be a combination of all of the travelers of the western world, can hope to "see" Brazil, and it is somewhat humiliating to the pride of a North American who feels that the United States are the largest aggregation of States on this continent, to learn that the territory of Brazil exceeds that of the whole continental United States if Alaska be excluded. And a word of Habana. We look upon Cuba as a small country, speaking of it affectionately as "little Cuba." It is larger than Ohio, the State of Presidents. And the city of Habana of some 500,000 or 600,000 is the second of South American ports after only some 25 years of independence.

What is to be the outcome of it all, who may say? Mr. Robert Bacon, returning from an extended tour of Latin America on the eve of the World War, stated that no one could visit South America without feeling that it was to be the country of the future. That is a statement which implies prophecy. It is safe to say, however, that just as New York is becoming the center of the English-speaking world, so Buenos Aires has become the great center of the Spanish-

speaking world, and that unless present appearances are deceptive, it will be, in no distant future, the center of the Latin world. Some there are who think that the scepter from Europe which has already passed to the West may take a southward trend. The United States have had vast resources which are being exhausted with hardly a thought of conservation, but the resources of Latin America are well-nigh untouched. If they are opened to the wise ingenuity of Europe, it is a fair prognostication that there will be two new worlds in the western continent instead of one, and the southern world may not be the lesser.

The late Mr. Choate made a humorous summing up in a single phrase of the course of development in the United States. He said that "the Pilgrims first fell on their knees and then on the aborigines." The result is that the Indian has been a vanishing race and has played no part in the material or intellectual development of North America. Therefore we only have the problems which we have brought with us from Europe, and with a free hand and a clear vision we have been able to make our own traditions. All this is different in the vast stretches of territory to the south of the Rio Grande. To its eternal credit the Roman Catholic Church felt that it held the soul of even the humblest of Americans in trust. Its missionaries entered into every Latin American country, and in years of exile and often at the cost of their lives endeavored to preserve the native population. In this they were largely successful; some who place uniformity above humanity are sometimes heard to say—too successful. The result is that the native element exists and has to be considered in many of the Latin American countries, and in some it is the dominating element.

If we would take note of these conditions, open to the eye of any observer and indeed familiar to those who have but an elementary knowledge of South American history, we would have sympathy with the Latin Americans in their effort to create a nation out of diverse and seemingly inassimilable elements, and, instead of criticizing them for not having fully realized their ambitions in this respect, we would be full of encouragement and of admiration for what they have done. To understand Latin America is to have the scales fall from one's eyes. To spend some time in Latin America is to appreciate the vast progress which has been made and to give way to admiration.

* * *

THE LATIN AMERICAN

We of North America have been inclined to think that the American Republics are destined to pursue a common highway to a common goal, the highway being English and the destination North American; that the English language is to be the language of the continent;

that the American ideals in so far as they differ from those in England are to prevail throughout the continent, and that in the course of time there are to be 21, if not more American Republics, each approximating, as closely as circumstances will permit, to the North American model. Anyone in touch even with a few Latin American Republics soon begins to "sense" the signs of the times. The people of Latin America have a great admiration for the development of the United States, but they look upon it largely as a material development, as the utilization of natural resources in the interest of money making. If you talk with them you will often find that they also speak of their material problems, that they too have ambitions to amass wealth, but there seems to be a feeling on their part that culture, education, and spiritual ideals should be the goals toward which they should tend rather than the mere mechanical development of financial power. They are as eager for the "peso" as we of the North are for the "dollar," but they feel that the North American is immersed in business to such an extent that art, literature, and philosophy are overlooked, while on the other hand these are with them, after all, the principal and the permanent things. They roughly divide American civilization into two classes—the North American or the material civilization and the South American or the spiritual civilization. We North Americans seem to cherish the idea that Latin America is influenced by the ideals of the north more than is really the case. Rightly or wrongly, the Latin Americans believe or fear that the giant of the north will pursue the way of the world conqueror. Until the Mexican War, Mr. Bryce tells us in his notes on South America that the Latin Americans were great admirers of the United States, but that the partition of Mexico, as a consequence of that war, caused them to look forward to the repetition of that kind of action in territories farther to the south, and that from admiring the progress of the United States they have come to fear it. And fearing it, they are not so open to the penetration of North American ideals as they were before fear took possession of their souls. If the North American would look at the map of the entire continent or merely at the large part of it beyond the United States, he would wonder if, after all, the influence of Europe is not destined to play a great part in the development of Latin America. As long as Europe was governed autocratically and was antidemocratic with a land hunger for America, the influence of the United States in Latin America was all-prevailing; but just as soon as the Monroe doctrine, of which the Latin Americans were the great beneficiaries, became so effective as to exclude the possibility of political intervention from Europe, the ties of race, the ties of blood, the ties of language began anew to make themselves felt. Latin America is nearer Europe than

is the southern part of South America to the United States. The shortest line is between the western parts of Europe, including Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain, and the northern parts of South America. The situation is simple if we discard prejudices. The Latin American interests and the North American interests are the same. . . . Europe, having learned that the Government of the United States is strong enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine, has accepted its implications that America is no longer open to territorial colonization and that Europe dare not introduce its political institutions. Europe, undoubtedly, has thought the matter over and it finds that the Latin America peoples are still European in their culture and what may be called their civilization.

Because of the European background, the intellectual ways of Europe have influence, and with them the industrial, commercial, and material methods of Europe are making their way or rather have made their way. A great many Latin Americans visit North America; but every Latin American dreams of a fortnight in Paris. Their languages are of Latin origin; Spanish is spoken in 18 of the American Republics; Portuguese is the official language in Brazil, and French is spoken in Haiti. Although French is the official language in only one, and that the smallest, American Republic, the language of France still preserves its influence as a second language in the rest of Latin America. Many there are who speak English, especially those who engage in business; but anyone making a pretense to culture speaks French and if he does not speak it fluently at least he reads it with ease and pleasure. The intellectual development of Latin America is influenced by Latin Europe. The material development is largely influenced by North America; but in the last few years Europe, with a need of foreign markets, has been making valiant and successful inroads. At present continental America is composed of two great groups, that of the English-speaking peoples and that of the Latin races, that is, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian, for there are large colonies of Italians in Buenos Aires, in Montevideo, and in the southern parts of Brazil. It is impossible for the children in the schools to imbibe their earliest notions of the world through Latin sources, to make a specialty of Latin culture and Latin literature, without having their later lives influenced; and unless attempts are made to lay before the Latin American peoples the best culture and the intellectual contributions of the English-speaking world, the rift between the two is likely to grow greater. It should not be overlooked in this connection that language is producing a more or less uniform type. Books published in Spain circulate freely in the 18 Spanish-speaking republics, and the thought of Spain, now without political ambition as regards America, is familiar to every school boy. The newspapers, the periodicals, the books,

and pamphlets published in one Spanish American country pass to the others and, without going so far as to say that there is a Spanish solidarity among them, there is at least a Spanish understanding. This does not mean that they are alike or that they are destined to become so similar as to be unmistakable; for a Colombian will remain Colombian; an Ecuadorian will remain Ecuadorian; a Venezuelan will remain Venezuelan, although they are neighboring countries, educated in the same way, reading and admiring the same things, and visiting the same countries. If they travel there is an intellectual likeness which is making for an intellectual solidarity.

Had it not been for Brazil, the Pan American Union might have become a Spanish American Union, and there are still attempts being made to divide the Spanish American Republics from Brazil, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other. Brazil is certainly destined to be one of the very great countries of the world. It is one of the very great countries of America, and it is Portuguese to the core. That means an unwillingness to join in any movement of a separatist nature which aims to exclude the United States. The attempts made to form an Iberian movement which would include Brazil have failed because of this unwillingness on the part of Brazil to act independently of the United States. Nations have long memories, especially of the kindnesses done to them in their earliest struggling days. We of North America can not forget the aid of France which made possible the independence of the thirteen Colonies. The Latin American States likewise have memories, and they look upon those who helped them in their early days as having special claim. Brazil has not yet forgotten that the United States was the first Government to recognize its independence. Brazil was the first country to recognize the Monroe doctrine, and the beautiful building which Brazil constructed for the meeting of the Third Pan American Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, in which the Senate is housed, and in which very recently the International Commission of Jurists for the Codification of International Law sat and successfully completed its labors, bears the name of a distinguished American President. It is officially known as the Monroe Palace. . . .

The Latin American countries want friendly relations with the United States. They want the appreciation of the United States because they have a deep-seated admiration for them, and their affection would be assured if they could feel, on the part of North America, an appreciation of their difficulties, an appreciation of their progress, and a belief in the destinies which they themselves believe are inevitable for their countries. They would rather associate with the United States than with any other country. It is perhaps not too much to say that each of the Latin American countries

would prefer to associate with the United States than with its immediate neighbors, on condition, however, of the recognition of intellectual equality, of social equality, and political equality, not merely on paper but in every international act and in every casual encounter. With the recognition of these things almost anything is possible—without it nothing.

* * *

INTERAMERICAN INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS

The Latin American countries would be pleased to cooperate with the peoples of the north in what they consider an intellectual field of activity, and especially to have an exchange of professors and an exchange of students; however, their idea is not merely that North American professors should visit Latin America but that Latin Americans should also visit North America. Years ago a Chilean ambassador to the United States was invited to organize an exchange of university professors and students, and, after listening to the advantages of such a system, he said he was sure that, while it would be in the interest of Latin American professors and students to visit the United States, he observed that, whenever the matter was discussed, it dealt primarily with the visit of Latin Americans to the United States and not with the visit of North American professors and North American students to Latin America. He recognized, perhaps in a spirit of courtesy, the benefits which Latin American professors and students might derive from a sojourn in the United States; but he had a feeling which he did not attempt to disguise that the reverse was just as much in the interest of the good understanding and of the intellectual development of the continent. Latin Americans are willing and desirous to receive professors from North America, and to send chosen professors of their own universities to the north; but they do not want any northerner to visit them with a feeling that he is a missionary of North America and of its culture. The North American they want is a person who knows Latin America and has an appreciation of Latin America; who visits their peoples to lay before them certain expositions, it may be, of his own country, if his lectures are to be on political and sociological subjects, but who does not, in the presentation of his lectures, suggest that North American experience should be adopted to the displacement of their own. If he speaks their language he will be welcomed and treated royally. He will be given in effect the freedom of the university, the freedom of the city, the freedom of the country. Sympathy for their problems, appreciation of their progress, especially their intellectual progress, and the knowledge of the language are the three essentials. If he does not speak Spanish and prefers to speak French, he will be well received, because French

will reach the intellectual classes, to which he naturally must make his first appeal. With French he will have the disadvantage that his audience will be restricted to the *élite*, to those students who are well advanced, for he will through French speak to his auditors in a foreign language.

These requirements would seem to be difficult to meet. This is, however, far from the truth. The first two are matters of temperament; the last one, that of language, is not so much of a bugbear as it might appear. Our Latin American friends do not ask of the foreigners the perfection which they would require of their own professors. The time and trouble which the visitor has taken to learn their language counts for much, and if he is able to make himself understood—and he can easily do so if his lecture is prepared in advance and he reads it—they will welcome him as an intellectual ambassador from the Northern Republic. They regard the presence of an exchange professor as a mark of honor. They are glad to welcome him and glad to have him associate with them upon terms of equality, which, in their courteous way, means really a sort of superiority; because they put themselves out to anticipate his needs, even those of which he would perhaps not think himself. There is no need to dwell upon these aspects of the matter. We in the United States prefer a foreigner to speak our language; we are willing to overlook mistakes or slips. We regard it as an honor for him to address us in our language. We insist that he shall not bear himself as if he were a superior person, even though he may be, and that he shall show an interest in our problems and an interest in the progress we have made. This is human nature with us; it is human nature with our friends of Latin America. In the choice of professors, the North Americans and the Latin Americans need only to appoint the kind of person whom they themselves would like to receive.



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

The Public Buildings Service worked on a total of 146 new construction projects throughout the Republic during the past year, for which \$722,874 was expended. Upper: Office building and warehouses for the Customs Service in Port-au-Prince, completed in October, 1927. Lower: Telephone-Telegraph Building at Port-au-Prince, housing the general offices for the telegraph service and the automatic telephone exchange

IN HAITI



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince.

PUBLIC WORKS IN HAITI

The Public Works program during 1927 included 434 new construction projects, in addition to 170 maintenance and repair projects. Upper: The Champ de Mars. The beautification of this park in Port-au-Prince is proceeding gradually under an annual appropriation. Lower: Gendarmerie District Headquarters at Cayes, one of the 18 buildings completed within the last year for the Gendarmerie whose activities are constantly being extended



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN HAITI

Eight schools, elementary and secondary, now offer industrial education in Haiti, whereas there were practically no educational opportunities of this type three years ago. The subjects chosen for each student, although wide in range, are so grouped as to constitute a thorough training in one line of industry. Upper: Industrial School for Boys at Jacmel, opened November 7, 1926, the first school of this type built outside of Port-au-Prince. Lower: Industrial School for Girls at St. Marc, opened in October, 1927

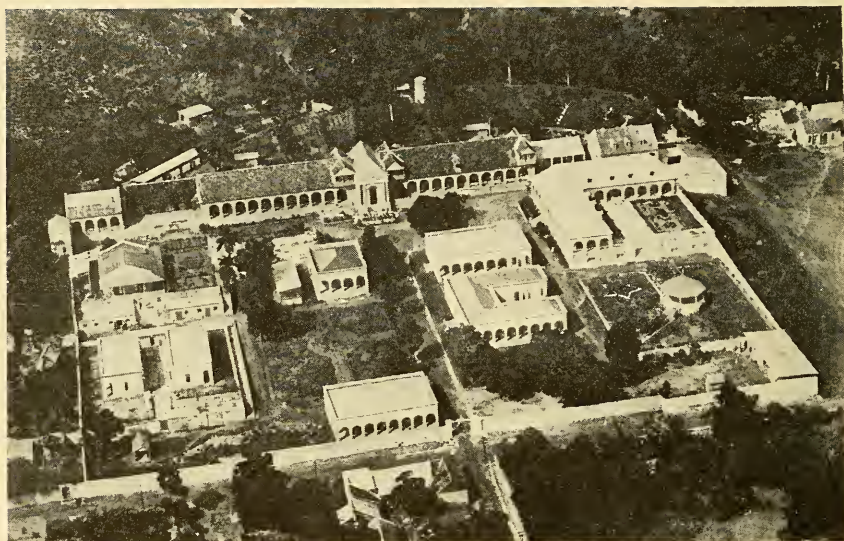
IN HAITI



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Upper: Rural farm-school near Petite Rivière. The aim of the farm-school is to offer to farm boys such elementary education as will best fit them for life in rural Haiti. There are 50 such schools in operation, with a total enrollment of about 4,400 students. In addition, valuable service was rendered to 5,000 farmers by special agents of the Agricultural Service. Lower: Damien Agricultural College



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince

HAITIAN HOSPITALS

The past year, from the standpoint of results obtained, has been the most successful since the organization of the Haitian Public Health Service. In addition to the construction of new wards for hospitals in the cities, 15 standard rural dispensaries were completed. During the year 2,759 rural clinics were held at 110 places throughout the country. Upper: An airplane view of Justinian Hospital at Cap-Haïtien. Lower: A new ward building of the Petit Goâve Hospital. Recent additions to this hospital and those of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc have increased their capacity by 200 beds

IN HAITI



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince.

NEW BRIDGES IN HAITI

Of the total expenditures for roads, trails, and bridges in Haiti during the last fiscal year, amounting to about \$510,000, 37 per cent was for new construction. The road system of the country, 950 miles in length, is passable for automobiles all the year or at least during the dry season. Upper: Peligre bridge on the Las Cahobas-Belladère road. This has a 91-foot steel span. Lower: Gosseline bridge on Trouin-Jacmel road, near Jacmel

HISTORICAL SURVEY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR LEGISLATION IN LATIN AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

(PART II)

By MOISÉS POBLETE-TRONCOSO¹

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(This article, as explained in the editor's note to Part I, forms the introduction to the collection of labor laws of the Latin American countries compiled by Mr. Poblete-Troncoso now in course of publication by the International Labor Office. Part I consisted of a short historical sketch, followed by an exposition of the characteristic features of the labor legislation of Latin America and of the various influences reflected in it. The second and concluding part, given below, contains a brief summary of existing legislation classified by subjects.—Editor's note.)

SUMMARY OF EXISTING LABOR LEGISLATION²

THE LATIN-AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL POLICY

A phenomenon worthy of remark in the development of Latin-American social legislation is the fact that the most recent constitutions of those countries contain general principles of social policy in the form of concrete declarations, many of them inspired by the ideas of the labor charter of the treaty of Versailles.

In this connection mention may be made of the constitution of Chile, September 18, 1925; Honduras, September 10, 1924; Mexico, September 5, 1917; and Peru, December 27, 1919.

Reference should also be made to the political constitution of the Republics of Central America, dated September 9, 1921, which subsequently failed to take effect owing to the annulment of the union of these Republics.

The political constitutions of the Latin-American countries have come to constitute one of the principal sources of labor law. The economic and social problem has thus taken its due place in Latin America. The various States regard it as of such importance that

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 2, February, 1928.

² For Part see *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, June, 1928.

they place it side by side with fundamental principles recognized for centuries, such as that of liberty. This constitutes a further manifestation of the economic and social attitude of the Latin-American Republics.

The earliest constitutions of the Latin-American countries did not as a rule contain anything in the field of social policy but declarations as to the equality in the eye of the law of nationals and foreigners and the recognition of the right of association. To-day these legal principles have been considerably widened in order to deal with more important questions of social policy.

Thus the political constitution of Mexico establishes the principle of the eight-hour day and declares "that the Congress of the Union and the Legislatures of the States are to issue labor acts based on the requirements of each district, without contravening the following principles ruling the work of workmen, day laborers, employees, domestic servants, and handicraftsmen, and in a general manner every contract of employment": *the maximum duration of the working day is to be eight hours*; the maximum duration of night work is to be seven hours; young persons over 12 and under 16 years of age shall not be employed for more than six hours a day; the employment of children under 12 years of age shall not be permitted; every worker shall have at least one day's rest for every six days of work; during three months preceding childbirth women shall not engage in any physical work requiring considerable exertion, and during the month following childbirth they shall be entitled to a complete compulsory rest with payment of wages and the keeping open of their posts. It further establishes the principle of the minimum wage and prescribes equality of wages for men and women; the fixing of minimum wages and participation in profits must be carried out by special commissions, and wages must be paid in money of legal currency. It prescribes the obligation for the employer to provide convenient and healthy dwellings for the worker; the responsibility of heads of undertakings in case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases; the adoption of measures of hygiene and safety in industrial establishments; the right of vocational association for workers and employers. It recognizes the right to strike and declare lockouts and provides for the constitution of conciliation and arbitration boards for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor; it orders the establishment of free employment exchanges for workers; it regards as matters of social utility the creation of popular relief funds for persons disabled in industry and for unemployment or accidents, and the establishment of cooperative societies for the acquisition of cheap and healthy dwellings.

It is this type of constitution that most completely embodies the modern principles of social economy and workers' protection.

The political constitution of Peru recognizes, in the first place, freedom of association, and the obligation for the State to legislate in regard to general industrial organization and safety, and for the safeguarding of life, health, and hygiene. It provides that the law shall fix maximum conditions of labor and minimum wages, in relation to age, sex, the nature of the employment, and the conditions and requirements of the various regions of the country. It imposes the obligation to pay compensation for industrial accidents, compulsory arbitration in disputes between capital and labor, and the obligation for the State to establish provident and social welfare institutions, savings banks, insurance institutions, and productive and distributive cooperative societies.

The political constitution of Chile guarantees the right of association and the obligation for the State to protect labor, industry, and social welfare institutions.

Finally, the political constitution of Honduras (Decree No. 7 of September 10, 1924) devotes Title XX to "social cooperation and labor." It establishes the obligation for the State to regulate saving in educational establishments and in public workshops and factories. It provides for the creation of a technical center known as the Institute of Social Reform; *declares that the eight-hour day is compulsory*, that there must be one day's rest for every six days' work, and that a law must be enacted relating to industrial accidents and the employment of women and children.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT; COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

In the majority of the Latin-American countries there is no special legislation relating to that very special form of contract which in the social law of the present day is known as a *contract of employment*. This can not be made a cause of reproach to the legislator of the last century. How could he have foreseen the enormous development of modern industrialism and the profound transformation which this phenomenon was bound to produce in all the legal, social, and moral conceptions relating to employment?

In the Latin-American countries this transformation began later and has proceeded less rapidly than in European countries. The underlying cause of this is to be found in the axiomatic truth that the evolution and the progress of ideas follow but can not anticipate economic and social facts.

Chile was the first country in Latin America to enact special legislation for determining and defining the new essentials of the contract of employment, as regards both the formalities necessary for the validity of the contract and the conditions indispensable for making this new legal form a special institution of labor law (Act No. 4053 of September 8, 1924).

The draft labor codes of Argentina, Uruguay, and other countries contemplate a new legal form for the contract of employment.

Mention should also be made of the labor act of Guatemala of April 30, 1926, which regulates more or less completely the contract of employment, as do also the various labor codes and labor acts of the United States of Mexico.

While it is true that the individual contract of employment is not generally regulated in Latin America, it will nevertheless be found that one special form of collective contract has been the subject of particular attention on the part of the Governments. The contract referred to is the so-called "enrollment" contract (*enganche*), for hiring workers in groups for the purpose of employment elsewhere than at the place of hiring, generally for agricultural work.

For many years the enrollment of workers gave rise to great abuses, which bore hardly on the workers—failure on the part of the employers to pay the wages offered and to observe the conditions of work agreed upon, delay in payment of wages, excessive price of the necessities of life and the sale of such necessities by the employers to the workers, etc.; all of which led to the enactment in various countries of special legislation for the protection of the workers against such exploitation.

Among the countries which have adopted legislation on the enrollment contract may be mentioned Chile, which in section 8 of the act of September 8, 1924, relating to contracts of employment prohibits every contract of enrollment or recruiting of workers which is not effected under an individual or collective contract of employment; Guatemala, Labor Act No. 1434 of April 30, 1926; Nicaragua, Act No. 12 of January 31, 1923; and Santo Domingo, decree of January 12, 1923.

The collective contract of employment has been the subject of special legislation in Chile and in the State of Puebla, Mexico.

The Chilean act on contracts of employment, in sections 24–26, lays down regulations for collective agreements, prescribes the formalities to be observed in concluding them, confers legal personality on trade-unions for the purpose of concluding such agreements and makes them responsible for their performance, and, finally, defines the obligations of employers and workers.

Regulations for the contract of apprenticeship have also been made in some of the Mexican States.

HOURS OF WORK

The demand of the workers for the establishment of the eight-hour day was conceded in Latin America much earlier than in most European countries.

Uruguay was the first country to introduce, by the act of February 13, 1915, the eight-hour day for workers in factories, workshops, dockyards, quarries, building undertakings, and ports. Its application extended to clerks and other employees in industrial and commercial houses, and to conductors, guards, and railway and tramway employees; by subsequent decrees it was further extended to workers in the boot and shoe industry, railways, creameries, arsenals, etc.

Uruguay was followed by Ecuador, in the act of September 4, 1916, and by Mexico, which, as has already been seen, established the eight-hour day by its constitution of February 5, 1917, while it has also been introduced by special acts in almost all the individual States. Among these may be mentioned Campeche, which established it by its labor code in 1918; Querétaro, by labor act of 1922; Chiapas, by the act of 1918 regulating labor; Mayarit, by the act of October 25, 1918, on contracts of employment; Yucatán, in its labor code of July 28, 1917; Durango, in its Act No. 340 of October 14, 1922, regulating labor; Jalisco, by its labor act of August 13, 1923; Sinaloa, by Act No. 166 of July 15, 1920; San Luis Potosí, by its act of January 25, 1922, on maximum hours of work and compulsory rest; Chihuahua, by the labor act of July 5, 1922; Puebla, by its labor code of November 14, 1921; Michoacan de Ocampo, by labor Act No. 46 of September 1, 1921; Veracruz, by its labor act of January 14, 1918; and Coahuila, by its act of October 13, 1920 (section 123) for the application of the Mexican constitution.

In Chile the eight-hour day was established for workers in all industries by Act No. 4053 of September 8, 1924, on contracts of employment. It has already been in force since 1908 for workers employed on public works.

Costa Rica established the eight-hour day for workers in government employment by Decree No. 100 of August 16, 1920.

Cuba established the eight-hour day for State workers and employees by the act of January 26, 1909.

Venezuela established a working day of eight hours and a half for public undertakings by the act of June 26, 1927.

Peru has by supreme decree fixed the hours of work in government workshops, railways, agricultural and industrial undertakings, and government public works at eight hours a day.

Although it is true that Argentina has no national legislation on hours of work, a number of Provinces have such legislation. Mention may be made of the Province of Córdoba, which established the eight-hour day for workers in factories, workshops, mines, and building undertakings, for commercial employees, and employees in hair-dressing and shoe-blackening establishments, by Act No. 2784 of December 19, 1919; the Province of Salta, which established the

eight-hour day and the 48-hour week for workers and employees by the act of August 28, 1923; the Province of San Juan, which established it by the act of November 19, 1923; and Tucumán, which established it on March 24, 1923. In fact, it may be said that the eight-hour day has been established in almost the whole of the territory of Argentina.

SUNDAY REST

While hours of work are not yet generally regulated by law in all the Spanish-American Republics, the weekly rest has engaged the attention of legislators for many years. It may even be said to date back to the colonial period, when it was established for religious reasons. In fact, the laws of the Indies expressly prohibited Sunday work.

Argentina established compulsory Sunday rest in factories, workshops, commercial houses, and other workplaces by Act No. 4661 of September 6, 1905.

Chile established compulsory Sunday rest for workers and employees in industrial and commercial establishments by Act No. 3321 of November 5, 1917.

Colombia made the observance of all church festivals, and consequently the Sunday rest, compulsory by Act No. 37 of April 27, 1905, subsequently extended by Act No. 57 of November 16, 1926.

Cuba ordered the closing of all establishments, places of business, and workshops on Sundays and holidays by the act of May 4, 1910.

Peru, by Act No. 3010 of December 26, 1918, prohibits work on Sundays and civic holidays in factories, workshops, warehouses, mines, quarries, agricultural operations in which motors are employed, etc.

Paraguay, by Act No. 242 of June 7, 1917, has also established compulsory Sunday rest.

Mexico, in its constitution and in special acts in almost all the States, has established the weekly rest and compulsory Sunday closing and has applied these provisions to the Federal District and the national territories by an act of 1919 and regulations of October 30, 1923.

Uruguay established the weekly rest by the act of October 10, 1923.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES

The prohibition of night work in bakeries, which has been constantly demanded by the workers in recent years, although only actually affecting a special class of wage earners, has engaged the attention of workers and Governments in Latin America.

Various laws have embodied this prohibition, both as a principle of social legislation and as a hygienic improvement in the production of bread, which is a staple food of the Latin-American population.

Argentina prohibits night work between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. in bakeries and confectioners' and similar establishments, by Act No. 11338 of September 9, 1926.

Brazil, by a decree applying to the Federal District, regulates work in bakeries and the bread-producing industry generally, prohibiting work between 5 p. m. and 6 a. m. (Decree No. 2959 of February 2, 1924).

Chile prohibits night work in bakeries and pastry cooks' and confectioners' establishments between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. by legislative decree No. 24 of October 4, 1924. By a later legislative decree, No. 272, of March 6, 1925, this prohibition has been extended to every person of either sex and any age, including the proprietor or proprietors of the establishment.

Uruguay prohibits night work in bakeries, establishments for the manufacture of macaroni or dough, and confectioners' and similar establishments between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. by the act of March 19, 1918.

TRADE-UNION LEGISLATION

The political constitutions of almost all the States of Latin America recognize the principle of freedom of association.

In dealing with trade-union legislation it is necessary in the first place to consider certain antecedents of the trade-union movement in Latin America.

It may be noted that the three European internationals all have centers of activity in the Latin-American countries directly organized and influenced by them. This circumstance explains the diversity in the political action of the workers' groups, especially in regard to the social activities of the State, and the difference in the attitude of the workers' representatives in the Latin-American parliaments in regard to legislation.

It should be noted here that there are no traces in South America of the action of the North American workers' organization, the American Federation of Labor, which only influences the countries near the United States, such as Mexico, Cuba, parts of Central America, and to a slight extent Venezuela and Peru.

In most South American countries the trade-union movement is somewhat weakened as a result of immigration. Foreigners generally do not participate in trade-union activity but remain outside it.

The trade-union movement has nevertheless attained considerable development in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. In all these countries there are more or less vigorous centers drawing their in-

spiration from the Amsterdam International, others connected with the Christian-Democratic International, and, in Chile especially, a powerful group which follows the lead of the Third or Red International of Moscow.

Trade-union legislation is only in its beginnings in Latin America.

Brazil has an act, No. 979, of January 6, 1903, on agricultural trade-unions, subsequently extended by Act No. 9637 of January 5, 1907, on trade-unions and cooperative organizations.

Chile has an act on trade-union organization, which establishes the right of trade-unions to receive a share of the profits of the undertaking to be used for mutual benefit purposes, and invests them with legal personality for the purpose of concluding collective contracts of employment and in connection with strikes (Act No. 4057 of September 8, 1924).

In all other South American countries workers' associations are subject to the general law.

In the draft labor code of Argentina there is a chapter specially devoted to trade-union organization.

The State of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, has a special act on trade-unions (No. 183 of July 10, 1925). The labor code of the State of Yucatan recognizes the right of association of the workers. Other Mexican States whose labor codes contain legislation on trade-unions are Durango and Jalisco.

In the last few years a strong movement toward association has been noticeable in Latin America, which will possibly result in the adoption of further legislation dealing with trade-unions.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

With the development of industrialism in Latin America, and particularly with the increase in the membership of workers' organizations, collective disputes between workers and employers have become more frequent; this was especially the case before social legislation began to make rapid progress.

With a view to preventing these disputes and settling them when they arise, various laws have been enacted in Latin America establishing conciliation and arbitration tribunals.

Among these may be mentioned the Chilean Act No. 4056 of September 8, 1924, on conciliation and arbitration tribunals for disputes between capital and labor, which organizes permanent delegations of workers in mines, nitrate works, factories, and workshops employing more than 10 workers, and establishes permanent conciliation and arbitration boards to deal with collective disputes.

In Argentina the supreme decree of December 22, 1922, has created an arbitration tribunal for railway questions. Cuba has an act of July 10, 1924, which sets up conciliation committees to settle

collective industrial disputes and disputes relating to contracts of employment, wages, the maximum working day, the weekly rest, etc. By the supreme decree of March 6, 1920, Peru provides that the labor section of the Ministry of Development (Fomento) shall act as mediator in disputes between industrial undertakings and their workers.

The majority of the labor acts of the various States of Mexico contain special provisions for the settlement of collective disputes. The State of Sonora passed an act in 1918 on conciliation and arbitration. The labor act of the State of Mayarit also contains similar provisions.

The supreme decree of March 8, 1926, issued for the Federal District of Mexico contains regulations for the organization and working of conciliation and arbitration boards. It provides that differences and disputes arising between employers and workers must be submitted to the conciliation and arbitration boards for consideration and decision.

Similar provisions are contained in the labor code of the State of Yucatan. The decree of September 28, 1916, of the State of Coahuila provides that the labor section of the Ministry of Labor shall act as arbitrator in collective disputes. The State of Guanajuato has an act, No. 87, of April 6, 1921, which assigns the settlement of disputes between capital and labor to conciliation and arbitration boards, while an act of the State of Durango also sets up conciliation and arbitration boards.

The State of San Luis Potosi, by the act of February 18, 1922, provides that every dispute arising in connection with labor must be submitted to the Central Conciliation and Arbitration Board set up by the said act.

The State of Mexico has an act of January 30, 1918, establishing a conciliation and arbitration board.

The other States of Mexico previously referred to and possessing labor codes or acts have also special provisions relating to conciliation and arbitration.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The numerous risks to which workers are subject in the course of their employment, and which modern social economy has recognized in the legal principle of "occupational risk," have been the subject of attention in Latin America since the beginning of the present century, very shortly after the earliest laws on compensation for industrial accidents were enacted in Europe. The extension of the principle of occupational risk to cover occupational diseases is also incorporated in the acts on industrial accidents in the principal countries of Latin America.

Argentina, by Act No. 9688 of October 11, 1915, provides for the payment of compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases in accordance with the extended principle of occupational risk.

Bolivia, by the act of January 19, 1924, obliges employers to pay compensation for industrial accidents happening to their workpeople.

Brazil, by the act of January 15, 1919, obliges employers to pay compensation for all accidents to their workpeople arising out of or on the occasion of their employment, except in cases of *force majeure* or of fraud on the part of the victim. The principle has also been extended to occupational diseases.

Chile adopted its first act on compensation for industrial accidents on December 30, 1916, with certain limitations of the extended principle of occupational risk. Subsequently by Act No. 4055, of September 8, 1924, it established compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases in accordance with the extended principle of occupational risk. Workers employed in agriculture are included in the benefit of this legislation.

Costa Rica, by the act of January 31, 1925, prescribes the liability of the employer for industrial accidents to his workpeople arising out of or in the course of their employment. It, at the same time, gives legal sanction to the National Insurance Bank's monopoly of insurance against industrial accidents.

Colombia, by Act No. 54 of November 15, 1925, prescribes the liability of the employer for accidents to his workers arising in the course of their employment, unless the accident is due to the fault of the worker. This act does not recognize the extended principle of occupational risk.

Cuba, by the act of June 12, 1916, prescribes the liability of employers to pay compensation to workers injured by accidents, with the exception of accidents intentionally provoked by the worker. The Cuban act also does not recognize the extended principle of occupational risk.

Ecuador, by Act No. 316 of September 13, 1921, establishes the worker's right to compensation for all industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Guatemala, on November 21, 1906, adopted the workers' protection act, which establishes the liability of employers to compensate their workers for accidents and sickness. A special feature of the Guatemala act is that compensation is paid through cooperative relief funds, whose financial resources are constituted by weekly or monthly contributions paid as to two-thirds by the workers and as to one-third by the employers.

Panama has an act on industrial accidents, No. 17 of November 16, 1916.

Peru prescribes the liability of the employer for accidents to his workers and employees arising out of or on the occasion of their employment by Act No. 1378 of January 20, 1911, amended by a subsequent act of October 20, 1916.

Salvador, by the act of May 12, 1911, prescribes the liability of the employer for accidents to his workpeople in the course of their occupation or employment.

In Mexico the political constitution establishes the principle of compensation for industrial accidents.

The States of Mexico, in their labor codes or acts, embody the principle of the employer's liability for accidents to his workers and employees. Some of them have special acts on the subject, for example Yucatan (Act No. 279 of May 4, 1925) and Vera Cruz (act of June 24, 1924). These States also pay compensation for occupational diseases as well as for accidents. Hidalgo, by the act of November 25, 1915, includes domestic servants in the provisions for compensation. San Luis Potosi, by Act No. 139 of May 30, 1923, has extended the right of compensation to occupational diseases. Zacatecas has extended this benefit to employees by the act of July 24, 1926. The States of Sinaloa (by Act No. 65 of July 15, 1920) and Nueva Leon (by the act of November 9, 1906) have established compensation for industrial accidents.

Uruguay prescribes the liability of employers to pay compensation for industrial accidents happening to their workpeople by the act of November 15, 1920.

Most of the above acts contain special provisions on the prevention of industrial accidents, except that of Uruguay, which has a special act on this subject passed on July 21, 1914. All of them, except the Guatemala act, provide that the employer shall have the sole liability for the payment of compensation.

Most of the countries adopt the principle of optional insurance against industrial accidents. Others, such as Uruguay, have compulsory insurance. In Uruguay the State Bank is the insurance institution; in Chile the manufacturers' mutual associations and the industrial accidents section of the National Savings Bank act as carriers of insurance.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The legislative systems of Latin America have not neglected the problem of industrial hygiene. The public health acts of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina deal specially with this aspect of the social problem. Moreover, the labor laws, properly so called,

contain special provisions on industrial hygiene. The following countries should be mentioned:

Argentina, by Act No. 11127 of June 8, 1921, prohibits the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches containing white or yellow phosphorus.

Brazil, in an order of October 18, 1924, of the National Department of Public Health, lays down detailed regulations on industrial hygiene.

Chile, in Act No. 4053 of September 8, 1924, on contracts of employment, specifies the hygienic conditions for work places; this act is supplemented by detailed regulations of April 30, 1926, No. 217, for the application of the provisions of section 38 of the act on compensation for industrial accidents.

Costa Rica, in the act of January 27, 1925, specifies the hygienic conditions to be observed in bakeries and the provisions to be made for the health of the persons employed.

Colombia, in the act of August 31, 1921, specifies the hygienic conditions to be observed in hydrocarbon deposits, warehouses, and works, and a special act of January 31, 1925, No. 15, known as the act on social hygiene, specifies the hygienic and safety conditions to be observed in factories and commercial and educational establishments.

The workers' protection act of Guatemala specifies the hygienic conditions to be observed in factories and workshops.

In Peru the hygienic conditions to be observed in industrial establishments are laid down in the decree of January 29, 1926.

The various labor codes and acts of Mexico contain special chapters on the same subject. Mention should also be made of Act No. 12 of July 26, 1913, of the State of Veracruz, which prohibits the introduction, manufacture, and sale of matches containing white phosphorus. The State of Puebla has a similar act dated February 7, 1913.

The sanitary code of March 6, 1926, of the United States of Mexico contains special provisions on industrial hygiene, and on unhealthy, dangerous, and noxious factories, undertakings, warehouses, and other establishments.

Further, the State of Tamaulipas, by Act No. 38 of June 24, 1912, prohibits the introduction, manufacture, and sale of matches containing white phosphorus. The same prohibition has been introduced in the State of Mexico by Act No. 55 of October 17, 1912.

Uruguay, by a departmental decree of Montevideo of September 14, 1925, has introduced the same prohibition.

WAGES

While most of the Latin-American countries have no special legislation on contracts of employment, protective wage legislation has attained considerable development. This legislation has a two-fold object: It aims, in the first place, at preventing the payment of wages in goods or in any form other than the legal currency of the country, or, in other words, at combating the "truck" system, which constituted a veritable exploitation of the wage earners; and, in the second place, at fixing minimum wages, not only for home work, as is done in various European countries, but for all occupations.

Argentina, on August 5, 1925, adopted its first act on wages, which compels the payment of wages in the national currency. Before this date there was an act of October 2, 1914, No. 9511, which declared wages and salaries not liable to seizure. Act No. 11337 of September 9, 1926, has modified the act of 1925 in allowing payment by banker's check for amounts over 300 pesos.

Brazil, by Act No. 1150 of January 5, 1904, gives priority over all other creditors of the employer to debts arising from unpaid wages of rural workers.

Chile, by its act on contracts of employment, not only makes obligatory the payment of wages in the national currency and absolutely prohibits their payment in any other token representing money, but also establishes a minimum wage for all industries, to be fixed by wage committees consisting of employers and workers in the various branches of industry.

Cuba, by the act of July 23, 1919, prohibits the payment of wages by bills, vouchers, or any other token representing money.

Peru, in Act No. 8265 of October 16, 1916, prescribes minimum wages for native workers and the payment of wages in current coin.

The Mexican constitution, which has been referred to in other parts of this article, also provides for the protection of wages, and the labor codes or labor acts of the various States contain, without exception, provisions for the payment of wages in legal currency. Several of them also prescribe minimum wages, as, for example, the following labor codes: Yucatan, July 28, 1917; Jalisco, August 13, 1923; Sinaloa, July 15, 1920; Puebla, November 14, 1921; Michoacan, September 1, 1921; and Vera Cruz, January 14, 1918.

Uruguay, in the act of February 15, 1923, prescribes a minimum wage for rural workers.

Mention should also be made of Argentina, which is at the present time the only country in Latin America with a special act on home work, providing for the fixing of minimum wages by wage committees.

Wage legislation in some Latin-American countries provides for profit sharing by the workers employed in various industries. This

is the case in the Chilean Act No. 4053 on contracts of employment, in the labor act of the State of Chihuahua (Mexico) of July 5, 1922, and the labor act of Puebla (Mexico) of November 14, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The protection of women and children has attained considerable development in Latin America. All the legislation on the subject deals with the employment of women and children in the same act.

The minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment has generally been fixed in Latin America at 12 years. Several acts, however, provide that children who have attained 12 years shall not be employed if they have not completed their compulsory-school attendance. This is the case with the Argentine Act No. 11317 of September 30, 1924, on the employment of women and children, which replaced Act No. 5291 of October 14, 1907. The Chilean Act No. 4053 of September 8, 1924, on contracts of employment provides that children under 14 years of age shall not be admitted to any class of employment. Children over 12 and under 14 years of age who have completed their compulsory-school attendance may, however, be admitted to employments specified by regulations. The Brazilian Act No. 5083 of December 1, 1926, fixes 12 years as the minimum age for industrial employment.

The Argentine act further prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in domestic service and in industrial and commercial establishments or undertakings, both public and private. It also prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in any occupation carried on in streets, squares, or public open spaces. It prohibits the employment of persons under 18 years of age on night work or work to be done at home, in dangerous or unhealthy occupations in the loading and unloading of ships, in quarries, on cranes, as engine drivers or stokers, in oiling or cleaning machinery in motion, in handling driving belts, in the transport of incandescent substances, or in the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The majority of the Latin-American laws prohibit the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in dangerous, unhealthy, or offensive occupations, and limit the duration of night work for them to six hours.

The minors' act of Brazil of February 27, 1924, prohibits the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in occupations involving danger to life, health, or morals, and, as regards other employment, provides that night work for such persons shall be limited to six hours. The Chilean act on contracts of employment, already cited, also prohibits night work for young persons under 16 years of age, and only permits it for young persons between 16 and 18 years of age so far as it does not involve danger to their physical and moral development.

It also prohibits the employment of young persons under 18 years of age underground or in the preparation and handling of inflammable substances, the cleaning of engines and transmission gear, and occupations requiring exceptional strength. It further prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in public entertainments, theaters, etc.

Act No. 68 of November 29, 1924, of Colombia on the protection of children prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age so far as this involves danger to health and life, and particularly in glassworks, mining undertakings, night work in bakeries, and occupations involving the handling of substances containing lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury.

The labor act of Guatemala, already cited, prohibits the employment in industry or commerce of children under 15 years of age and the employment of young persons under 18 years of age on night work or in dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

Act No. 2851 of November 25, 1918, of Peru prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age, with the exception of those who have completed their compulsory-school attendance, but so that children under 14 years of age may in no case be employed for more than six hours in the day and 33 in the week. It prohibits night work for persons under 21 years of age and underground work for persons under 18 years of age.

The Mexican constitution establishes the principle of the prohibition of the employment of children under 12 years of age and the limitation of the hours of work of children between 12 and 16 years of age to six hours a day. The labor codes of the various States prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age. Mention may be made of the codes of Yucatán, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Puebla, and Veracruz; the last two prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age who have not completed their compulsory-school attendance.

Venezuela, in its act on elementary and secondary education, prohibits the employment of children who have not yet completed their compulsory-school attendance, which lies between the ages of 7 and 14 years.

The employment of women is regulated in Latin America by the same acts as regulate the employment of children and young persons. The regulations aim principally at maternity protection for working women. There is a lack of uniformity in Latin-American legislation as regards the rest period for women before and after childbirth and the compensation payable to them during the period in which their employment is prohibited.

The Argentine act prohibits the employment of women on night work and in dangerous, unhealthy, or noxious occupations. It also

gives a woman the right to leave work six weeks before and prohibits her employment during the six weeks after childbirth, and also prohibits her dismissal during this period and obliges the employer to keep her post open. The Argentine act does not provide for the payment of a maternity allowance while the woman is absent from work.

The Chilean act on contracts of employment prohibits the employment of a woman for 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth, and obliges the employer to keep her post open. This act is supplemented by the act on maternity protection for working women, which forbids an employer to dismiss a woman during pregnancy and prescribes the payment to her of 50 per cent of her wages. Further, Act No. 4054 of September 8, 1924, on compulsory sickness insurance, provides medical assistance for insured women during pregnancy and the payment of full wages during the first week after childbirth, two-thirds during the second week, 50 per cent during the third week, and an allowance of one-fourth of the wages for eight months after childbirth.

In Guatemala an act of April 30, 1926, prohibits the employment of women for four weeks before and five weeks after childbirth, during which period the employer has to pay them 50 per cent of their wages and to keep their posts open.

Peru prohibits night work for women under 21 years of age, and prescribes compulsory stoppage of work for 20 days before and 40 days after confinement.

Mexico has embodied the principle of the protection of working women in its constitution, and the principle is embodied in a large number of the codes of the various States.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES

Labor legislation in Latin America has not confined itself to manual workers. A large number of Latin-American countries are in advance of many European countries in having legislated in regard to the contract and other conditions of employment of private employees. It is only just to observe that this legislation is comparatively recent. There is no doubt that private employees in Latin America organized themselves later than manual workers, and this is unquestionably the reason why such legislation was not introduced earlier.

The following countries possess special legislation for the protection of private employees:

Bolivia, by the act of November 21, 1924, regulates the contract of employment of employees in commerce and other industries; it establishes the eight-hour day and the obligation for employers to contribute to the expenses occasioned by sickness and the funeral expenses of their employees, and to pay them an annual bonus

equal to one month's salary when profits are made. The act creates a special tribunal for settling any difficulties that may arise. By a subsequent act of January 8, 1925, the benefits of the act of 1924 are extended to employees in mines and railways.

Brazil, by Act No. 4982 of December 24, 1925, prescribes the granting of 15 days' annual holiday to employees of commercial, industrial, and banking establishments, and charitable and benevolent institutions of the Federal District and the States.

Chile, by Legislative Decree No. 720 of October 17, 1925, subsequently amended on several occasions to clear up doubtful points and supply omissions, regulates the contract of employment of private employees; limits hours of work to 8 in the day and 48 in the week; and fixes wages, conditions of payment, and participation in profits. It prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in commerce. It establishes a pension fund constituted by the retention of 5 per cent of the salaries of employees and by a corresponding sum provided by the employers, organizes a social provident fund, and, finally, creates a special tribunal for the settlement of disputes arising out of the application of the law. It expressly recognizes the right of association of employees. A subsequent legislative decree, No. 772 of December 19, 1925, extends the application of the above legislative decree to employees engaged on board national merchant vessels.

The labor codes of several of the States of Mexico contain special provisions relating to the contract of employment of employees. The labor act of the State of Chihuahua and the labor codes of Puebla, Michoacan, and Veracruz, among others, deserve special mention.

Panama, by Act No. 6 of 1914, regulates the work of employees and obliges industrial establishments to allow 12 hours' daily rest to their employees and two hours at midday. It also prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age.

Peru, by Act No. 4916 of February 7, 1924, amending the commercial code, specially regulates the contract of employment of commercial employees and sets up a special tribunal for settling claims arising out of the application of the act.

Salvador, by the act of June 10, 1926, known as the act for the protection of commercial employees, provides that 80 per cent of the administrative staff of every undertaking must be nationals of Salvador. It also establishes the eight-hour day for men and the seven-hour day for women, prescribes the Sunday rest, and obliges employers to allow their employees 15 days' annual holiday on full pay. Finally, it prescribes the formation of a relief fund to which the employees must contribute.

The acts of Uruguay on the eight-hour day and the Sunday rest directly benefit private employees, who by subsequent decrees

have been included in their provisions, but there is no special law regulating the contract of employment.

Persons employed in domestic service have also been the subject of special laws and provisions. Mention may be made of Brazil, which by Decree No. 16107 of June 30, 1923, regulates the employment of domestic servants.

Salvador protects persons employed in domestic service by the decree of August 23, 1920.

The majority of the labor codes of the Mexican States contain special provisions on the contract of domestic service.

The acts on the eight-hour day and the Sunday rest in Uruguay also apply to persons employed in domestic service.

THE DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL WORKER

A particular feature of the social legislation of Latin America consists in its defence of the national worker with a view to avoiding excessive competition by foreign workers.

As these countries are countries of immigration, and as a considerable part of the industrial and commercial undertakings in them are in the hands of foreigners, who naturally prefer to employ their own conationals, there has been a gradual displacement of national workers.

Some American Republics have passed laws or taken other measures to avoid excessive competition by foreign workers.

Among these countries should be mentioned Chile, which, by Legislative Decree No. 720 of October 17, 1925, on the work of private employees, provides that 75 per cent of the employees in any undertaking employing more than five must be Chileans.

Panama, by the act of October 29, 1924, provides that 50 per cent of the persons employed on any works carried on for the State or a municipality must be nationals.

The Salvador act for the protection of commercial employees provides that 80 per cent of the staff of all commercial undertakings must be nationals.

The regulations under the Mexican petroleum act of December 26, 1925, provide that 90 per cent of the persons employed by every petroleum-producing undertaking must be Mexicans. The same condition is imposed on every holder of a mining concession by the regulations under the act of July 31, 1926, on mineral industries.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Compulsory sickness insurance is not general in Latin-American countries. Chile is the only country that has introduced a compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance act. This act, No. 4054, of

September 8, 1924, makes sickness insurance compulsory for all wage earners with an income below 8,000 pesos per annum. The insurance resources are constituted by a contribution of 2 per cent of the wage or salary of the insured person deducted at the time of payment, 3 per cent paid by the employer, and 1 per cent paid by the State.

Insured persons are entitled to medical attendance, medicines, and hospital treatment from the first day of sickness and to a cash benefit equal to the whole of the wage during the first week, two-thirds during the second week, and one-half during the remainder of the period of sickness. The act also allows funeral expenses up to 300 pesos.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In the social legislation of Latin America there is a noticeable lack of measures for the protection of the unemployed. The omission is justified by the fact that these countries possess immense agricultural territories and unexplored possibilities for the employment of labor, and consequently a deficiency in the labor supply, which has to be made good by immigration.

The phenomenon of unemployment is accordingly almost unknown in Latin America, except in Chile, a country with a special industry of its own, the nitrate industry, which has been through periodic turns of fortune and suffered from considerable unemployment.

The above circumstances explain why there is no special legislation on unemployment in Latin America. But while there are no special measures on unemployment, there are some legislative or administrative measures organizing employment exchanges.

Mention should be made of the national employment exchanges carefully organized in Argentina by Act No. 9148 of September 25, 1913, which prohibits private-employment exchanges without previous authorization, and Act No. 9661 of August 28, 1915, which establishes State supervision of private agencies.

In Chile and Uruguay the labor departments have special employment exchange sections, which, like those of Argentina, have rendered considerable service to the unemployed.

THE TECHNICAL MACHINERY OF SOCIAL POLICY

The countries most advanced in social legislation have set up various technical and administrative bodies for the purpose of investigating social phenomena and enforcing social legislation.

The first bodies to be founded were labor departments or offices attached to particular ministries. In recent years Chile and Ecuador have set up special ministries of social welfare and labor.

Argentina, on March 14, 1907, formed a National Department of labor attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Chile set up a labor office on April 5, 1907, for the purpose principally of investigating social problems, compiling labor statistics, and enforcing social legislation. In 1924 the General Directorate of Labor was set up by the act on contracts of employment. In view of the considerable development of the Government program of social reform, a ministry was created on October 14, 1924, by Legislative Decree No. 44, under the name of the Ministry of Hygiene, Social Assistance and Welfare, and Labor, to which are attached all the technical bodies dealing with labor.

Brazil, by the act of July 23, 1921, organized the National Department of Labor, comprising the General Directorate of Labor, the Social Museum, and the Office for the Education and Placing of Workers. As a higher consultative body, Brazil created in 1921 the Superior Labor Council, consisting of members appointed by employers' and workers' associations, persons nominated by the President of the Republic, and the Directors of the Services of Labor, Health, Commerce, Statistics, and Insurance Inspection, with the Minister of Agriculture as chairman. The functions of this council are to advise the Government on proposed reforms, to investigate the various social problems, and to exercise supreme supervision over the observance of labor legislation.

Mexico created the National Department of Labor by the decree of February, 1912.

Uruguay, by the decree of the Executive Power of May 28, 1913, created its National Labor Office.

Bolivia, by the act of March 18, 1926, created a National Department of Labor, to deal with all questions relating to labor legislation and statistics and the inspection of factories and workshops.

Ecuador created the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor in 1926, and the General Inspectorate of Labor attached to this Ministry by the decree of July 13, 1926.

Colombia created a General Labor Office attached to the Ministry of Industry by the act of November 12, 1923.

Peru created the Superior Council of Labor and Social Welfare by the decree of April 28, 1922.

Factory inspection in Latin America has not been intrusted to special bodies. The labor departments themselves have special sections devoted exclusively to the important function of factory inspection and the enforcement of social legislation.

In Argentina the National Labor Department, which consists of three divisions, has devoted the third of these divisions, that of inspection and supervision, to "the purpose of directly inspecting industrial and commercial establishments throughout the Republic,

with a view to enforcing labor legislation, and in particular the legislation on the weekly rest and the employment of women and children." The Argentine law defines the duties and powers of factory inspectors, empowers them to enter places in which industry or commerce is carried on, and to proceed so to do with the authority and assistance of the public authority if any obstacles are placed in their way by the owners of the undertakings, without prejudice to the fines that may be imposed on persons interfering with the action of the inspectors. The act also prescribes severe penalties for persons refusing to furnish any information or particulars required by the factory inspectors. The information obtained by inspectors must not be published. A special act, No. 9658, of August 28, 1915, has established the procedure for the imposition of fines. The inspector's report forms the basis of a prosecution before a judge of first instance—a "correctional" judge (*juez correccional*) in Buenos Aires or a judge with legal training (*juez letrado*) in the national territories. This report is followed by a brief and summary procedure, and, after the prescribed interval, the judge or magistrate passes sentence within 24 hours. This sentence becomes effective within the next 24 hours.

The Argentine Act No. 8698 on industrial accidents, and the regulations for its application give the factory inspectors the duty of supervising measures for the prevention of industrial accidents and of free assessment of compensation for workers injured by accidents.

The duties assigned to the factory inspectors by the act on home work, No. 10505, are of special importance. A similar provision is contained in the act of September 9, 1926, prohibiting night work in bakeries. The National Department of Labor was made an industrial census of bakeries and has effectively supervised the execution of the act.

There are also in the various Provinces of the Argentine Republic, provincial labor offices for the purpose of supervising the observance of social legislation, both Federal and provincial. The labor offices of the Provinces of Cordoba, Mendoza, Salta, and Santa Fe may be mentioned.

The labor department of Bolivia has also a special section dealing with the inspection of factories and workshops.

The General Directorate of Labor of Chile, created by the act of September 8, 1924, on contracts of employment, has a labor inspection section, with a staff of well-trained inspectors, to enforce the act on contracts of employment, the accidents act, so far as concerns measures of protection against accidents, the act on maternity protection for working women, the act on night work in bakeries, etc.

Both the Chilean and the Argentine inspection services have women inspectors for the application of the laws on the employment of women and children.

The Superior Labor Council of Brazil has an inspection staff for the enforcement of labor legislation, including the act on the closing of commercial establishments.

The various States of Mexico have factory inspection services which are sections of their respective labor departments. It is the duty of the inspectors to supervise the observance of the labor codes which exist in most of the Mexican States, many of them anterior to the Mexican constitution, which provided for a broad program of social reform on the part of the Government.

In Ecuador a labor inspection service was organized a little over a year ago and has been intrusted by special acts with the enforcement of the eight-hour day act.

The National Labor Department of Uruguay, created by the act of May 28, 1913, has also an inspection section, the general labor inspectorate, which supervises the observance of the acts on the protection of labor, the eight-hour day, the prevention of industrial accidents, the prohibition of night work in bakeries, the weekly rest, and workers' invalidity and old-age pensions. The Labor Office of Uruguay has created a special section dealing with the employment of women and children, with the duty of supervising the observance of social legislation in establishments employing women and children, and carrying out inquiries into the physical condition of women and children engaged in industry and commerce.

It is interesting to note that in both Chile and Uruguay decrees have been issued fixing the conditions of admission to the posts of labor inspectors, which are filled by competitive examination, in which the candidates are given tests of capacity and training.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS

The important problem of the housing of the working classes has engaged attention in Latin America since the beginning of the present century. The principal countries of the continent have adopted legislation for the promotion of building.

Argentina, by Acts No. 9667 of October 5, 1915, created the National Cheap Housing Commission, with the object of encouraging the erection of workers' dwellings. This commission supervises the erection of cheap and healthy dwellings. Such dwellings are exempt from the payment of taxes.

The first Chilean workers' dwellings act was passed on February 20, 1906. This act empowers the authorities to declare that houses intended to be let to workers are unhealthy and unfit for habitation,

and encourages the erection of healthy and cheap dwellings. It declares that the homes of workers are not liable to seizure.

The Legislative Decree No. 308 of October 17, 1925, created the Council of Social Welfare and authorized the State to employ a sum not exceeding 100,000,000 pesos in loans for the erection of cheap dwellings. Up to the present 80,000,000 pesos have been applied in this manner.

The excessive rise in rents in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile made it necessary to pass special legislation for the restriction of rents. In Argentina these acts were of only temporary application, while in Chile the Legislative Decree No. 261 of 1925 maintains the principle of limitation.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The effort to combat the high cost of living has also engaged the attention of the Latin-American Governments. Temporary national food boards or commissions on supplies have been set up in Brazil and Chile with the object of arriving at practical methods for bringing down the cost of living.

A more permanent and important work, however, than that carried out by these boards is the work of the cooperative societies. In most of the Latin-American countries these are subject to the general law, but in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile they have been the object of special laws which aim at encouraging and facilitating the creation of such societies.

In Argentina there is an important act on cooperative societies, No. 11388 of December 20, 1926, which gives legal personality to these societies and prescribes measures for their protection and supervision. By a previous act of October 5 of the same year the Bank of the Argentine Nation was authorized to grant special loans to cooperative societies with or without amortization, and for periods exceeding the six months formerly authorized. Similar authorization is given to the National Mortgage Bank.

In Chile there is a legislative decree on cooperative societies, No. 700 of October 17, 1925, which aims at encouraging distributive, productive, and credit cooperative societies. The decree regards them as legal persons and accords them numerous facilities.

In Brazil an act, No. 1637 of January 5, 1907, which authorizes the existence of trade unions, also recognizes the legal personality of cooperative societies.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

The social legislation of Latin America as a whole aims almost exclusively at the protection of industrial workers and not of rural

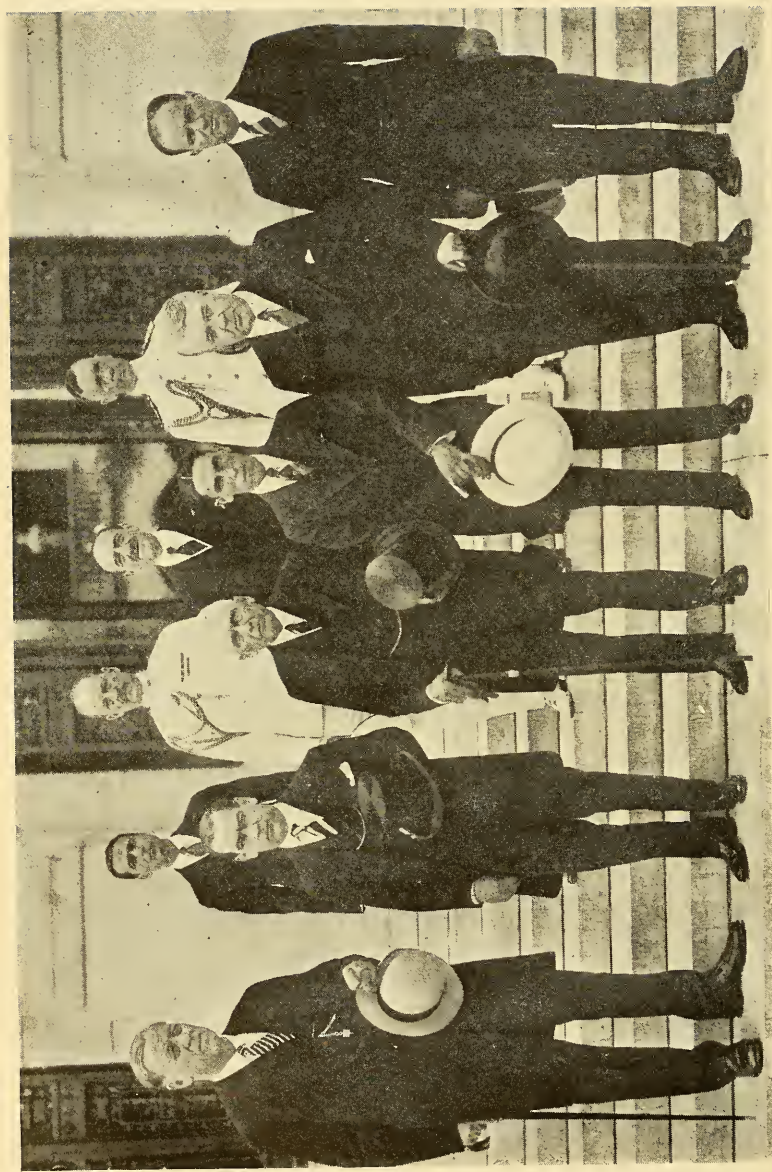
workers, although most of the wealth hitherto exploited in these countries has been agricultural wealth, as for example, in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, and Central America.

It is precisely in this department that there has been resistance to legislation, since the agricultural production of Latin America has been production for export and is therefore subject to competition in the international market. As a result of economic laws this competition makes producers try to produce at the lowest possible price and to avoid every possible increase in the cost of production due to labor. It is only in recent times that certain countries have legislated for the benefit of the agricultural worker, not by special enactments but by the extension to agricultural workers of measures for the protection of industrial workers. This is the case for the laws on compensation for industrial accidents, the contract of employment, freedom of association, etc. Peru by Act No. 2285 of October 16, 1916, has introduced the principle of the minimum wage for native rural workers.

CONCLUSION

The study of the social legislation of the Latin-American countries leads to the conclusion that there has been real progress in social policy in those countries, a progress that has become more marked since the war as the result of the diffusion of new social conceptions, and especially of the principle that human labor is not to be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce. An influence not less considerable has been exercised by the diffusion of the labor charter of the peace treaty of Versailles, which aims at the rational improvement of the conditions of life and labor of the wage-earning classes and the maintenance of social peace.

The International Labor Office, which follows the social movement in the Latin-American Republics with real interest, is confident that it will in the future obtain an increasing cooperation from these countries in the world-wide social work on which it has been engaged since it was established.



CAPTAIN EMILIO CARRANZA, MEXICO'S "LONE EAGLE", VISITS THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

In company with Señor don Manuel C. Téllez, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Captain Emilio Carranza visited the Pan American Union, where he was the guest of President Coolidge at luncheon. Front row, left to right: Hon. John G. Sargent, Attorney General, Ambassador, Téllez; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Captain Carranza; Hon. Robert E. Olds, Undersecretary of State; Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War. Second row, left to right: James C. Dunn, Chief of the Protocol, Department of State; Col. Osmun Latrobe, Military Aide to the President; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; and Captain Wilson Brown, Naval Aide to the President.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF MEXICO'S LONE EAGLE

TO THE already glorious annals of aviation another brilliant page has been added by the flight of the intrepid "Lone Eagle" of Mexico, Captain Emilio Carranza, who in direct flight, with but one improvised stop, covered the 2,180 miles, between Mexico City and Washington.

The principal object of this courageous young aviator was to return the "good will" flight to Mexico made by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Leaving the Valbuena Field on the outskirts of the Mexican capital in the Ryan monoplane *Excelsior-Mexico* at 8.10 a. m. Monday, June 11, Captain Carranza followed the Tampico, New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington route, making a forced landing (due to dense fog on top of constantly bad weather) in the town of Mooresville, N. C., at 3.45 a. m. of June 12 after having completed the greater part of the flight. After a few hours' rest, the fog lifted and he took the air again at 1.50 p. m. of the 12th reaching Bolling Field where, after a few turns over the city, he made a perfect landing at 5.16 that same afternoon.

Captain Carranza received the most enthusiastic welcome from the distinguished throng which, headed by His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, Don Manuel C. Téllez, and his charming wife, awaited him and which included representatives from the most distinguished official and social circles of Washington. Among the outstanding figures were the Undersecretary of State, Mr. Robert E. Olds; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. James E. Fechet, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps; Hon. William P. McCracken, Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, Department of Commerce; Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.

The first to greet the youthful Mexican aviator, while he was still "taxi-ing" to the official stand, was Major Davison, Commander of Bolling Field, followed immediately by Secretary Olds, to whom he was presented by Ambassador Tellez and who addressed him as follows:

Captain CARRANZA: It gives me the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the Government of the United States, to extend to you a most cordial welcome and the heartiest congratulations of the American people on the successful completion of your brilliant and courageous flight in the face of very unfavorable conditions. Your rare good judgment could hardly have been better exemplified than by your decision to land en route when your goal was almost within your grasp rather than risk disaster to an enterprise which has been made possible by the

patriotic support of the Mexican people. We welcome you as a distinguished messenger of good will from our great sister Republic to the south, and assure you that your brave act will bind even more closely the ties of friendship which exist between us.

To the lively strains of the national anthems of the two sister republics Captain Carranza, accompanied by Ambassador Tellez and escorted by a detail of cavalry and mounted police, was conducted through cheering crowds to the Mexican Embassy where he remained during his stay in the Capital.

President Coolidge, as soon as he was informed of Carranza's arrival, sent the following message to President Calles:

It gives me particular pleasure to inform Your Excellency of Captain Carranza's safe arrival in Washington. His feat was hampered by very unfavorable weather conditions when nearing his goal, but this did not daunt him in bringing his flight to a successful conclusion. I desire to extend to Your Excellency my enthusiastic congratulations upon the captain's notable accomplishment and to assure you that the United States is proud to welcome this intrepid aviator of your country.

To this friendly message President Calles immediately responded in equally cordial terms, as follows:

I have received with the most sincere satisfaction the cablegram which Your Excellency so kindly sent me, in which you express your enthusiastic felicitations on the flight of Captain Carranza from Mexico City to Washington made, in part, under very unfavorable weather conditions. I trust that Your Excellency will accept, in the name of Mexico, of my Government, and of myself, the most cordial expression of gratitude for your congratulations and for the manifestations now being showered upon the Mexican aviator, manifestations which at once constitute new elements of positive friendship and understanding between the two nations.

Later in the day Captain Carranza was the principal guest at the banquet in honor of the French Aeronautic Mission in the Hotel Mayflower which was attended by the Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur; and the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover. The following day, after depositing a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the President of the United States in the Pan American Union and, again, in the evening at the banquet given by the Secretary of State of the United States in the same building, the latter being followed by a brilliant reception in the hospitable Mexican Embassy.

From Washington Captain Carranza proceeded to New York where he was received by Mayor Walker, and where he attended a sumptuous banquet in his honor tendered by the New York Chamber of Commerce—to mention but one of the many attentions showered upon him there.

Captain Carranza, whose "simpatico" and modest bearing during his stay captured the liking and good will of all who had the good

fortune to meet him, was born in the little town of Ramos Arispe, in the State of Coahuila, a little more than 22 years ago. When barely 16 he entered the National Military Academy where he began his training in aviation. His first flights were made in 1926 with varying success. In an attempted nonstop flight from Mexico City to El Paso his plane caught fire, and disaster was only averted by immediately running into heavy rain clouds which promptly extinguished the flames, permitting a safe landing. It was this proof of resourceful courage which first attracted the attention of Lindbergh to the youthful Mexican ace. A more fortunate flight was the nonstop, in May, 1928, from San Diego, Calif., to Mexico City. It is to be noted that the plane in which his latest flight was achieved was made by the firm which made the famous *Spirit of St. Louis*, and that it was purchased for him by popular subscription opened by the well-known Mexican daily *Excelsior*, to which it is stated Colonel Lindbergh made a generous contribution.

While this memorable flight was one of pure "good will," it covered an air route which will eventually become profitable and indispensable to commercial enterprise between the two republics. How long it will be before this airway is covered by

regular itineraries, in both directions, depends upon a variety of considerations—the willingness of the governments concerned, the initiative of commercial enterprise, and the state of public opinion in both countries. Meanwhile, it is difficult to imagine anything more heartening in this direction than the successful flights achieved by Captain Carranza and Colonel Lindbergh.

The advantages of the annihilation of distance are already among the commonplaces of commercial and political philosophy, and the greater the space intervening between commercial centers the greater the gain when it has been reduced. All sorts of projects which for



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

CAPTAIN EMILIO CARRANZA

lack of time to give the personal touch are apt to fall stillborn or to languish, bid fair to mature and take definite shape when a journey otherwise occupying a number of days is reduced to a mere matter of hours, and correspondence substituted by the more practical conference. In short, the time has come when flying, as an art or "stunt," must be converted into a servant of as much work as it can be made to do.

Meanwhile, Captain Carranza's good-will flight has clearly demonstrated that the Government and the commercial interests of the Mexican people have in him a well-qualified adviser for the steady development of aerial service between Mexico and the United States.

EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA¹

By FRED ADEN

AN intelligent understanding of any important educational system is dependent largely upon a general knowledge of its basic organization, and this is especially true of Argentina, where a highly developed system of Federal control exists. Under the Ministry of Justice and the cabinet of the Chief Executive of the nation, the school system of the Argentine Republic is centralized. Although certain liberties tending toward autonomy are delegated, as in the case of the university, the popular mind looks to the Federal Government as the source of all good and evil in matters of education, and, strange to say, even in cases of most extreme bitterness and complaint, the demand is for a change of personnel rather than for a reform in system. The fixing of responsibility is a comparatively simple matter, for wherever the blunder may appear, the man at the top must be prepared to shoulder the blame.

The educationalist from the United States naturally finds this system of control a positive jar to his idea of democracy and, until he is willing to lay aside his first prejudice, will hardly be able to see the good side of the situation. We face two extremes in educational theory. * * *

It is not surprising, then, that one having lived under a system of diffused school organization where it can generally be said that all

¹ *The American Weekly of Buenos Aires*, Mar. 24, 1928.

posts of responsibility are referred to the people, and won by election or competition, would at first fail to appreciate a system so highly centralized in the Federal Government, and definitely committed to the appointment method for filling positions of control. As far as I have been able to investigate there is not a single position in the whole school scheme of Argentina which can be filled by popular election.

It is not my purpose to discuss the good and bad qualities of one or the other system. It is sufficient to state that the plan in use in Argentina is similar to that of practically all the Republics of Latin



NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION (CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN),
BUENOS AIRES

America, and proposed reforms do not recommend basic alterations. This in itself is a strong witness to the success of the system.

I have said that education begins with a cabinet officer, the Minister of Education. For the sake of convenience in administration, however, the work is divided under three distinct heads: (1) The National Council of Education; (2) the General Inspection of Secondary, Normal, and Special Education; and (3) the University.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

The National Board of Education (Consejo Nacional de Educación), composed of five members appointed by the President of the Republic, in consultation with the Minister of Education, is responsible for all elementary education in the capital city of Buenos Aires

and the Federal Territories, as well as those schools in the Provinces which are established under the "Ley Lainez," or Lainez Law, which is explained elsewhere in this article.

For detail administration, reaching out to the individual schools, districts are organized and each provided with a district school board of five fathers named by the national board. For the selection of new teachers the district board chooses from a list of candidates three applicants whom they consider suitable, the final appointment remaining with the higher board.

The course of primary study is composed of six grades, the completion of which meets the entrance requirements for the secondary or normal school courses. A wide range of subjects is treated, including beginners' algebra and geometry. The school day is of 3 hours and 20 minutes' duration, convening either in the morning or afternoon. In the schools under the National Board of Education, the teachers' salaries vary from approximately \$113 to \$155 a month, according to position and term of service, all salaries being for the entire year.

The elementary school statistics for 1926 show a total enrollment of 1,302,534 pupils studying in 10,608 schools under the direction of 45,271 teachers. About 10 per cent of the total number of pupils are registered in private schools, the remainder being divided almost equally between those of the provincial and Federal Governments.

It should be mentioned here that the Provinces have legal authority to provide for their own educational needs, and that they are expected to maintain and support elementary education. Provincial secondary and college education, however, are somewhat discouraged by the refusal to grant credit or to recognize diplomas, teachers' or professional, outside of the particular Province. Since the provincial governments, limited in source of revenue, are often embarrassed financially, a special law known as the Ley Lainez has been passed permitting the Federal Government, upon request, to establish primary schools where necessary within the Provinces, the control remaining with the Government. While this law has been the source of helping many children to an education, it has also invaded the last field of education left to the Province and, emanating as it does from the higher order, with better paid teachers, the result tends again toward comparison and the consequent depreciation of the certificate of the provincial school.

SECONDARY AND NORMAL EDUCATION

The General Inspection of Secondary, Normal, and Special Education, closely related to the Ministry of Education, has both technical and administrative responsibilities over the departments suggested by the title. The general inspector is assisted by a corps of 22

inspectors through which he reaches out directly to the institutions under his jurisdiction. Professors in these schools are appointed directly by the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister of Education. They are engaged by the *cátedra*, which is an assignment calling for a maximum of six hours a week, and the salaries in the secondary schools vary from about \$90 to \$108 a month per subject (*cátedra*). No attempt will be made in this article to treat special education, under which division the growing section of commercial training is classed.

The secondary course of study (Colegio Nacional) covers a period of five years, at the completion of which the student is awarded the



THE PRESIDENT ROCA SCHOOL, BUENOS AIRES

A type of the graded public school in the Argentine capital

title "bachiller," which is the generally recognized requirement for university entrance. The course includes French, Italian, and English among the foreign languages; five years of mathematics; under science, biology, botany, anatomy, chemistry, and physics; psychology and logic; besides the study of history and geography usually common to secondary education, and brief courses in drawing, music, and physical education.

According to 1926 statistics, there were 24,235 students enrolled in secondary schools, as follows: Public schools, 46, enrollment, 19,502; private schools, 70, enrollment, 4,730. It is necessary to add the private institutions here, since they are annexed to the Government schools and are under the supervision of the General Inspection.

The normal school, ranking second among the outstanding responsibilities of the General Inspection, is frequently considered a parallel course to that of the secondary school or *Colegio Nacional*, requiring an extra year's study to complete the requirements for the title of "bachiller." The exception to the rule is found in several seven-year-course schools, leading to the title "profesor." Its purpose is obviously to prepare teachers, and it grants at the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of study a normal teacher's certificate with the



NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MEN, BUENOS AIRES

title of "maestro normal," authorizing the holder to occupy posts in either elementary or secondary schools. There is an apparent inconsistency in the comparatively excessive number of normal schools, which has logically resulted in a surplus of teachers. A consequent decline in enrollment has been especially noticeable during the last two years.

The organization of the normal schools is similar to that of the secondary department, and here again are found the "incorporated" private schools. The statistics for 1925 are as follows: Public normal schools, 85, enrollment, 13,488; private normal colleges, 38, enrollment, 3,488, making a total of 123 institutions with 17,334 students.

THE UNIVERSITY

The university, while classified generally among the divisions of education under the Ministry of Education, is about as nearly autonomous as is possible for an institution depending for its annual subvention on congressional action. Each college has its dean and local council; the rector stands at the head, with limited powers,

responsible to a general council—to which he owes his election—made up of delegates from the various colleges in which the students have a prominent voice.

The jealousy with which the university has guarded its powers of granting professional degrees, and the absolute monopoly given it by the Federal Government in the issuance of professional licenses, makes it the cherished goal of every ambitious young man who sees there the ladder to fame and power.

There are five national universities in Argentina. Named in order of enrollment they are as follows: Buenos Aires, Littoral, Cordoba, La Plata, and Tucuman. In this field of education the Federal Government holds complete sway, the system making practically impossible the development of State or private institutions of collegiate rank.

It is at once noticeable that of a total enrollment of approximately 12,500 students, 58 per cent are registered in the colleges of medicine, a little less than 20 per cent in the colleges of law, while the colleges of agriculture and education show an enrollment of but 483 and 557



THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BUENOS AIRES

students, respectively. It should be observed that considerable effort has recently been made to encourage interest in the last two colleges mentioned. A program is already under way in the University of Buenos Aires for the development of the college of philosophy and letters to a position of first rank.

As in the case of the secondary schools, professors are engaged by the “*cátedra*,” an assignment which in higher education represents three lectures a week. The remuneration for such services is approx-

imately \$150 gold a month for each subject. The professor is usually a professional man, giving only a small part of his time to teaching.

A casual study of statistics calls one's attention to the fact that a very high percentage of the students enrolled in the secondary schools eventually find themselves in the university. This is specially noticeable as compared with the extremely wide gap between the elementary and secondary departments. This is probably due to the fact that the Colegio Nacional is not generally looked upon as a preparation for life, but rather as a road leading to the university,



MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES

the process of elimination beginning with the rigid examination system which first appears in the secondary course of study, continuing thereafter through the university. No effort is made on the part of the State to encourage students to enter the Colegio Nacional. If anything, the tendency is to limit entrance, with the result that those who are intelligent and courageous enough to begin, feel from the first their privileged position and are thus stimulated to continue to the coveted degree.

There is a marked absence of what is known in England and the United States as school spirit, just as there are practically no organized student activities. It is likely that the former is impossible without the latter. It would be hard to imagine a school in the United States or in England without its sports. It should not be construed that the Argentine parent believes in "all work and no play," but he just

does not associate playing with school life, and consequently little provision is made for time or place. It is furthermore lamentable to observe that when organization does appear, in later secondary and university life, it has a defensive rather than cooperative object, reaching its highest form in protest and the not uncommon student strike.

Campus life, common dormitories, college fraternities, clubs, sports, etc., seem to have little attraction to the Latin mind. Perhaps the apparent early maturity of the Latin American student is due in part of the lack of these things. At the age of 18 he assumes duties of citizenship; becomes a part of the body politic; is not only entitled but obliged to vote; is called upon to face a different examining board for every subject he studies in both secondary school and university—all of which, added to a natural early physical development, combine toward the early appearance of an adult attitude toward life.



CENTRAL BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TUCUMÁN

One of the numerous edifices in the university group at Tucumán

The lack of sufficient elementary schools in the sparsely settled interior and the few secondary schools throughout the Republic have made it necessary for many parents to send their children to the cities for education, with the result that the private boarding school, which logically made its appearance, has had a very important part in the school system of the country. Undoubtedly the strongest of these schools have been operated and maintained under church auspices. They have had the double task of supplementing the Gov-

ernment schools and offering a high type of character education to a generally select group of students.

The complete absence of privately endowed institutions in the field of higher education in Argentina is conspicuous, especially to Americans who have been brought up in an environment where the college and university have undoubtedly made the most favored bid to the spirit of philanthropy. Of more than 600 institutions of collegiate rank in the United States, more than two-thirds are privately endowed. To these institutions, perhaps, more than to any other source is due the development of altruistic philanthropy.

In Argentina, university education is looked upon not only as the obligation of the State, but the exclusive privilege of the State, a



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA

position readily defended, as previously mentioned, through refusal to recognize diplomas from any other source. Perhaps this attitude of mind explains why there has been so little evidence of public-spirited contributions in this field.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL

The private school, then, finds its position of usefulness in the elementary branches of education. Here it must continue to serve for years to come, and always with emphasis on the boarding department, upon which parents living in the interior are dependent. Here is an educational need which the Government finds hard to meet. It can, however, exercise a close control over the multitude of private

schools, many of which are commercial enterprises which have seized the opportunity for exploitation, concerned in a strictly business way to get all they can for the least investment. Here, then, the opportunity for philanthropy presents itself, and there are recent notable cases showing that the appeal is capturing the imagination of public-spirited citizens of means. As the Government schools are improving in equipment, courses of study, and professional spirit on the part of the personnel, a challenge is made to the private schools. The competition promises to be healthy. The small conducted-for-business schools will be eclipsed. From the endowed school, free from official trammels and influence, much may be expected in the coming generation.

In conclusion, a word of special commendation should be given to the administration of Doctor Sagarna, Minister of Education in President Alvear's cabinet. Education in Argentina probably never before reached the heights that it enjoys at this time. The personality of the Minister of Education, himself a teacher by vocation, has been reflected throughout the whole educational system. Public schools have been multiplied, new buildings have arisen to take the place of rented houses, a notable effort has been made to serve the interests of the people instead of a political party, and a marked progress has resulted toward inculcating a high-minded professional attitude in the minds of the great body of teachers, men and women. Naturally, at this stage the outstanding problem in primary and secondary education is one of extension rather than of intensification. The hope of the future lies in the apparently growing conviction, as expressed in editorial comment, that education is the true basis of democracy. With the public mind thus concentrated on the school, development is only a question of time and is already well on its way.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

NAVAL AIR STATION OPENED.—On March 7, 1928, the new naval air station near the naval aviation school at Veronica was opened officially by the Argentine Minister of Marine, accompanied by the Minister of War, the directors of the Naval and War Bureaus of Aeronautics, and other official guests. Upon this occasion the graduating pilots were handed their diplomas by the Minister of Marine, and a new course for hydroplane pilots was opened. There are at the field besides the necessary hangars for a number of airplanes, hydroairplanes and the dirigible O-2, quarters for the air corps, a radio station, a psychophysiological office for examination of aviation students, and other necessary dependencies.

FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS.—The First South American Travel Congress was held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Argentine Touring Club from February 22 to March 1, 1928. Delegates from the South American Governments and also from touring clubs, railways, and other organizations numbering nearly 100 gathered to discuss the means of perfecting international communications and inducing travel. Perhaps the most important work accomplished by the congress was the establishment of the South American Travel Federation, the preliminary plan for which had been drawn up by the Argentine Touring Club. Touring clubs and travel associations, as well as organizations operating means of communications and other entities, will be members of this South American federation, the purposes of which are briefly as follows:

To bring about closer relations between the South American countries; to study questions relating to international travel; to prepare printed guides and maps of world travel for the use of members; to establish tourist organizations in all South American countries; to work for the conclusion of treaties between nations adhering to the congress to favor permanently organized tourist travel; to develop reciprocal services and courtesies between member organizations; and to influence countries adhering to the congress to improve international means of communications.

The congress published a booklet containing the resolutions passed and the approved statutes of the South American Travel Association. It was voted to hold the Second South American Travel Congress in Lima in 1929 and the third in Montevideo in 1930 in celebration of the centenary of Uruguayan independence. This First South American Travel Congress may be said to mark the

beginning of a new era of progress in international communications through concerted action by organizations in the respective countries toward this end, which will doubtless lead to improved commercial and friendly relations as well as to increased material progress for all the nations concerned.

SAN JUAN-JACHAL BRANCH OF STATE RAILROAD.—On March 3, 1928, the Minister of Public Works opened bids for completing the State Railroad line between San Juan and Jachal, both on the eastern slopes of the Andes, the latter being a town in a rich valley which for 40 years has been awaiting railroad communication. The lowest bid was 6,643,244 pesos.

BOLIVIA

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—From statistics recently published on commercial aviation in Bolivia, the following figures were taken to show the traffic from August 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927:

Total number of flights.....	577
Flying hours.....	869. 35
Passengers:	
Men.....	2, 072
Women.....	494
Children	97
	————— 2, 663
Number of kilometers flown.....	132, 964
Mail carried (kilograms).....	1, 909

The Bolivian Aerial Lloyd Co. operates a commercial air service in Bolivia, using metal Junkers planes of type F-13 equipped with B. M. W. IV motors of 300 horsepower.

In order to encourage aviation the Government of Bolivia, through the Ministry of Promotion, has declared that lands necessary for flying fields, hangars, etc., in the Departments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Beni are a public necessity. They may therefore be used by the aforesaid company to extend its passenger and freight service to these Departments.

NEW COTTON INDUSTRY.—A South American company with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars is about to establish a modern cotton-textile factory with 200 looms in La Paz. For some time past the company has been distributing cottonseed to farmers living along the railroad lines, and teaching them the most modern methods of cultivation in order to have raw material of the proper grade. The new factory, which is to be in operation in August, will increase its capacity as its business warrants.

HIGHWAY LOAN.—The Bolivian Senate recently authorized the contraction of a loan of 4,000,000 bolivianos for the construction of a highway from La Paz to Yungas.

WATER SUPPLY.—On April 2, 1928, the President authorized the Municipal Council of Viacha in the Department of La Paz to contract a loan of 80,000 bolivianos for the provision and supply of drinking water for that town.

BRAZIL

FEDERAL HIGHWAY COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT PLANNED.—In the first week of April, 1928, a meeting of the executive committee for the Federal Highway Monument was held in the Touring Club of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, of which organization Dr. Mello Vianna, Vice President of the Republic, is president. At this meeting the plans for the monument, prepared by the architect Raphael Galvão and the civil engineer Mario Chagas Doria, were approved. The report read on the purpose of the monument was in part as follows:

The opening of the Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo and the Rio-Petropolis highways is the inauguration of a public service of great importance; it marks the auspicious beginning of the Brazilian Federal highway system, to be extended by means of a tax on gasoline, automobiles, and accessories. To signalize the commencement of this great work the Touring Club of Brazil proposes to construct a reinforced concrete structure to be located on Serra das Araras Hill on the Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo highway about 50 miles from Rio de Janeiro. The approved design consists of a two-story base, one story to contain a large assembly hall and the other a restaurant, above which rises a tower, 46 meters high, surmounted by a lighted cupola. On the wall of the assembly hall there is to be a large map of Brazil. Each time a State is linked with the capital by means of a new Federal highway, a celebration of the event will be held in the monument. The President and other officials will be invited to witness the placing of a bronze map of the State in question in the map of the nation showing the progress of the Federal highway system. It is believed that these celebrations and the use of the tower restaurant by tourists will maintain a desire in the public and official mind to continue the road-building program. Another interesting feature will be the annual unveiling of bronze tablets showing the mileage added during the year to the highway system.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—The *United States Commerce Reports* for April 7, 1928, gives the following information on customs regulations in Brazil:

The Liga do Commercio and the Associação Commercial, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have been authorized by the Minister of Finance to create permanent commissions, selected from leading business men of the city, for arbitrating disputes between importers and the local customs. There are about 30 of these commissions, corresponding approximately to the various customs classifications of imports; e. g., a commission on automotive products, one on tires and other rubber goods, one on textiles, one on hardware and implements, etc. All disputes must first be appealed to these arbitration commissions; and while provision is made for further appeal to the court, it is considered very improbable that this action will ever be taken, since the court would undoubtedly attach great importance to the decision of the arbitration commission in any given case. This organization of commissions is to be put into immediate effect.

Appeal or complaints over customs charges and classifications have hitherto been carried to a special customs tribunal which rarely reversed the decisions of the customs officials.

LECTURES ON CITY PLANNING AND IMPROVEMENT.—On April 9, 1928, under the auspices of the Pan American Committee of Architects and the Brazilian City Planning Association, the first of a series of lectures on city planning and improvement was delivered in the National School of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro by Don Raúl E. Titte, an Argentine architect. Another speaker on related subjects was Don Sebastián Ghigliazza, also an Argentine architect.

CHILE

NITRATE.—The following figures, covering the months of July, 1927, through January, 1928, show the revival of the nitrate industry this year:

[All amounts in metric quintals of 220.46 pounds]

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Production-----	12, 484, 304	14, 512, 866	15, 852, 921	8, 277, 675	12, 876, 158
Exportation-----	14, 927, 916	16, 343, 130	15, 755, 469	8, 208, 338	18, 284, 940

On another page of this issue will be found an interesting account of the new Guggenheim process for extracting and refining nitrate.

BUREAU OF ELECTRICAL SERVICES.—This important bureau, subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, was created in 1925 and thoroughly reorganized at the end of 1927. Its chief duties are the following: Inspection and supervision of the construction and exploitation of electrical companies in general; the fixing of rates, technical standards, and systems of accounting; and the consideration of concessions, services, etc. Pursuant to its duty of supervising all electrical services in the Republic, it has given special importance to the valuation of the various companies supplying light and power in order to fix rates equitable at once to the public and to the companies. The bureau at present is considering a system of easy credits which will permit such companies to extend their service or erect new plants, in order to promote industry. Señor Francisco Lobos, chief of the bureau, is a graduate of the University of Chile and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS.—In order to ascertain whether petroleum exists in the Territory of Magellan, the Chilean Government has called for bids from firms expert in boring oil wells, said bids to be submitted before July 31, 1928. It is planned to make test borings to a total depth of 15,000 to 20,000 meters (meter equals 3.29 feet).

MODERN HOTELS.—The Ministry of the Interior has made a contract with a private person for the construction of two large modern hotels in Santiago and the seaside resort of Viña del Mar, respectively, the two to cost together not less than 10,000,000 pesos. The Government will guarantee 7 per cent bonds for not more than half the amount expended in land, buildings, and equipment, taking a second mortgage on the real estate and a chattel mortgage on the equipment. A first mortgage will be held by the persons subscribing the rest of the capital. Provisions are made for safeguarding the interest and amortization on the bonds guaranteed by the Government.

COLOMBIA

DAILY AVIATION SERVICE.—On April 2, 1928, a daily aviation service was established between Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Girardot by the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos. It is believed that this increase in rapid communication will promote intercourse between the interior, the seacoast, and intermediate points.

The superhydroairplane *Colombia*, recently added to the air fleet of the Scadta (the company mentioned above) began flights between Barranquilla and Puerto Berrío in February. This hydro-airplane is of metal construction, with 2 motors of 600 horsepower each, has a crew of 2 pilots and a mechanic, is provided with meteorological instruments, radio sending and receiving sets, and carries 10 passengers and mail in a comfortable cabin. The largest hydro-airplane in the service, it shows the success which this company has achieved in air transportation.

PROSPERITY OF ANTIOQUIA.—According to official figures the gold taken from veins and placer mines of Antioquia in 1927 was valued at 2,799,817 pesos, of which part was taken to the mint, some exported, and the remainder purchased by the Bank of the Republic. During the same year the Department of Antioquia exported 1,368,115 tons of hides. The departmental budget of revenues for the year 1928 is 7,246,660 pesos.

CUBA

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.—The Province of Oriente is increasing the cultivation of coffee, once an important product of Cuba. Land is being cleared and plantations are being set out, the number already planted in 1927 being 3,178, with a total area of 37,437 hectares, which yielded a crop of 437,148 quintals, valued at \$11,365,848, and furnished employment to 21,729 persons. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CUBAN PRESS.—According to figures furnished by the National Statistical Commission there are 1,013 publications in Cuba, of which 41 are printed in the Province of Pinar del Río, 551 in the city of

Habana, 49 in the rest of that Province, 37 in the Province of Matanzas, 131 in the Province of Santa Clara, 53 in the Province of Camagüey, and 151 in the Province of Oriente. The monthly distribution of newspapers is 11,450,314 copies, and of magazines, 1,273,304. In Habana alone 10,102,260 periodicals are delivered, the remainder being distributed among the other Provinces. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC DEFENSE.—In the latter part of March the National Commission for Economic Defense was established to study the economic situation of the country, which it will do through the medium of subcommissions on such problems as customs, banks and taxes, customs legislation, communications, agricultural land distribution, and other matters. The National Commission for Economic Defense will be composed of Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State; Dr. Santiago Gutiérrez de Celis, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman; General Manuel Delgado, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor; Dr. Viriato Gutiérrez, Secretary to the President; and Señor Francisco Arango y Mantilla. All the positions on the commission will be honorary.

The purposes of the commission are the following:

To act as an advisory body to the President; to act as intermediary between the State and the business world for the development of national and foreign credit; and to organize and direct a campaign for the education of the public with respect to the necessity of protecting national products, and to provide necessary measures for exportation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—Last April two new irrigation projects were completed—the Hato del Yaque and the Pedernales Canals. The former, 12.5 miles in length, will irrigate approximately 20,000 acres of land near Santiago de los Caballeros. The latter, a little more than 3 miles long, will furnish water to about 3,100 acres of the tract at Pedernales set aside by the Government for colonization.

HIGHWAY PROGRESS.—Among the new highways already open to traffic or nearly completed are the following: Luperón highway, from Puerto Plata to Santiago de los Caballeros, 62 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile); La Romana to Pintado; Mella to La Romana, 38 kilometers; San Juan to Comendador, 55 kilometers; San Isidro to Bayaguana, 31 kilometers; Monte Cristy to Dajabón, 40 kilometers; Sánchez to Ocoa, 28 kilometers; and Moca to Jamao, 28 kilometers. Added to the already extensive highway system of the Dominican Republic, these roads, with others on the highway program, will provide one of the best highway systems in the New World.

NEW RESERVOIR.—A new reservoir for the water supply of Santiago de los Caballeros has been placed in service. Its capacity is approximately 1,300,000 gallons.

ECUADOR

PROMOTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—The Government of Ecuador is actively promoting the construction of both railroads and highways. The budget for the present year contains, among others, the following appropriations:

Railway construction:	Sucres
Puerto Bolívar to Laja.....	700, 000
Quito to Esmeraldas.....	910, 000
Sibambe to Cuenca.....	1, 000, 000
New highways:	
Ibarra to the northern frontier.....	180, 000
National southern highway.....	140, 000
Loja to Zaruma.....	150, 000
Province of Azuay.....	80, 000
Ambato highway.....	120, 000
New roads:	
San Juan-Guaranda-Babahoyo.....	150, 000
Quito-Chone-Esmeraldas.....	150, 000
Quito-Napo; Pan-Méndez; and Loja-Zamora.....	50, 000
Repairs and upkeep of highways throughout the Republic.....	450, 000
Tools, trucks, and other supplies.....	39, 500
Total.....	4, 119, 500

PUBLIC WORKS.—The President of the Republic recently authorized the expenditure of 10,000 sucres for the repair of the barracks in Guayaquil, 25,000 sucres for the Rocafuerte sanatorium in Quito, and 15,000 sucres for the establishment of public baths in Alangasí.

The Province of Pichincha has lately spent the sum of 642,068 sucres on public works, some of the larger items being as follows: Highway repairs, 133,000 sucres; Mejía national secondary school, 86,000 sucres; Cayambe school, 27,000 sucres; Juan Montalvo Institute, 17,000 sucres; and Pintag school, 11,000 sucres.

EXPORTS THROUGH GUAYAQUIL IN 1927.—*Comercio Internacional* of Guayaquil publishes in its February issue the following statistics on exports through that port in 1927:

	Sucres
Raw foodstuffs.....	41, 183, 290
Prepared foodstuffs.....	463, 537
Livestock on the hoof.....	79, 000
Animal raw materials.....	1, 096, 786
Vegetable raw materials.....	2, 458, 405
Mineral raw materials.....	4, 790, 459
Manufactured and sundry articles.....	5, 498, 324
Nationalized articles.....	641, 505

56, 211, 306

The countries of destination were as follows, in order of importance: In America, the United States, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Cuba, and

Argentina; and in Europe, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, England, and Italy.

CONSULAR FEES.—See page 736.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Information has been received through the press that an interesting exhibition of hand-woven coverlets, table covers, hand bags, scarfs, and dress lengths made by the Indians of Guatemala from vegetable silk and cotton were recently exhibited in Montevideo, Uruguay, where they attracted much favorable comment. Similar expositions have been held in Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Bolivia.

WIRELESS SERVICE INAUGURATED.—On March 15, 1928, the forty-ninth anniversary of the promulgation of the first Guatemalan constitution and the first anniversary of the presidency of General Lázaro Chacón, wireless service between Flores, in the Department of El Petén, and Guatemala City was officially inaugurated, thus putting the capital in immediate communication with one of the farthest removed sections of the Republic.

HAITI

COFFEE EXPORTS.—Coffee exports have shown a notable increase during the first half of the fiscal year 1927-28, October through March, as shown below:

Exports of coffee	Kilograms
First half year, 1926-27-----	22, 792, 000
Full year, 1926-27-----	28, 693, 000
First half year, 1927-28-----	31, 183, 000

FOREIGN TRADE.—The general receiver of customs gives the following figures on Haiti's foreign trade for the first half of the fiscal year 1927-28:

Foreign trade	March, 1928	March, 1927	October-March, 1927-28	October-March, 1926-27
	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Imports-----	9, 328, 885	6, 086, 829	53, 559, 868	41, 412, 820
Exports-----	17, 032, 159	9, 486, 463	77, 530, 040	53, 082, 723
Favorable balance-----	7, 703, 274	3, 399, 634	23, 970, 172	11, 669, 903

HONDURAS

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.—Executive resolutions of March 2 and 7 set apart for colonization certain parcels of land, part of it forested, on the Mosquito coast and another tract of from 3,600 to 4,000 hectares in the Department of Santa Barbara.

NEW ROADS.—Early this year the National Congress enacted a law providing for the construction of a highway from the city of El Progreso via Yoro to the road now being built to Olanchito, and also for the construction of another highway from Yoro to Olanchito. Certain taxes are set aside for this purpose.

MEXICO

ACTIVITY IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Federal Government's extensive plan for highway construction continues to be carried out with the enthusiastic cooperation of State and municipal authorities, the Federal Government contributing half the cost of the roads constructed. Among the highways finished or whose construction has been much advanced in recent months are the following:

Laredo-Mexico City.—Work on this important arterial highway, whose length of 1,250 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) will constitute the northern portion of the Mexican section of the proposed Pan American Highway in Mexican territory, has continued with great rapidity. Traffic on the sections already completed is very dense.

Toluca-Sultepec.—This highway unites Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, with Sultepec, an important mining center in that State, forming one section of the International Gulf Highway from Matamoros, on the Mexican-American border, to Mexico City, via Tampico.

International Pacific Highway.—A highway 540 kilometers in length is under construction in the State of Sonora from Nogales, on the border, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, via Hermosillo, capital of the State.

Tixtla-Chipancingo.—This road is in the State of Guerrero, the latter city being capital of the State.

Bustamante-Villadama-Sabinas Hidalgo.—This road connects three of the richest and most important municipalities in the State of Nuevo León.

Querétaro-Pueblito; Querétaro-San José Iturbide.—The former highway is entirely within the State of Querétaro; the latter extends into the State of Guanajuato.

Ixtaquixtla-Estación.—This highway traverses a rich agricultural district in the State of Puebla and brings it into communication with the railroad.

Ario de Rosales-Pátzcuaro.—This highway is in the State of Michoacán.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS.—The Department of Agriculture has recently published the following statistics on exports of fruit and vegetables from the northwestern section of Mexico to the United States:

Year	Carloads	Year	Carloads
1916.....	91	1922.....	1,412
1917.....	378	1923.....	2,226
1918.....	511	1924.....	2,784
1919.....	687	1925.....	3,693
1920.....	832	1926.....	4,159
1921.....	1,005	1927.....	6,150

The chief product included in the foregoing is tomatoes, of which 2,809 carloads were shipped in 1926 and 4,500 in 1927.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.—According to information given out through the press, land distributed in accordance with the agrarian laws, up to December 31, 1927, had an area of more than 4,000,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.67 acres), the number of persons receiving parcels being more than 500,000. With the establishment of the agricultural banks (see p. 733) and the aid of the Federal Government, satisfactory results benefiting the more humble classes and the country in general are anticipated from this distribution.

NICARAGUA

WATERWORKS FOR MANAGUA.—The American company intrusted with the paving of Managua recently presented to the President of the Republic a project for piping water from Lake Asososca to Managua in quantity sufficient for all purposes. The President accepted this plan, whose execution will cost about \$100,000. It is hoped that by the end of the year Managua will be enjoying its new water supply.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.—An executive decree of recent date created the National Association of Engineers of the Republic of Nicaragua. Señor Adolfo Cárdenas is president.

MANAGUA CATHEDRAL.—On March 6 of the present year the President of the Republic issued a decree declaring the construction of the cathedral in Managua necessary for the embellishment of the capital and continuing the tax imposed by article 8 of a law of February 9, 1927, the proceeds thereof to go for the expenses of said construction.

PANAMA

HIGHWAYS.—The press gives the following report on highway improvements in Panama:

The Sabanas road leading from Panama City to Bella Vista and the Monte Ocsuro road will be widened 3 meters as far as the latter; later improvements will be made on the other sections of the road leading to Old Panama and Juan Díaz. It is along the Sabanas road that most of the new suburbs of Panama City, including the Bella Vista and Cangrejo improvements, have been built, and that the Santo Tomás Hospital, part of the Gorgas Memorial, is located.

On March 30, 1928, the National Assembly approved a bill authorizing the President to grant a concession for the construction of a 26-foot concrete highway from Panama City on the Pacific coast to Colón and Portobello on the Atlantic.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Second National Agricultural Fair at Aguadulce was opened on April 5, 1928, with the attendance of the President, Cabinet members, and the diplomatic corps, and many other visitors.

SITES FOR LEGATIONS.—The Government of Panama has leased to the Governments of Colombia and Peru for a nominal sum lots in the exposition grounds in the suburbs of Panama City whereon to erect permanent legations.

PARAGUAY

IMMIGRATION.—The General Bureau of Statistics reports the following immigration during the past 23 years:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1905.....	645	1918.....	270
1906.....	1, 077	1919.....	350
1907.....	1, 840	1920.....	329
1908.....	1, 024	1921.....	576
1909.....	634	1922.....	201
1910.....	418	1923.....	124
1911.....	446	1924.....	458
1912.....	704	1925.....	310
1913.....	1, 512	1926.....	317
1914.....	1, 616	1927.....	405
1915.....	366		
1916.....	298	Total.....	14, 246
1917.....	326		

The total number of Mennonites who have settled in Paraguay during the period from December 29, 1926, to September 27, 1927, is stated to have been 1,547, of which number 764 were men and 773 women.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—A total of 4,561,442 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of sugar was produced in Paraguay during 1927, the production and importation of sugar during the previous four years being as follows:

Year	Production	Importation
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
1926.....	4, 057, 340	2, 625, 527
1925.....	2, 250, 490	3, 001, 084
1924.....	1, 757, 450	2, 526, 693
1923.....	2, 090, 600	122, 749

PORT WORKS.—By virtue of a decree of March 23, 1928, the Minister of the Treasury was authorized to sign a contract for the construction of port works in Asunción, the general plans of which have been under study for some time by the Department of Public Works. The purchase of necessary machinery for loading and unloading vessels at the customhouse at Pilar has also been authorized and 200,000 pesos set aside for the purpose.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—According to an announcement recently made by the Inspector General of Telegraphs, the new Quiindy-Ybycuí telegraph line, linking Ybycuí with the system, has been completed and opened for service.

PERU

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—Nearly 1,800 tons of steel rails arrived recently at Iquitos, a port for ocean-going steamers on the Marañon River, an affluent of the Amazon and about 2,300 miles from the mouth of the latter. Iquitos is the metropolis of the upper Amazon region. The rails will be transported by water to Pucalpa on the Ucayali River, which flows into the Marañon. From Pucalpa a railroad 300 miles long will be constructed to the Cerro de Pasco Railway, which has long operated from the heights of the Andes to the Pacific coast at Callao.

CONCESSION FOR CONDENSED MILK FACTORY.—A 10-year concession for the manufacture of evaporated and condensed milk, a new industry in Peru, has been granted by the Government. Manufacturing is to be started within two years from the date of the concession, the capital invested is to be not less than 10,000 Peruvian pounds, and the concessionary is to give a bond of 500 Peruvian pounds to be collected if the industry is not in operation at the end of the term. Within one year after operations are commenced, plants are to be established in the Departments of Loreto, San Martín, and Madre de Diós.

SILK CONCESSION.—A 10-year concession for the silk industry has been granted by the Government to two concessionaries who agree to introduce the manufacture of silk in Peru within two years. They also agree to invest in the enterprise not less than 10,000 Peruvian pounds capital and to employ 60 per cent national labor. The Government is to receive 10 per cent of the profits.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SCHOOL.—See page 747.

URUGUAY

VALUE OF EXPORTS.—According to data published in the *Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay* for February, 1928, the total value of articles exported from Uruguay during 1927 was 96,674,131 pesos, the value of the various items and its comparison with that of 1926 being as follows:

Classes of commodities	1926	1927
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Livestock.....	86, 158, 067	85, 513, 232
Agricultural products.....	5, 702, 540	6, 410, 684
Mining products.....	1, 940, 591	2, 658, 399
Products of the hunt and fisheries.....	294, 585	526, 774
Miscellaneous articles.....	175, 503	210, 821
Ship provisions and supplies.....	32, 204	30, 141
Coal.....		1, 324, 080
Total	94, 303, 490	96, 674, 131

The following items included under livestock, agricultural, and mining products were exported in the quantities given below:

Article	1926	1927	Article	1926	1927
Livestock:	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	Livestock—Continued.	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
Meat, preserved	12, 812, 351	20, 397, 271	Sheepskins	3, 439, 203	5, 154, 234
Mutton, frozen	22, 828, 821	24, 714, 426	Cattle hides, salt	10, 705, 115	10, 371, 926
Beef, jerked	10, 292, 948	9, 970, 000	Cattle hides, flint	3, 166, 662	5, 020, 846
Beef, frozen	96, 031, 371	93, 044, 960	Cattle hides, wet	14, 919, 149	12, 386, 509
Beef, chilled	30, 642, 603	15, 135, 265	Sheepskins, pickled	1, 245, 068	1, 517, 674
Meat, extract	421, 366	581, 268	Agricultural products:		
Intestines, frozen	9, 072, 839	6, 359, 118	Wheat flour	12, 385, 810	16, 934, 996
Fat	2, 616, 591	9, 124, 698	Flax	53, 163, 530	57, 755, 660
Tallow	7, 845, 276	10, 851, 595	Wheat	18, 370, 259	27, 748, 389
Wool, greasy	51, 510, 658	66, 957, 266	Mining products:		
Wool, washed	1, 086, 659	1, 068, 201	Common stone	263, 660, 000	418, 028, 000
Wool, semiwashed	1, 272, 678	825, 649	Sand (tons)	1, 573, 232	1, 936, 864

FARM AND DAIRY EXPOSITION.—The annual farm and dairy exposition was held in the Prado, Montivideo, under the auspices of the Rural Association of Uruguay, from March 20 to 27, 1928. As usual, sums of money, medals, and agricultural implements were awarded as prizes for the best exhibits of vegetables, flowers, fruit, animals, rural construction, rural literature, and food.

CORN CROP ESTIMATE.—The Bureau of Agriculture estimates that 242,002 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land were under cultivation in corn in 1927–28, yielding 233,463 metric tons. Compared to the area under cultivation in corn and the yield during the year 1926–27, these figures represent an increase of 41,910 hectares and 107,572 tons.

VENEZUELA

ANNUAL RAILROAD REPORT.—The following report on the value of tickets sold, weight of freight carried, receipts, and total operating expenses of Venezuelan railways during the year 1927 was submitted by the Bureau of Statistics and Communications on April 2, 1928, being printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 7, 1928:

Companies	Value of tickets sold	Freight carried	Total receipts	Total expenditures
	<i>Bolivars</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Bolivars</i>	<i>Bolivars</i>
La Vela-Coro Railroad	15, 564. 50	6, 350, 968	67, 874. 55	67, 091. 37
Bolivar Railroad	136, 036. 35	40, 219, 302	1, 928, 261. 50	2, 123, 238. 30
Guanta-Naricual Railroad	15, 756. 30	19, 628, 517	206, 308. 55	268, 301. 40
Great Railroad of La Ceiba	281, 872. 70	30, 397, 193	1, 985, 984. 40	1, 279, 188. 30
Santa Bárbara-El Vigía Railroad	57, 704. 50	20, 213, 854	851, 736. 51	525, 841. 86
La Guaira-Caracas Railroad	566, 910. 50	103, 620, 364	3, 301, 131. 09	2, 089, 656. 97
Great Railroad of Venezuela	886, 645. 80	62, 570, 759	3, 423, 825. 54	2, 570, 430. 70
The Macuto & Coast Line Railway of Venezuela, (Ltd.)	245, 965. 55	7, 080, 195	289, 450. 50	352, 970. 10
Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railroad	234, 617. 89	39, 551, 268	1, 182, 980. 59	1, 270, 196. 52
Great Táchira Railroad	194, 368. 15	39, 333, 648	3, 153, 388. 30	2, 176, 342. 10
Central Railroad of Venezuela	342, 772. 60	29, 265, 159	1, 198, 745. 50	1, 018, 000. 80
Carenero Railroad	46, 865. 50	3, 213, 278	418, 107. 05	385, 558. 00
Total	3, 025, 080. 34	401, 444. 505	18, 007, 794. 08	14, 126, 816. 42
Net income	3, 880, 977. 66			

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH LA GUAIRA.—The total tonnage of the principal articles of export and import passing through La Guaira during 1927, as compiled from figures furnished by the La Guaira Harbor Corporation, was 128,513 metric tons, representing exports of 13,886 metric tons and imports of 114,627 metric tons. Tabulated according to principal commodities, destinations, and origin, with comparative statistics for the previous three years, they appear as follows:

Exports, by commodities

Commodity	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Coffee.....	7,617	10,511	7,508	7,291
Cacao.....	7,209	9,590	4,837	4,856
Hides.....	481	353	284	492
Sugar.....	1,059	674	140	-----
Miscellaneous.....	1,126	1,551	1,818	1,247
Total.....	17,492	22,679	14,587	13,886

Exports, destination

Country	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Belgium.....	109	396	103	73
England.....	973	1,328	533	230
France.....	2,258	2,371	1,479	1,546
Germany.....	4,419	5,045	2,510	4,290
Holland.....	3,148	4,816	4,324	3,769
Italy.....	112	177	123	57
Spain.....	1,870	2,137	1,249	1,249
United States.....	4,399	5,974	3,078	2,589
Others.....	204	435	188	83
Total.....	17,492	22,679	14,587	13,886

Imports, by commodities

Commodity	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Cement.....	18,081	22,145	57,166	26,393
Provisions and liquors.....	20,791	24,052	34,937	31,197
Hardware and similar goods.....	8,449	15,556	22,462	17,071
General merchandise.....	10,524	10,961	13,202	13,642
Kerosene.....	2,736	4,072	5,734	3,257
Machinery.....	2,152	3,637	4,241	5,391
Coal.....	4,632	10,221	3,328	9,468
Lumber.....	1,394	1,829	2,176	3,152
Oils, various.....	794	1,025	2,036	2,608
Railway and tramway material.....	529	579	2,568	2,448
Total.....	70,082	94,257	147,850	114,627

Imports, by origin

Country	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Belgium.....	893	3,382	11,292	9,460
Denmark.....	3,682	2,844	3,972	2,364
France.....	1,523	1,811	2,737	2,317
Germany.....	8,759	12,485	16,877	14,875
Great Britain.....	9,732	18,614	11,701	16,827
Holland.....	8,960	11,149	30,552	27,589
Italy.....	755	1,661	1,903	1,312
Spain.....	1,718	2,402	2,516	2,175
United States.....	33,447	39,081	65,600	37,147
Others.....	613	828	700	561
Total.....	70,082	94,257	147,850	114,627

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK REPORT.—The *Review of the River Plate* for March 30, 1928, gives the following figures from the report of the National Mortgage Bank for the year ending December 31, 1927:

* * * Over a period of 10 years requests for loans have totaled 62,632, representing 2,519,232,753 pesos paper. In comparison with this sum the 1927 demand has been the heaviest of the decade, being about 12 per cent, or 11,043 loans, totaling 532,952,475 pesos paper. This includes business brought forward from 1926, the 1927 requests for loans being detailed as follows:

	Pesos paper
5,836 ordinary mortgage loans.....	174,142,025
793 building loans.....	25,954,550
176 colonization loans.....	93,724,800
472 ordinary loans to national employees.....	6,876,250
308 building loans to national employees.....	5,444,475
6 loans under law No. 10,565.....	11,000

There were granted in all 5,915 loans in cédulas (certificates) to a total face value of 149,480,000 pesos paper, figures surpassing those of 1926 by 1,195 loans and a face value in cédulas of 22,580,950 pesos paper. Preference has been given to requests for loans under 50,000 pesos, and to requests from the interior of the Republic. Loans in the interior amounted to 4,633, with a total value of 85,009,400 pesos, while the 2,562 loans made in Buenos Aires total in all 57,486,000 pesos paper. * * *

With a gross profit of 26,567,772 pesos paper the net profit is shown as 12,691,984 pesos paper, the reserves of the bank now standing at 167,966,614 pesos paper.

The report closes with the statement that the liabilities of the bank are insignificant when compared with the cash in hand, 57,409,893 pesos paper.

BOLIVIA

KEMMERER FINANCIAL REFORMS APPROVED.—See page 734.

CHILE

BANK DEPOSITS.—The following figures on bank deposits are taken from the monthly bulletin of the Central Bank of Chile for March, 1928:

[Amounts in millions of pesos]

	Dec. 31, 1927	Jan. 31, 1928
Cash and deposits in Banco Central.....	188	206
Deposits in other banks, Chilean currency.....	1, 234	1, 284
Deposits in other banks, foreign currency.....	266	263
Loans, Chilean currency.....	1, 282	1, 278
Loans, foreign currency.....	163	162

The following are the totals of the savings deposits in the commercial banks and in the National Savings Bank (amounts in millions of pesos): January, 1927, 167; July, 1927, 177; December, 1927, 186; January, 1928, 183.

COLOMBIA

LOANS.—Information furnished by the Colombian Legation in Washington gives the following facts on loans:

On March 19, 1928, the National Committee on Loans and the Minister of the Treasury and Public Credit agreed with a New York bank for the placing of a loan of 35,000,000 pesos for public works. The loan is to run for 33 years at 6 per cent annual interest and 1 per cent annual amortization. The bonds were purchased by the bankers at 91.30 per cent, all proceeds above 95 per cent obtained in public auction to be divided between the Government and the firms of bankers placing the loan. Of the total loan 22,000,000 pesos is to be used for the public works provided for by law 102, of 1922; 8,000,000 pesos for the construction of highways; and 5,000,000 pesos for the construction of the Carare Railway.

The Council of State has approved the negotiation of a loan by the Department of Tolima for 5,000,000 pesos for the payment of public debts, the construction of the Ambalema-Ibagué Railway, and several highways.

The Department of Caldas made a contract with a New York banking house for a loan of 12,000,000 pesos to be placed on the market in successive installments according to the need of money for the following public works; the completion of an aerial cable and its branches; the Manzanares-Villegas-Arguía, Virginia-Apatía, Santuario-Marsella, Filadelfia, and Aranzazu highways. Five per cent of the total sum is to be used for the promotion of agriculture. The annual interest on the loan is to be 7 per cent, the initial discount 13 per cent, and the term 20 years.

The Department of Cundinamarca intends to sign a contract with a New York banking house for a 12,000,000 peso loan at 7½ per cent interest for 33½ years. Of this loan 5,000,000 pesos is to be used for the completion of the railroad to

the lower Magdalena River; 3,000,000 pesos to redeem the loan of 1926; and 4,000,000 pesos to provide funds for highways, a telephone line, and a street railway.

The Mortgage Bank of Bogotá recently negotiated a loan for £1,600,000 as follows: £1,000,000 placed in London, £400,000 in Amsterdam, and £200,000 in Switzerland.

The Agricultural Mortgage Bank placed a 6 per cent loan of \$5,000,000 on the New York market dated April 15, 1928, and expiring April 15, 1948.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The following is a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government of Costa Rica for the year 1927, as published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 15, 1928:

RECEIPTS

Source	Receipts	Budget estimate
	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Customhouse	16, 187, 155. 22	12, 700, 000. 00
Liquor revenue	5, 478, 810. 44	4, 850, 000. 00
Stamped paper	236, 606. 49	190, 000. 00
Stamps	399, 649. 19	310, 000. 00
Post office	434, 005. 68	350, 000. 00
Telegraph	232, 392. 13	220, 000. 00
Patents	554, 468. 29	550, 000. 00
Pacific Railway	2, 563, 878. 93	2, 000, 000. 00
Fixed export duties	2, 144, 336. 05	2, 550, 000. 00
National printing office	28, 301. 10	30, 000. 00
Public registry	100, 939. 25	100, 000. 00
Export duties on bananas	306, 032. 24	340, 000. 00
Direct taxes	560, 030. 28	327, 420. 00
Conversion taxes	902, 246. 16	700, 000. 00
Miscellaneous	455, 271. 20	463, 033. 78
Total	30, 584, 122. 65	25, 680, 453. 78
Amount above budget estimate	4, 903, 668. 87	-----
Total receipts for 1926	27, 417, 348. 93	-----
Increase over 1926	3, 166, 773. 72	-----

EXPENDITURES

Department	Expenditures	Budget estimate
	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Legislative power	429, 354. 73	449, 300. 00
Judicial power	817, 265. 94	824, 740. 00
Department of the Interior	2, 474, 204. 42	2, 484, 999. 16
Department of Promotion	4, 602, 209. 86	4, 351, 566. 25
Department of Foreign Affairs	303, 644. 81	291, 823. 36
Department of Justice	75, 824. 53	74, 200. 00
Department of Worship	49, 886. 67	50, 000. 00
Department of Charity	492, 645. 49	488, 518. 24
Department of Public Education	3, 684, 967. 24	3, 696, 756. 13
Department of Public Safety	2, 627, 421. 79	2, 581, 173. 80
Department of the Treasury	3, 216, 130. 64	3, 511, 564. 09
Service of the Public Debt	4, 545, 632. 61	4, 890, 000. 00
Total	23, 319, 188. 73	23, 694, 641. 03
Amount above budget estimate	375, 452. 30	-----
Total expenditures in 1926	22, 611, 449. 73	-----
Increase over 1926	707, 739. 00	-----

HONDURAS

LOAN.—A few months ago the Government of Honduras contracted a loan of \$1,500,000 with the Marine Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans. The loan, which will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent, will be amortized at the rate of \$25,000 a month. As a guaranty of payments, the Government gives a first lien on certain customs receipts.

MEXICO

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.—At the end of April two new agricultural banks commenced operations, one in the State of Morelos and the other in the State of Chihuahua, making nine banks of this type which have been established in the Republic. It should be noted that in all cases the majority (and sometimes the total) of the capital with which these banks began operations was subscribed by the farmers themselves. The aforementioned Chihuahua bank started operations with nearly 900,000 pesos capital, of which 840,000 pesos were subscribed by the small land holders and the balance by the Federal Government. It may be recalled here that these same farmers, now proprietors, were not long ago, before the application of the agrarian laws, peons who earned between 15 and 50 centavos (7.5 and 25 cents) a day.

TWO IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DECREES.—See page 737.

PANAMA

LOAN AUTHORIZED.—On March 22, 1928, the National Assembly approved a bill authorizing the contraction of a loan or loans totaling \$16,000,000 to consolidate the foreign debt and supply funds for road construction.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN DEBT.—According to the annual report of the Department of the Treasury for the financial year 1926-27, the state of the foreign debt of Paraguay on November 30, 1927, was as follows:

Loan	Gold pesos
London loan, 1871-72.....	2, 900, 450. 00
Loan of November, 1912, law 27.....	1, 770, 733. 60
Bonds or certificates, article 3 of the convention.....	135, 438. 90
Argentine National Bank loan.....	56, 856. 20
Total.....	4, 863, 498. 70

The total amount paid in the service of the external debt up to October 31, 1927, was 939,216 pesos.

PERU

BUDGET FOR 1928.—The *Peruano* for March 12, 1928, published the law passed December 31, 1927, approving the budget for 1928, as follows:

[Amounts in Peruvian pounds]

Revenue.....		11, 113, 650, 7. 36
Expenditures:		
Senate.....	78, 047, 3. 34	
Deputies.....	207, 431, 2. 73	
		285, 478, 6. 07
Regional legislatures.....		20, 580, 0. 00
Ministry of Government.....	1, 707, 653, 0. 76	
Ministry of Foreign Relations.....	329, 180, 0. 00	
Ministry of Justice.....	1, 660, 491, 5. 99	
Ministry of the Treasury.....	3, 805, 996, 4. 44	
Ministry of War.....	1, 631, 729, 2. 55	
Ministry of Marine.....	565, 229, 9. 33	
Ministry of Promotion.....	1, 107, 311, 8. 22	
		11, 113, 650, 7. 36

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN FINANCIAL CONDITION.—In his last message to Congress on April 8, 1928, President Gómez stated that there was a balance of 113,000,000 bolivars in the National Treasury, and that the national debt amounted to 78,000,000 bolivars. He recommended among other things the establishment of an agricultural bank with a capital of 30,000,000 bolivars and a laborers' bank with a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars.



BOLIVIA

KEMMERER FINANCIAL REFORMS APPROVED.—In April, 1928, the Bolivian Senate, after slight amendments, approved the three financial bills laid before the Government by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, and which had already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The first law provides for a tax on real estate; the second provides for the establishment of a national company for revenue collection; and the third provides for taxes on certain kinds of income.

CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among laws recently enacted are the following:

Tariff law.—A new tariff law, which changes considerably the old rates of import duties, was published in the *Diario Oficial* for February 27. This law went into effect on April 27, except for those items in which there is a reduction in the tax or for those items previously free and now taxed.

Land titles.—A law has been passed to regulate the land titles in the south. These lands, which were originally held by the Indians or by the State, were in many cases settled long ago without legal titles, having since passed through many hands. The lack of perfect titles has impeded the development of this region, because the holders of the land encountered difficulty in getting mortgage credit.

Government bonds.—All Government bonds have been exempted from income taxes. They will be received at par by the National Government for any guaranties.

Insurance department.—An insurance department has been created for the supervision of insurance companies doing business in the country and also to provide reinsurance for excess risks.

Industrial Credit Institute.—The establishment of this institute has been authorized to aid local industries with loans for capital purposes and with loans for longer periods than can be obtained from commercial banks. Mortgages on machinery and other fixtures while in possession of the mortgagee are also authorized.

Agricultural credit.—A revised text of a law on agricultural credit, combining all legislation on this subject, was promulgated by the Minister of Promotion on March 22, 1928.

Institute of School Health.—A decree creating the Institute of School Health was signed by the President on March 23, 1928. Its purpose is to direct the psychological and biological development of the child during its school years. The institute will have two sections. One will be devoted to training teachers in those phases of school health under their jurisdiction, to educating school nurses, and to giving special courses in physical education. The other section will be that of school hygiene, as concerned with the pupils.

Settlement of Government lands.—A recent decree opens to settlement by Chileans now living in other countries about 350,000 hectares of Government lands not far from Puerto Montt.

CUBA

BANKING COMMISSION.—By a decree of March 28, 1928, a banking commission was established for the improvement and increase of banking facilities and the credit of the Republic, especially in relation to the development of agriculture, commerce, industry, and the habit of saving. The commission is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Luis Marino Pérez, of the State Department, and 10 other members appointed by the President, of whom 6 will be bankers, 1 a Senator, 1 a Representative in Congress, 1 a merchant, and 1 a manufacturer.

ECUADOR

CONSULAR FEES.—The new law on consular fees signed by the President on February 7, 1928, went into effect on April 1 of this year. The chief provisions of the law are as follows:

1. For merchandise shipped by freight:

(a) A dollar or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin for the certification of every invoice whose declared value does not exceed \$25.

(b) Four per cent ad valorem on invoices whose declared value exceeds \$25.

2. For merchandise shipped by parcel post:

(a) Five and one-half per cent for the certification of invoices over \$40 or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin.

3. For general lists of parcel-post packages:

(a) Fifteen cents for each package, on certification of the respective list.

4. Other fees:

One dollar for the legalization of signatures; \$15 for the certification of bills of health; \$1 for each passport granted; and \$3 for a passport visa.

The law likewise establishes various fees for surcharges for delay in certification, mistakes in invoices, etc. The complete text of the law was published in the *Registro Oficial* for February 14, 1928.

GUATEMALA

EXERCISE OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.—An act regulating the exercise of medical and kindred professions was approved by President Chacón on March 26, 1928. The following are the most important provisions:

Only those physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, and midwives authorized by the Medical School of Guatemala or those from schools in foreign countries recognized by special conventions made with their respective governments may practice in Guatemala.

The dean of the Medical School will provide the General Board of Health with all data necessary for the compilation of lists of physicians, surgeons, etc., authorized to practice.

Only a graduate physician may use suggestion or hypnotism and only when the nature of the cure demands it.

Physicians, surgeons, etc., are prohibited from entering into agreements with pharmacists or proprietors of drug stores to share profits even under the pretext of giving the prescription gratuitously.

Dental surgeons shall not overstep the bounds of their profession, nor shall midwives hold consultations, perform operations, or give treatments in any cases whatsoever other than delivery except in the event of an accident when there is no time to summon a physician, they as well as dentists being prohibited from giving general anæsthetics.

Sanitariums, hospitals, public baths, clinics, public or private consultation rooms or other analogous places shall be subject to inspection by the Director of Public Health; and public or private laboratories engaged in microscopic or bacteriological investigations or the preparation of serums, vaccines, or of other similar material shall submit data concerning their activities to the Public Health Service.

No physician, surgeon, etc., shall associate himself professionally with another who is legally unqualified to act in the respective profession.

HAITI

AMENDED LAWS.—Four laws and a decree concerning courts and court procedure, proposed by President Borno and approved by the Council of State in March, 1928, were published in the official gazette, *Le Moniteur*, for March 31.

The first law, signed on March 16 and promulgated March 24, 1928, abolishes the courts of appeals instituted by the law of September 4, 1918. The second, signed and published on the same dates as the former, reorganizes the Court of Cassation, giving it the powers of a court of appeals in addition to its own jurisdiction. A third law, also signed and published on the same dates as the two preceding, amends the Code of Civil Procedure in accordance with the foregoing laws. The fourth law, signed and promulgated on March 23 and 27, respectively, provides for a new organization of the judiciary in accordance with the laws just mentioned. Finally, in a decree dated March 31, 1928, the President of Haiti appoints the judiciary of the Court of Cassation.

HONDURAS

SUPERIOR COURT OF ACCOUNTS.—The act creating this court, passed by the National Congress on February 22, 1928, establishes the following duties for that body, which is to supervise the administration of the National Treasury: (1) To examine, approve, or disapprove the accounts of all persons administering public funds; and (2) review the orders for payment issued by the Executive and return those not made out in accordance with the law.

MEXICO

TWO IMPORTANT FINANCIAL DECREES.—By virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Executive to legislate upon financial questions, President Calles issued on February 29, 1928, two decrees of much importance in national financial affairs. The first of these orders post offices to cover, for the account of the Federal Treasury, postal money orders issued during the government of Victoriano Huerta (February 20, 1913, to August 15, 1914), the payment of which had been suspended by all succeeding governments.

The second decree tends to facilitate international banking operations, permitting banks and exchange brokers the free introduction of foreign currency. The National Banking Commission, which is charged with the duty of seeing that such currency is not introduced in exaggerated and unnecessary amounts or for other objects than exchange, may, through the Treasury Department, prohibit such introduction when it is considered best for national economic conditions.

REGULATIONS OF PETROLEUM LAW.—The *Diario Oficial* for March 28, 1928, contained the new regulations of the petroleum law, amended in accordance with the decree published on January 10 of this year.

PERU

MEDICAL OR SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR THE INDIGENT.—An Executive decree of March 6, 1928, provides that all persons without property of any kind or means of livelihood may be considered indigent and as such, upon certification of the commissary of the district and the parish priest, may be admitted to charitable institutions for treatment. Other persons who are poor but not indigent must pay a fee for medical or surgical assistance, except in the case of minors under 18, persons suffering from diseases which according to sanitary regulations require special hospitalization or treatment, the sick poor who can not be attended in their homes, and victims of accidents and serious wounds.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-BRAZIL

SUPPLEMENTARY BOUNDARY CONVENTION.—The convention on international boundaries, supplementary to the treaty of October 6, 1898, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Argentina and Brazil in Buenos Aires on December 27, 1927, was approved by the President of Argentina, and sent to the Argentine Congress for ratification on December 30. The convention was published in the information circular of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations for December, 1927.

HONDURAS-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL AGREEMENTS.—On January 27, 1928, the National Congress of Honduras approved the executive resolution ratifying in their entirety the agreements signed at the Pan American Postal Convention which took place in Mexico during November, 1926. (*Boletín Legislativo*, February 25, 1928.)

HONDURAS-UNITED STATES

ADDITIONAL EXTRADITION CONVENTION.—By decree of the National Congress of January 16, 1928, approval was given to the executive resolution of February 22, 1927, ratifying the articles approved in

the additional extradition convention celebrated by the United States and Honduras on February 21, 1927, with the object of extending the list of extraditable crimes. Among the crimes added to the list mention should be made of infractions of the laws on the suppression of the traffic in narcotics. The President of the United States having ratified the convention on March 22, 1928, ratifications were exchanged on June 5 of this year. (*La Gaceta*, Honduras, February 20, 1928.)

MEXICO

PRESIDING MEMBER OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.—The Governments of Mexico and the United States have agreed to submit the designation of the member to preside over the Special Claims Commission and the General Claims Commission to the president of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, also requesting that the same man be designated to preside over both commissions.

PANAMA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS.—The treaty for the avoidance and prevention of conflicts between the American States, concluded on May 3, 1923, at Santiago, Chile, by the plenipotentiaries of the countries represented at the Fifth International Conference of American States, was ratified by the National Assembly of Panama on March 17, 1928, and promulgated by the President on March 19. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, March 26, 1928.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

CHILDREN'S GARDEN CLUB COMPETITION.—On March 19, 1928, a competition between children's garden clubs from several sections of Buenos Aires was held in the grounds of the children's garden club in Varela ward. The children participated in tests of grading, laying out gardens, sowing, setting out slips, watering, gathering, cleaning and packing seed, and identifying different garden plants. One hundred and twenty children took part.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF BEEKEEPING.—The new free municipal school of beekeeping, provided for by a Buenos Aires municipal ordinance passed in 1927, has now opened in grounds next the Botanical Garden. The course includes the study of the bee, the care of hives, and the care and packing of honey and wax.

FREE SCHOOL FOR TECHNIQUE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—The Industrial Union of Argentina recently opened a free school in Buenos Aires for training student textile workers in the technique of the industry, including all the branches of this trade.

PARK LIBRARY.—On March 18, 1928, a library pavilion was opened in Saavedra Park, Buenos Aires, in fulfillment of the municipal ordinance of 1921 providing for such library centers in the public plazas and parks.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION.—Buenos Aires primary school registration on March 5, 1928, the first day of the winter term, totaled 214,928 children.

BOLIVIA

HONORARY DEGREE GRANTED TO UNITED STATES PROFESSOR.—The University of Bolivia bestowed an honorary doctor's degree upon Dr. David P. Barrows, ex-president and now professor of political sciences at the University of California, Berkeley. Doctor Barrows was sent to Latin America by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as visiting professor of international relations, in order to deliver public and academic lectures and to hold a series of conferences and discussions with professors and advanced students. His itinerary, from January 20 to June 17, 1928, included visits to the following schools of higher education: National University of Guatemala; National Central Institute of Salvador; Central University of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa; Universities of Managua and León, in Nicaragua; Secondary School of Costa Rica and law school, at San José; University of San Marcos, at Lima, Peru; University of San Andrés, at La Paz, Bolivia; University of Chile and Catholic University, at Santiago; National Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucumán, in Argentina; University of Montevideo, in Uruguay; and University of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

RURAL SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.—The Indians of the Provinces of Cercado and Poopó have taken an enthusiastic interest in the rural schools to the extent of having established at their own expense nine such schools and working to establish still more. The university and administrative authorities are cooperating in this campaign against illiteracy.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Ministry of Public Instruction has recently opened to students from the Provinces six scholarships in the National School of Engineering, at Oruro.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—In accordance with instructions of the General Board of Public Education, pupils in Government schools are frequently taken on excursions to the country.

BRAZIL

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INQUIRY ON CHILDREN'S READING.—The Brazilian Education Association recently completed an interesting inquiry on the books and authors preferred by the Brazilian school child from 8 to 17 years of age. The conclusions are based on the replies of 3,094 children, of whom 345 sent answers which were unsatisfactory, either because they chose school books included in their course, or did not reply to the questions. Of the 2,749 children remaining, 1,871 were girls and 878 boys. The votes were counted in three groups, as follows: Boys of 8 to 11 years, 383; girls the same age, 581; boys of 12 to 14, 410; girls of the same age, 858; boys of 15 to 17, 85; girls of the same age, 432; total 2,749. Inquiries were made in 22 schools, of which 2 were for girls only, 10 being public schools, and the rest private. For boys from 8 to 11 the most popular book was *Contoda de Carochinha*, by Figueiredo Pimental; boys from 12 to 14 preferred *Robinson Crusoe*, their favorite author being Jules Verne; girls from 12 to 14 mentioned *O Guarany* by José de Alencar, as favorite book, and Arnaldo Barreto as their favorite author; boys from 15 to 17 also chose *O Guarany*, with José de Alencar as the best liked author, and girls from 15 to 17 still preferred *O Guarany*, their favorite author being Delly.

The conclusions were briefly as follows:

That there is a great need for school libraries; that the mentality of boys and girls between 8 and 11 is about equal; that good Brazilian and Portuguese authors do not interest the adolescent as much as bad translations of French romanticists; that there is a lack of cheap editions of good books, which accounts for the narrow choice among smaller children; that there is ignorance on the part of adolescents of great poets and writers of prose, whose work as a whole is evidently beyond their comprehension at this age, and that therefore it is recommended that young people's editions of standard authors be prepared, as is done in other countries. Perhaps the present lack of reading material might be reduced by the organization of traveling libraries passing from school to school until permanent school libraries are established.

CHILE

COSTA RICAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION VISITS CHILE.—Señor don Luis Dobles Segreda, Minister of Public Education in Costa Rica, recently visited Chile and Argentina as a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary on special mission to study the educational systems of those countries. He was given a very cordial reception and was the object of many attentions.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.—A beautiful building was recently erected for the new Catholic University in Valparaíso by the Isabel Caces de Brown Foundation.

INSTITUTE OF SCHOOL HEALTH.—See page 735, under "Recent legislation."

CHILEAN TEACHER RECEIVES UNITED STATES FELLOWSHIP.—The annual fellowship of \$1,500 established by the American Association of University Women as a gift of friendship to the women of Latin America has been awarded for the coming year to Miss Lydia Santelices V., a graduate of the department of English and of the teachers' college of the University of Chile. For the last six years Miss Santelices has been teaching English in Chilean secondary schools, and expects to devote herself this fall to the study of English in one of the universities of the United States.

NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL REFORM.—The secondary school reform of January 20, which is being put into effect during the present school year, standardizes the various types of secondary schools and adapts the training to the different sections of the country. In the decree signed by the President on February 20, 1928, which regulates the curriculum, considerable attention is paid to civic, physical, and manual training. Technical courses are to be given in all the secondary schools, and 5,000,000 pesos have been set aside by the Government for equipment for these courses.

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the general law of primary education mentioned in the last BULLETIN, six years of schooling are obligatory for normal children in the cities. If there is no six-year course accessible for children living in the country, only the four-year rural school course given in many districts is required. The curriculum of the primary schools contains the following studies: Physical training, which includes gymnastics, educational games, and manual activities; moral training, including religion, ethics, and civics; æsthetic training, including drawing, singing, and music; intellectual training, including Spanish, nature study, history, geography, and mathematics. After the third year a foreign language can be added, and in the girls' classes, domestic science, child care, and Red Cross training. The law provides that activities shall be socialized, and that the pupils shall be divided into groups in order to carry out certain pieces of work.

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The board of directors of the National School of Medicine has appointed a committee of three physicians not members of the faculty to judge the theses presented by students working for the degree of M. D. Each year the author of the best thesis will be sent for two years' postgraduate study in one of the best European medical schools.

COSTA RICA

ARGENTINE ART EXHIBITION.—Through the courtesy of Dr. Enrique Loudet, chargé d'affaires of Argentina in Central America and Panama, an interesting exhibition of Argentine paintings and sculp-

ture was held in San José during April. It is stated that Doctor Loudet will sponsor other exhibitions, deliver lectures on the art, history, and geography of Argentina, and make efforts to create a branch of the International Law Association in each of the several Central American countries.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN SAN JOSÉ.—It is reported that at the present time, due to the indefatigable efforts of the teaching personnel, various organizations, and private individuals, 3,715 new volumes were added to the school libraries of San José Province during the year 1927, bringing the total number of books in the school libraries to 17,155.

INAUGURATION OF NEW SCHOOL.—On April 15, 1928, a large new school recently erected in San José at a cost of 165,000 colones, not including the 20,000 colones spent in equipment, was publicly inaugurated and named for the Argentine Republic.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to the annual report for 1926 of the Minister of Education, there were 475 schools in the Republic, attended by 41,926 pupils under 1,554 teachers.

CUBA

SCHOOL NOTES.—The following data are taken from a recent presidential message:

Superintendents, inspectors, and principals of schools, carrying out suggestions made at their July convention, are establishing many active Parent-Teacher Associations. More than 152 of these associations, with 7,000 members, have greatly benefited the schools.

Intermediate schools have been established with great success, their purpose being to intensify this grade of primary school work and to give the pupils thorough preparation for the advanced primary schools.

To facilitate the task of the rural teacher, large schools have been divided, the lower grades attending school for the first half of the day and the higher grades during the second half.

In many of the school districts short courses have been given to benefit the teachers. They consisted of lectures by school officials on topics of special interest and demonstration classes taught by public-school teachers.

BRANCH OF ROYAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—Due to the efforts of Señor Manuel Serafín Pichardo, of the Cuban Embassy in Spain, the section in charge of affiliated academies of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Madrid has decided to establish an affiliated academy in Habana, to be composed of 15 academicians, including painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, and other persons of artistic distinction. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Legation in Washington.*)

STUDENTS' CONGRESS.—In the first half of April the Second National Congress of Students was held in Habana to discuss matters relating to education and pedagogy, and to cooperate with the Government

in the improvement of the curriculum, especially in secondary and higher education. Delegations from the University of Habana, the provincial institutes and normal, vocational and private schools attended this Congress. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Legation in Washington.*)

JOURNALISM COURSE.—The president of the National University has decided to include a course of journalism in the curriculum of the School of Political and Social Sciences which is soon to be established. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Legation in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EDUCATIONAL SPECIALISTS.—In accordance with an executive resolution, various foreign professors who are specialists in medicine, engineering, agriculture, and other branches of knowledge are to be engaged for the Dominican educational system. Their salaries will be met by the temporary suppression of foreign fellowships, the students now abroad being allowed a reasonable time in which to complete their studies. As the employment of the professors mentioned will entail a reorganization of the university plan, a commission of Dominican educators has been created to make suggestions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—The superintendent of education has lately reorganized and modernized the courses in gymnastics and physical exercises given in the primary schools.

NEW CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the end of last April there was held in Santo Domingo a meeting of all the cultural societies existing in the country with the purpose of uniting their efforts toward the creation of the Dominican Atheneum and Library. A national organization was formed which will take charge of future plans.

ECUADOR

MEDICAL STUDENTS' CLUB.—A medical students' club has recently been founded in the Central University of Ecuador, in Quito. This club proposes to edit a magazine, sustain a library for the use of members, give public lectures, promote friendly relations with other medical clubs at home and abroad, and carry on other similar activities.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Ministry of Agriculture has created 10 scholarships for the study of agriculture in the Salesian Agricultural School of Cuenca and Méndez, these to be distributed among the sons of farmers in the Provinces of Cañar, Azuay, Loja, and Santiago-Morona.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The appropriation of 250,000 sucres made in the budget of expenditures for the construc-

tion, repair, and maintenance of primary school buildings and the purchase of furniture has been allotted as follows:

Province	Sucres	Province	Sucres
Carchi.....	6, 000	Los Ríos.....	8, 000
Imbabura.....	6, 000	Guayas.....	70, 000
Pichincha.....	50, 000	Manabí.....	12, 000
León.....	8, 000	Esmeraldas.....	10, 000
Tungurahua.....	10, 000		
Chimborazo.....	10, 000		245, 000
Bolívar.....	8, 000	Unforeseen expenses and pur-	
Cañar.....	6, 000	chase of furniture.....	5, 000
Azuay.....	25, 000		
Loja.....	6, 000		250, 000
El Oro.....	10, 000		

GUATEMALA

FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDY.—It was announced on March 29, 1928, that the Government had awarded a number of fellowships for foreign study, the recipients of which are obligated to devote a certain number of years to teaching after they return home. Prof. Oliverio Castañeda and Señor Ángel Horacio Balcárcel will go to Europe, the former to pursue further studies in psychology and the latter to observe methods used in applied medicine and public health; Prof. Abraham Orantes, principal of the Central Normal School for young men, will study the teaching systems in Mexican and Cuban industrial schools; and Señor Vicente Reyes and Dr. Salvador Pacheco Marroquín will study in the United States, the former electrical engineering and the latter pedagogy as applied to medicine.

HAITI

BAR ASSOCIATION.—Early in April the Bar Association was founded in Port au Prince by distinguished jurists of Haiti. The new society plans to study questions of law with relation to the application of legal principles to practice, and to maintain a spirit of fraternity among its members. It has received encouragement and welcome from both press and public.

HONDURAS

GARRISON CLASSES.—An executive resolution of October 18, 1928, approved regulations for elementary instruction in garrison schools throughout the Republic, which instruction was made compulsory for all illiterates in military service, beginning January 1, 1928.

MEXICO

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EDUCATION.—Last April the National University in Mexico City opened a new department of rural education, whose purpose is to prepare a competent body of teachers to take

charge of rural education. The Secretary of Public Education had previously addressed the governors of the States, emphasizing the importance of this new department and urging each of them to send to the university on State fellowships a group of teachers to specialize in this work. By the opening date 21 governors had agreed to send teachers, and large groups had already arrived from 10 States.

The course of study in the department of rural education, which is part of the school of philosophy and letters, includes the following subjects: Philosophy of education, educational psychology, rural education, rural-school administration, educational methods and preparation of normal-school teachers, rural hygiene, rural sociology and economics, and important social problems.

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A group of 27 teachers, from different parts of the Republic, left Mexico the last of April for a month's tour through California, on the invitation of the International Council for Educational Progress of that State. The party visited the Universities of California, Stanford, and Southern California, in addition to other educational centers, and had an opportunity to give and hear lectures promoting rapprochement between the two countries.

As a result of the tour, 100 Mexican teachers will receive scholarships at the University of California summer session, 25 at the State Agricultural College, and 25 at the State College of Industrial Arts.

During the same month, Prof. James H. Batten, of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., president of the American society called "Friends of Mexico," visited Mexico City and other cities in the Republic, consulting with Government and educational authorities with regard to the interchange of teachers and students between the two countries approved in the last meeting of the "Friends of Mexico."

Professor Batten also proposed to the president of the University of Mexico that the number of students interchanged between the university and Pomona College be four instead of two, which proposal was accepted. It was agreed to begin this arrangement in 1929. It will be recalled that there are numerous Mexican students studying on fellowships in other educational institutions in the United States.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Minister of Public Instruction has added to the budget of his department the sum of 2,500 córdobas for the establishment of a school for the blind, in addition to which 400 córdobas a month will be allowed for its maintenance.

This act was the result of propaganda in behalf of the sightless carried on by Santiago Navarro, a blind Mexican, who has been

speaking in Nicaragua and other Central American countries on the possibilities of education for those thus handicapped.

PANAMA

VISITING MINISTER OF EDUCATION.—On his return from a mission to South America Don Luis Dobles Segreda, Secretary of Education of Costa Rica, visited Panama, where he was entertained by the Minister of Education of that country.

PARAGUAY

NEW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.—By virtue of a recent executive decree, Dr. Justo P. Prieto was appointed president of the National University to fill the place left vacant by Dr. Eusebio Ayala, who has been appointed a member of the Bolivian-Paraguayan Boundary Commission.

COMPLETION OF AVIATION COURSE.—The first graduation exercises of the aviation school at Asunción and presentation of licenses to the 10 pilots who had completed the prescribed course took place on March 25, 1928. The school, the first of its kind in Paraguay, is still in the initial stages of its existence, having been opened on May 28, 1927. The buildings are to be completed in accordance with a recent executive decree authorizing the expenditure of 200,378 pesos for the purpose.

NATIONAL MOTION-PICTURE FILM.—The filming of the national motion picture, "The Republic of Paraguay," by an Argentine motion-picture company, previously mentioned in the pages of the BULLETIN, has been completed, the picture being shown in Asunción during the month of March just past. Historical and geographical in character, the picture covers 4,500 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of film, portraying the physical characteristics, public institutions, commerce, industry, and colonization plans of the country.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.—On March 31, 1928, following the conclusion of extensive improvements and the installation of modern equipment which represents an expenditure of 400,000 pesos, the Republic of Brazil school in Asunción was publicly rededicated. This school, one of the most important in the city, has a total enrollment in its day and night classes of 1,400 pupils.

PERU

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SCHOOL.—In December the President signed a law providing for the establishment of an agricultural and livestock breeding school in Tingua, Department of Ancash, to

teach these subjects, as adapted to the Andean mountain regions, to 300 or 400 boys, preferably of the Indian race.

The course given in this school is to include the following subjects: The cultivation of cereals and forage; stock raising and veterinary medicine; forestry; fruit raising and gardening; the preparation or manufacture of butter, cheese, soap, oils, dried fruits, and similar products; and the cultivation of textile plants, especially those of the region.

DOCTOR ALVARADO HONORED.—On March 27, 1928, the faculty of the school of sciences of San Marcos University elected Dr. Antonio Alvarado honorary dean of the school, in recognition of his long services as professor and dean. Doctor Alvarado lately resigned to complete his scientific works.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS HONOR PRESIDENT.—In April the *Legión Feminista Pro Cultura*, of Lima, sent out a circular invitation to all women's organizations asking them to join in a tea in honor of President Leguía as an expression of appreciation of his attitude toward social welfare and of the establishment of the National Secondary School for Women. All professional women, university graduates, and women educators were especially invited.

SALVADOR

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—On March 13 of this year the President issued a decree for the introduction of small industries into the curriculum of the elementary schools. A Bureau of School Industries will be created in connection with the Council of Public Primary Education and headed by a technical expert. This bureau will give special courses in those small industries which may be taught in the elementary schools, these courses to be compulsory for teachers now in service and normal-school students. They will last at least three months and be given in the chief cities and towns of the Republic. Persons completing the course satisfactorily will be eligible for teaching the subject. In conducting their classes they will have the benefit of advice from a consultation section.

MILITARY CAREER.—A recent decree declares that the military career is a profession in Salvador.

SUBVENTION TO A DRAMATIC COMPANY.—In response to a request from the Santa Ana Dramatic Co., the President has recommended that a subvention be granted the company, as it is composed entirely of Salvadoreans and is engaged in cultural and artistic work.

UNITED STATES

PAN AMERICAN UNION OFFICIAL GOES TO SOUTH AMERICA.—Miss Heloise Brainerd, Chief of the Division of Education, has been sent

by the Pan American Union for a six months' visit to the following countries: Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Panama. She will gather information concerning schools and the interchange of students and teachers, which will be of great value in promoting the work of the Pan American Union.

URUGUAY

SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM.—The expenditure of a sum of 6,000,000 pesos was recently authorized for the building program of the Uruguayan schools; of this amount 2,000,000 pesos will be spent in Montevideo, 2,000,000 pesos in the several departmental capitals, and 2,000,000 pesos in rural districts.

LECTURES BY SPANISH POET.—Unusual interest was manifest in various lectures on Spanish poetry given during March in the University of Montevideo by the Spanish poet Francisco Villasespa.

VENEZUELA

NEW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.—Dr. Plácido Daniel Rodríguez has been chosen as the new president of the Central University in Caracas, having been officially appointed by an executive decree of April 11, 1928. Well known in Venezuela as a surgeon, Doctor Rodríguez has served as National Director of Health, inspector of civil hospitals in the Federal District, acted as head of several clinics, and represented Venezuela at various international medical conferences.



COLOMBIA

HOUSING FOR WORKERS.—The Government has recently begun the construction of cheap houses for workers in accordance with the provisions of a new law. The Mortgage Bank of Colombia, which is financing this plan, has established a savings bank, in order to help its depositors to finance the construction of their own houses.

GUATEMALA

LABOR UNION IN PUERTO BARRIOS.—The statutes of the labor union recently organized in Puerto Barrios were approved and its incorporation officially recognized by an executive decree of February 23, 1928.

HONDURAS

NEW MAGAZINE.—A new magazine called *Capital and Labor* has recently made its appearance in San Pedro Sula. Its purpose is to discuss economic questions, publish instructive articles on agriculture and industry, and promote trade.

PERU

HOUSING FOR WORKERS AND MINOR EMPLOYEES.—On March 18, 1928, 36 of the 50 houses to be built in Callao by the public charitable association of that city to provide homes for workers and minor employees were officially opened, the gathering being addressed by President Leguía. In building these houses an effort has been made not only to provide inexpensive houses with necessary comforts, but to utilize ground within the city and to improve its appearance. The 36 houses completed have two bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, a bathroom, a kitchen, hall, and small yard. The construction is of the American type of reinforced concrete, while the houses are set either side of a central concrete road. Each house cost approximately 700 Peruvian pounds.



ARGENTINA

HOUSING IN ROSARIO.—The first group of cheap houses in the southwest section of the city of Rosario was recently completed by the municipality. The first 50 of the 200 houses planned for this section were allotted in the early part of March, funds being provided by the Municipal Loan Bank. When the construction of the houses, of types alternating with each block, has been completed in this section, other groups will be constructed in other parts of the city.

RED CROSS SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—Early in March the Buenos Aires chapter of the Argentine Red Cross again opened registration for the two and three year course in nursing.

The Red Cross chapter located in Palermo, a suburb of Buenos Aires, also has a free course in nursing, given in the Monteagudo School. Graduates of this two-year course find employment through the Argentine Red Cross. A years' course in first aid is also given, while another section is devoted to a prenatal visiting nurse service. Volunteer workers prepare layettes.

SCHOOL NURSES.—In the latter part of March the National Council of Education of Buenos Aires accepted the appointment of the school medical inspection section for visiting school nurses, three being assigned to each of the 20 local school boards.

WOMEN VOTERS OUTNUMBER MEN.—In the elections of the Province of San Juan of April 1, 1928, for the first time women registered for the vote, which right was granted them by the law lately passed by the local legislature. The number of women registered to vote was greater than that of the men.

BOLIVIA

TUBERCULOSIS WARD.—The General Hospital of Miraflores, in La Paz, is to build a fully equipped tuberculosis ward for the benefit of sufferers from this disease, and to protect other patients from the danger of contagion.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The public baths built as part of the new plan for improvements in Sucre have been completed and are now open to the public.

BRAZIL

SUBURBAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Early in May, 1928, the board of directors of the suburban maternity hospital expected to begin construction of the building for that institution. Funds for the purpose have been collected through charitable entertainments, campaigns for subscriptions, and a subsidy from the municipality. The plan for the present is to carry on the work by means of a small ward, two nurses, an operating room, a visiting service, and a consultation room for expectant mothers.

INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.—From July 14, 1901, to December 31, 1927—that is, a period of nearly 27 years—the Institute for the Protection of Children, located in Rio de Janeiro, and its branches in the States aided 510,000 individuals at a cost of about 20,000 contos of reis. It has also distributed many helpful pamphlets, which sometimes run to editions of 1,500,000 copies.

In the main headquarters of the institute in Rio de Janeiro 121,346 individuals received aid, as follows:

Consultations, 684,837; prescriptions, 259,153; treatments, 240,505; surgical operations, 4,030; applications of apparatus, 2,545; electric treatments, massage, etc., 33,276; examinations of wet nurses, 3,799; and microscopic and clinical examinations, 22,589. The dental service put in 9,298 fillings, made 24,304 extractions, and gave 246,413 dental treatments. In the home service 687 births were attended and layettes provided. In the different clinics 15,972 injections were given, 1,963 house visits being made for this purpose. Milk distributed by the Dr. Sá Fortes Milk Station and the Senhora Alfredo Pinto Day Nursery amounted to 418,754 quarts. The money spent in Rio de Janeiro by the institute amounted to 9,653,195 milreïs.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—The Brazilian Association for the Protection of Animals, which maintains a veterinary clinic in Rio de Janeiro, rendered the following services in March: Medical cases, 63; surgical cases, 16; antirabies vaccinations, 37; other vaccinations, 8; first aid on public highways, 18; and calls to homes, 72. All consultations are free.

PROTECTION FOR YOUNG GIRLS.—A branch of the association "Protection à la Jeune Fille," with headquarters in Freiburg, Switzerland, is installed in a pleasant house in Rio de Janeiro under the management of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul. The name of the institution in Rio de Janeiro is the Catholic Social Work for the Protection of Unmarried Young Women. This work, which was started 15 years ago, has had aid and patronage from a number of prominent society women. Girls from 15 to 25 are taken into the home to live and be educated, for which privilege they pay 70 per cent of their earnings by embroidery, stenography, or other occupation. Forty girls live in the house, while 14 are day students. Already 425 girls have been sheltered and taught in this institution, in many cases receiving employment through requests sent to the school by business firms.

BRAZILIAN WOMAN HONORED IN BOLIVIA.—Telegraphic notices from Bolivia have reached the Brazilian press describing the honors offered in that country to the Brazilian journalist, poet, and internationalist, Senhora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller. The Municipal Council of La Paz, capital of Bolivia, held a special session in her honor, at which other distinguished guests were the Minister of Foreign Relations and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AID.—The American Red Cross sent \$10,000 to the Brazilian Red Cross through the United States Department of State, for aid to the victims of the landslide from Monte Serrat upon the Brazilian city of Santos.

CHILE

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUMS.—The General Bureau of Health has decided to open three tuberculosis sanitariums, two in Diaguítas, at a considerable altitude near Vicuña, and the third in San José de Maipo. They will have, respectively, 150, 200, and 300 beds, the first being an institution for paying patients and the others free.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—Gen. Aníbal Parada, commanding officer of the national police, has issued instructions to local posts that members of the force shall consider it a duty not only to check acts of cruelty to animals but also to educate persons in their jurisdiction in the proper care and treatment of animals.

COLOMBIA

DECLARATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—By a recent presidential order the declaration of contagious diseases is made obligatory, so that proper sanitary and quarantine measures may be taken to protect the public, and morbidity and mortality statistics compiled.

COSTA RICA

INDUSTRIAL USE OF SACCHARINE PROHIBITED.—The use of saccharine in the manufacture of charged beverages, confectionery, jellies, sirups, ices, and other articles of food made with sugar base was prohibited by a regulation of the Bureau of Public Health on April 10, 1928. The public-health authorities are of the opinion that since the use of saccharine is considered a contributing factor to certain diseases and is needed by physicians in the treatment of certain others, its use industrially should be prohibited.

IMPORTANT CAUSES OF MORTALITY.—According to official information reprinted in the *Diario de Costa Rica* of April 12, 1928, the three diseases causing the greatest number of deaths in Costa Rica during the year 1927 were tuberculosis, malaria, and cancer, a total of 406 deaths being attributed to tuberculosis, 378 to malaria, and 222 to cancer.

CUBA

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—The hospital for the feeble-minded and insane at Mazorra has been remodeled and provided with new clinics, wards, and other modern improvements. The tubercular patients are kept in separate wards. Patients who are able to work are given opportunity to occupy themselves in the gardens and fields of the hospital or in other suitable work. There are now 2,925 patients, of whom the majority are foreigners. Of the total, 26 are children. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Legation in Washington.*)

PLAYGROUNDS.—At the suggestion of President Machado, the Secretary of Public Works is organizing a system of playgrounds in the undeveloped sections of Habana and its environs.

COURSES IN DIETETICS AND MASSAGE.—Dr. Solano Ramos, dean of the Medical School of the University of Habana, decided recently to include in the curriculum of that school two new courses, one in dietetics and one in massage.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FOR CHILDREN.—The Department of Public Health and Charity is combating rickets in children by the use of the Alpine lamp (ultra-violet ray) treatments in public clinics. Children who have received this treatment have been known to gain as much as 4 or 5 pounds in one month, while the light is said to accomplish surprising results in arresting local tubercular infections.

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION OF EUGENICS AND HOMICULTURE.—The board of directors of the Pan American Office of Eugenics and Homiculture located in Habana recently appointed a commission consisting of Doctors Mestre, Ramos, and Barreras, to draw up the statutes of the institute of anthropology and homiculture, which is soon to open in Habana. The establishment of this institute was provided for by a resolution of the First Pan American Conference of Eugenics and Homiculture, ratified by the Sixth International Conference of American States.

ECUADOR

SUMMER CAMPS.—The Provisional President of Ecuador has granted the sum of 3,000 sucres to sustain the summer camps for Guayaquil school children again this year.

HAITI

SECOND MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Second Haitian Medical Congress was held in Port au Prince from May 2 to 4, inclusive. Among the interesting subjects discussed were the following questions relating to the health of the inhabitants:

Section on tropical fevers.—Classification of tropical fevers; malaria and complications; fevers similar to malaria—deductions from a study of malaria and microfilaria in 1,100 workmen and 2,007 children; recent epidemic of cerebrospinal fever in the north; tuberculosis in Haiti.

Section of cardiovascular diseases.—When heart disease simulates the acute surgical abdomen; treatment of some of the important and common cardiac diseases; pathology of coronary occlusion.

Section of treponematoses.—Spinal fluid in tropical syphilis; yaws in Haiti; observation on tartar emetic.

Section of surgery.—Surgical sequelæ of subtotal hysterectomy—means of avoiding them; treatment of certain fractures with demonstration of special splint; remote complications of the curettage of the uterus.

Section of specialties.—Observations on cataract in Haiti.

In addition to the discussion of these and other themes, there was a presentation of special cases from the General Hospital, a parasitological demonstration, motion pictures of the Public Hygiene Service work, and a visit to the sanitary improvements being made in Port au Prince. President Borno made an address of welcome to the delegates at the inaugural session of the congress. (Monthly Bulletin of the *Financial Advisor-General Receiver*, March, 1928.)

HONDURAS

CHILDREN'S DAY.—March 20 of each year has been declared Children's Day by act of the National Congress, passed on February 4, 1928. Children's Day this year was celebrated in all the chief cities and towns of the Republic with much enthusiasm. In Tegucigalpa pupils in the public schools and their parents assembled in the

National Theater, where two lectures were given, one on education and the other on child health. In other places the children gathered in picturesque spots outdoors and there celebrated the day.

MEXICO

SUPPRESSION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—Dealers in the port of Frontera, in the State of Tabasco, have agreed to cooperate in the educational campaign undertaken by the State government against vice and drunkenness by suppressing the sale of alcoholic beverages, although no law requires such action and they thus renounce a considerable part of their profits for the good of the community.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—See page 746.

PANAMA

INSANE ASYLUM IMPROVEMENTS.—The Government has recently made a contract for the water and sanitary installations in a considerable part of the National Asylum for the Insane in Panama. The improvements will cost \$14,190.

COLÓN FREE CLINIC.—The free clinic operated for the benefit of the poor children and the unemployed of Colón by the Cristóbal Women's Club treated 1,193 cases during March, 1928, as follows: Eye, ear, nose, and throat, 101; babies and children under six, 336; dental, 6; and prenatal, 68. Feedings of modified milk to the number of 682 were distributed.

PARAGUAY

SANITARY CAMPAIGN PROGRAM.—The sanitary authorities of the National Department of Hygiene and Public Welfare initiated on February 18, 1928, a new phase of activity in their campaign against disease when they established a new unit at Itá under the direction of Dr. José V. Insfrán. The program of this new office consists of a proposed tour of inspection to check up on the results of a previous tour made in 1924, laboratory studies, establishment of a dispensary, study by means of census of the history of malaria, typhoid fever, leprosy, goiter, tuberculosis, and venereal disease in that section of the country and their relation to the population as regards age, sex, and occupation; notation of results of previous vaccinations and making of new vaccinations, study of general health of school children, gathering of birth and infant mortality statistics, and the preparation of maps showing the distribution of disease.

PERU

SECOND NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The press reports that the program for the Second National Congress of Medicine, to be

held in Arequipa from November 11 to 16, 1928, has recently been issued.

TABLE OF CHILDREN'S WEIGHT.—The National Institute of Child Welfare in Lima recently made public a table showing the comparative weights of Peruvian babies in Lima and those of babies in Brazil, England, and other European countries. A preliminary survey of the babies of Lima was made for the Fifth Pan American Congress of Child Welfare held in Habana in 1927. Since that time further work has been done in collecting figures of weight increases in normal children through the systematic weighing of 2,024 babies reached through the social service committee of the San Sebastián milk station. The table covers four years' study, classifying the babies by age but not by sex or race. The table giving the weight from the first to the twelfth month is now published in the charts for nursing babies distributed to mothers by the milk station.

MILK STATION ESTABLISHED IN MIRAFLORES.—A number of ladies of Miraflores, a seaside resort, have decided to establish a *Gota de Leche*, or milk station, for babies, under the patronage of the committee for the care of infants, in accordance with regulations laid down for such establishments.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL OF TRAINED NURSING.—The school of trained nursing connected with the Archbishop Loayza Hospital of Lima has been officially declared the National School of Trained Nursing. Recommendation was made in the same executive order that public charitable institutions employ graduates of this school for all establishments where the sick are treated.

GRADUATE NURSES.—On March 7, 1928, the school of trained nursing of the British American Hospital of Bella Vista graduated 17 trained nurses who had the honor of receiving their diplomas from the hands of the President of the Republic. The ceremony was also attended by the American minister, Mr. Miles Poindexter, and the minister of Great Britain.

HOUSING FOR WORKERS AND MINOR EMPLOYEES.—See page 750.

SALVADOR

PURE-WATER SUPPLY.—With the purpose of safeguarding the public health, the President issued on February 10 of this year a series of regulations on the water supply. They include the necessary measures for exercising a vigilant oversight over all water for drinking, for the careful inspection of plants for the purification of water, and for general supervision of everything related to the latter service.

UNITED STATES

MEMBERS OF INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Sixth Pan American Conference, held in Habana, January 16 to February 20, 1928, providing "that

an inter-American commission of women be organized to prepare the juridical information necessary for a proper consideration at the Seventh Conference of the civil and political equality of women, this commission to be composed of seven women designated by the Pan American Union from different countries of America and eventually to consist of representatives from all the Republics," appointment has been made of the following members to serve on such a commission: Miss Doris Stevens, of the United States, chairman; Doctora Ernestina A. López de Nelson, of Argentina; Señora Doña Elena Ospina de Ospina, of Colombia; Madame Charles Dubé, of Haiti; Señora Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz, of Venezuela; and Señorita Clara González, of Panama. A nomination is expected daily from Salvador.

The Pan American Union places at the disposal of this inter-American commission of women its facilities and offers its fullest cooperation in the recognition extended to women's part in Pan American progress.

URUGUAY

CONSTRUCTION OF LEPROSARIUM.—The expenditure of a sum of 51,000 pesos in the construction of a modern and well-equipped leprosarium in Montevideo was authorized by decision of the public welfare board on March 30, 1928. Built as an annex to the Fermín Ferreira Hospital, the new leprosarium will take the place of the wholly inadequate one now being used.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.—According to a report submitted by the State Insurance Bank, old-age pensions amounting to 2,749,320 pesos were paid out during 1927. It is interesting to note that of the 26,237 persons receiving pensions at the present time, 7,023 are foreigners.

CIVIL-RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS FUND.—The Civil Retirement and Pension Fund reports that the total receipts of the fund during the year 1927 were 5,312,407.79 pesos, leaving, after the deduction of 3,879,066.17 pesos in expenditures, a balance of 1,433,341.62 pesos. The sources of income with their respective receipts for the year were as follows:

Source	Amount
	<i>Pesos</i>
Contribution of public employees.....	3, 341, 079. 58
Contribution of corporations (8 per cent).....	1, 236, 489. 36
Contribution of the State.....	144, 000. 00
Taxes levied for the fund.....	156, 554. 93
Interest on capital stock.....	403, 967. 99
Miscellaneous.....	30, 315. 93
Total.....	5, 312, 407. 79

During the year, 911 new pensions, classified as follows, were granted:

Causes	Number	Amount
		<i>Pesos</i>
Suppression of positions.....	294	123, 766. 62
Disability.....	267	141, 538. 53
60 years of age.....	148	139, 857. 58
25 years of police duty.....	83	71, 215. 33
End of service.....	40	86, 465. 36
More than 30 years in the service and less than 60 years of age.....	18	33, 964. 78
10 years of service and 50 years of age.....	26	9, 229. 69
Incapacity resulting from service.....	5	2, 413. 14
15 years of service in the Fermín Ferreña Hospital.....	30	26, 763. 92
Total.....	911	635, 214. 95

VENEZUELA

VITAL STATISTICS.—The following vital statistics were taken from a report for the year 1927 submitted by the Bureau of Statistics and Communications of Venezuela:

Marriages.....	14, 242
Births.....	90, 745
Deaths.....	58, 876
Increase in population due to migration.....	3, 545
Total increase in population.....	35, 441

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL PARK AT IGUAZÚ FALLS.—The Argentine Government recently purchased 72 hectares of the territory of Misiones near Iguazú Falls, which the Government hopes to utilize eventually for electric power. A much greater body of water passes over these falls than over Niagara. A national park will also be established for the benefit of tourists, as the Falls, which are on the Argentine-Brazilian boundary, are set in the midst of picturesque scenery.

BOLIVIA

NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL ZONE.—An important archeological zone has been discovered in a place called Latabra in the Department of

Cochabamba. In this locality a number of skulls and objects of great archeological value, including silver vessels and pottery, have been discovered. One of the most remarkable finds was a human skull completely covered with a thin layer of gold.

CUBA

ARGENTINE ARTIST EXHIBITS IN HABANA.—Upon the invitation of Conde de Rivero, the Argentine Artist Quinquela Martín, fresh from triumphs in New York, will exhibit his paintings in Habana.

GUATEMALA

NEW DESIGNATES.—General Mauro de León was elected First Designate to the Presidency, Señor Rodolfo E. Sandoval, Second Designate, and Col. Baudilio Santos, Third Designate by action of the Legislative Assembly on March 24, 1928. The designates succeed to the Presidency in the order named, in case of a vacancy during the presidential term, holding office only until a new President can be elected in a special election.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Argentina, for the year 1927.	1928 Mar. 1	C. W. Gray, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on Feb. 29, 1928.	Mar. 24	Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires.
Argentine trade balance for first 2 months of 1928.	Mar. 28	Do.
Municipal loan in Tucuman.	Apr. 10	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BOLIVIA		
Report on construction, communication, and transportation.	Apr. 5	G. H. Butler, vice consul at La Paz.
Creation of technical office of finance and industry.	Apr. 9	Do.
Report on the national superintendency of mines.	do.	Do.
BRAZIL		
Development of the textile industry in the Pernambuco district.	Mar. 10	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Message of the President of the State of Ceara, 1927.	Mar. 15	Do.
Estimated Amazonas Brazil nut crop in 1928.	do.	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaos.
Cooperative and agricultural credit in Brazil. Past year's operations of Banco de Credito Popular e Agricola do Brazil.	Mar. 17	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Annual report on commerce and industries for the Santos district for the year 1927.	Mar. 19	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Road building in the State of Bahia.	Mar. 27	Joseph F. Burt, vice consul at Bahia.
Civil marriage in Brazil.	do.	C. R. Cameron, consul at Santos.
Review of Santos consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 4	Fred D. Fisher.
Rio de Janeiro Association of Mercantile Employees.	Apr. 7	Claude I. Dawson.
Finances of the State of Bahia during the year 1927.	Apr. 8	Joseph F. Burt.
Review of commerce and industries of Manãos district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 14	George E. Seltzer.
Finance and revenues of city of Manãos in 1927.	Apr. 18	Do.
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries of Iquique district, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Mar. 24	Stephen C. Worster, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Annual report of commerce and industries of Cartagena consular district for 1927.	Mar. 8	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Cartagena.
Railway projects in the Department of Magdalena.	Apr. 13	Lawrence F. Cottle, vice consul at Santa Marta.
COSTA RICA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Port Limon consular district for the year 1927.	Feb. 29	Thomas J. Naleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
Review for the first quarter of 1928, Port Limon district.	Apr. 13	Do.
Public improvements in Limon.	Apr. 17	Do.
CUBA		
Creation of commission of economic defense.	Apr. 2	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Creation of banking commission.	Apr. 11	Do.
Liquidation of 1926-27 budget.	Apr. 17	Do.
March, 1928, review of commerce and industries.	do.	Do.
Commerce and industries of the Isle of Pines, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	do.	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Review of the Nuevitas district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 20	Lawrence F. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Review of the Antilla consular district, first quarter of 1928.	Apr. 21	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Special fund for public works.	Apr. 23	L. J. Keena.

Reports received to May 15, 1928— Continued

Subject	Date	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report on commerce and industries for year 1927.....	1928 Mar. 20	James J. Murphy, jr. consul at Santo Domingo.
Quarterly report of the Santo Domingo consular district ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 3	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 14	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Report on the tobacco crop.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Outline for roads in the Republic.....	Apr. 23	James J. Murphy, jr.
Sugar production to April, 1928.....	Apr. 24	Do.
ECUADOR		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1927....	Mar. 30	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
March review of commerce, finance, banking, economics, pension law, etc.	Apr. 14	Vice consul at Guayaquil.
HAITI		
Organization of public accountants in Haiti.....	Apr. 20	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Report of the General Receiver for March, 1928.....	Apr. 21	Legation.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries of La Ceiba for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Mar. 26	Nelson R. Park, counsel at La Ceiba.
Review of first quarter of 1928.....	Apr. 14	Do.
Latest official census of Honduras, Dec. 26, 1926.....	Mar. 31	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Annual report of the Ministry of Public Instruction.....	Apr. 24	Do.
NICARAGUA		
Review of western Nicaragua for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928....	Apr. 4	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
March, 1928, report of commerce and industries of Panama.....	Apr. 15	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Panama City.
PERU		
Review of Peruvian commerce and industries for the year 1927..	Mar. 1	George A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima.
URUGUAY		
Prices of cereals on the Uruguayan market.....	Jan. 31	C. Carrigen, consul general in charge, Montevideo.
The Uruguayan wheat crop.....	Mar. 19	Do.
Notes on road building.....	Mar. 20	Do.
Additions to import duties on automobiles and accessories....	Mar. 30	Do.
Corn harvest in Uruguay and the question of industrial alcohol..	Mar. 31	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Review of the Puerto Cabello consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Apr. 16	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY OF TROPICAL DISEASE

INTER-AMERICAN MUSEUM COOPERATION

MODERN ARGENTINE POETRY

PRIMITIVE AMERICAN ART: TEOTIHUACÁN

RECENT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN PARAGUAY

MEXICO IN AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WORK

AUGUST, 1928

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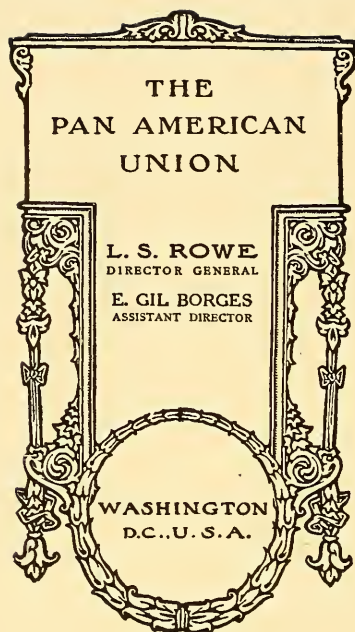
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AUGUST

1928



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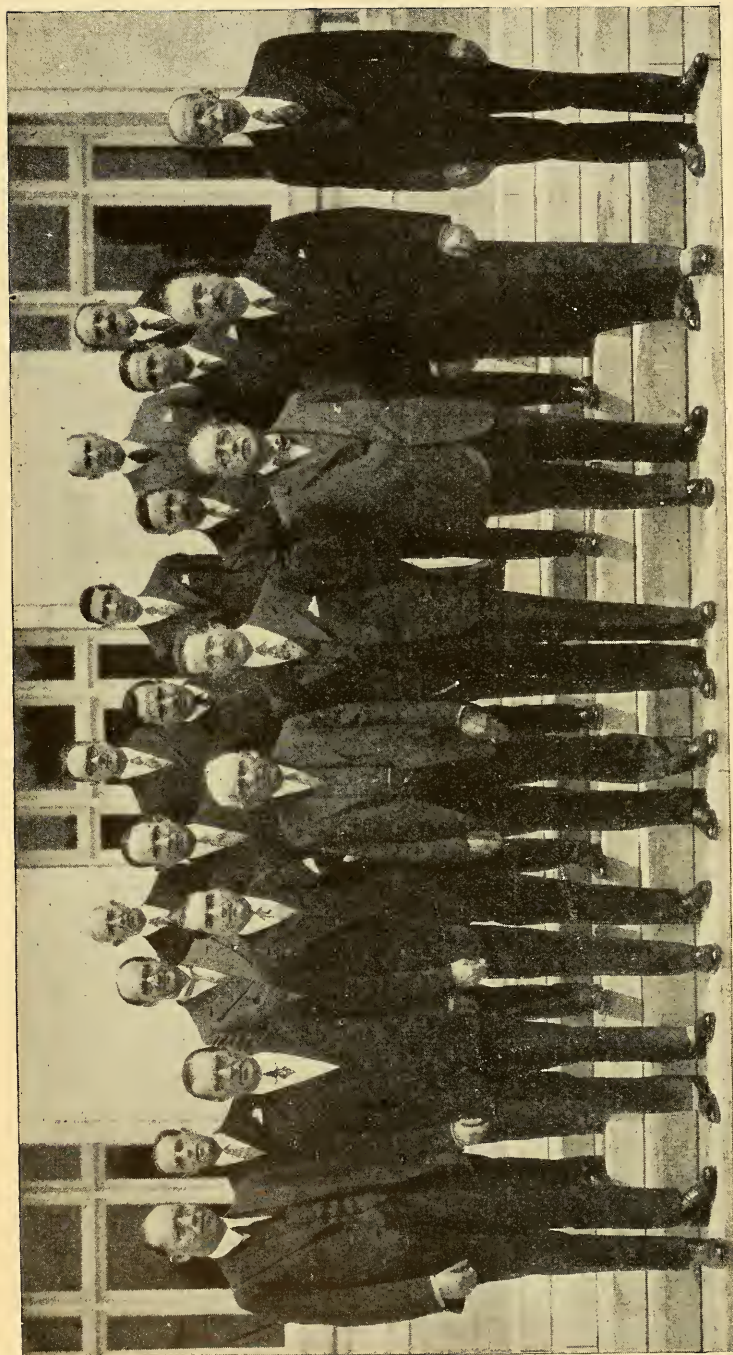
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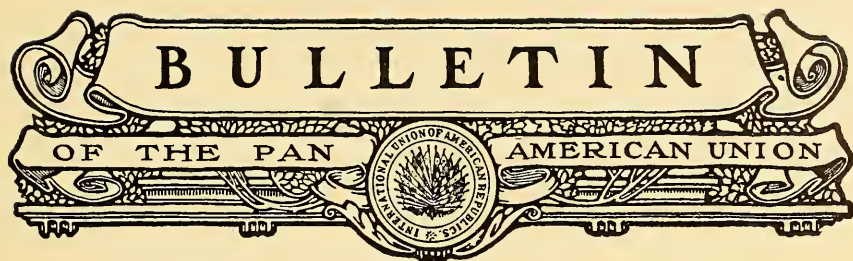
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FAREWELL OF THE GOVERNING BOARD TO SEÑOR OREAMUNO, RETIRING MINISTER OF COSTA RICA

First row, left to right: The Minister of Colombia, Señor Dr. Enrique Olaya; the Ambassador of Brazil, Señor Dr. Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral; the retiring Minister of Costa Rica, Señor don J. Rafael Oreamuno; the Secretary of State, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg; the Vice Chairman of the Governing Board and Minister of Panama, Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro; the Ambassador of Peru, Señor Dr. Hernán Velarde; the Ambassador of Cuba, Señor Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Minister of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti. Second row, left to right: The Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, Señor don Juan Barba; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez; the Minister of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Alejandro César; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Dr. Angel Morales; the Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil. Third row, left to right: The Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges; the Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador, Señor Dr. Carlos Leiva; the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Señor don Guillermo E. Gonzalez; the Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Hugo V. de Pena; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe



VOL. LXII

AUGUST, 1928

No. 8

THE MINISTER OF COSTA RICA RETIRES ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. J. Rafael Oreamuno, who is retiring from the diplomatic service to enter business, was the guest of honor of his colleagues on the governing board of the Pan American Union at a farewell luncheon in his honor, June 18, at the Pan American Union. Doctor Oreamuno, it will be recalled, has served as a member of that board for more than five years. Coming to Washington first in 1910 as secretary of the Costa Rican Boundary Commission, he was appointed in September, 1914, secretary of the legation at Washington, going later to New York as consul general of his country. He returned to Washington in 1922, first as secretary to the delegation and then as delegate of Costa Rica to the Conference on Central American Affairs, which convened at Washington December 4, 1922. In December, 1922, he presented his credentials as Minister to the United States. Doctor Oreamuno also represented Costa Rica at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in January and February of the present year.

In addition to the guest of honor and the chairman of the board, the following members were present at the luncheon:

The vice-chairman of the governing board and Minister of Panama, Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

The Ambassador of Peru, Señor Dr. Hernán Velarde.

The Ambassador of Brazil, Señor Dr. Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral.

The Ambassador of Cuba, Señor Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

The Minister of Colombia, Señor Dr. Enrique Olaya.

The Minister of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti.

The Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Dr. Angel Morales.

The Minister of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Alejandro César.

The Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Adrian Recinos.

The Minister of Bolivia, Señor Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, Señor Don Juan Barberis.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Juan Vicente Ramirez.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador, Señor Dr. Carlos Leiva.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Hugo V. de Pena.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaïre.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Señor Don Guillermo E. Gonzalez.

The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

The Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gil Borges.

Speaking on behalf of all the members of the board, the chairman, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, expressed himself, in part, as follows:

After a period of more than five years of very delightful companionship at the meetings of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, our distinguished colleague Doctor Oreamuno is about to retire. During the period of his stay as Minister at Washington, he has not only shown a deep and abiding interest in the work of the Pan American Union but has through his active and enthusiastic cooperation contributed materially toward the furtherance of the great purpose for which the Union was established. In this respect Doctor Oreamuno has maintained and strengthened the high standards of Pan American cooperation which have given to Costa Rica so important a place in the history of the Pan American Union.

I am certain that I am expressing what is in the minds of each and every member of the governing board when I say that we all wish him the fullest measure of success in the new work which he is about to undertake, and that we shall always cherish those close ties of friendship which we have been privileged to form with him during the period of his incumbency as a member of the governing board.

To these genial and cordial words of praise Doctor Oreamuno responded, in part, in the following terms:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board:

Not only has the chairman been very gracious in his reference to my modest participation in the study and resolution of the matters that come before the governing board, but he has also expressed with his habitual kindness the pleasure with which he has maintained very cordial relations with me during the long period of my service in the board.

May I say, Excellency, that my Government has viewed with much satisfaction the friendly and cordial treatment invariably accorded to its Minister by the Government of the United States and may I add that the President of Costa Rica when withdrawing from his high office a month ago was thoughtful enough to address me a communication expressive of his pleasure and of his personal congratulations for the manner in which the affairs entrusted to my care were conducted during his term of office.

Allow me, sir, to bring up for a brief recollection the words pronounced by the first American Minister to London upon the occasion of the presentation of his credentials. Mr. Adams gave full expression to his feelings when he told His Majesty that although he had before been honored by his country it had never been, in his entire life, in manner so agreeable to himself as when he was charged with the delivery of credentials to the Court of St. James. May I say, sir, that

although I have been honored by my Government with different commissions it was never in a manner so in accordance with my pleasure and desire as when I was given credentials to be delivered at the White House. A high sense of the responsibility and importance of the duties of my mission at Washington and an unbounded admiration for the people of the United States and their institutions has made my stay in Washington the most intensely interesting period of my public life and one of the most delightful terms of office in the service of my country.

The members of the governing board who have given their eminent services to this institution for a number of years will not have forgotten that delightful occasion when Mr. Hughes, in bidding farewell to a distinguished minister, referred to a diplomat as a gentleman sent abroad by his government to make friends for his country. If that aspect of an agent's activities will serve as a means for determining the measure of his success, I should not entertain very serious doubts as to the result of my own mission. This brilliant gathering shows in a most significant manner that on the day of my departure there are friends of great quality who take pleasure in doing honor to the country which for a considerable time has entrusted to me its representation here. There is, indeed, just cause for satisfaction in the fact that statesmen and diplomats of great fame and renown should gather in compliment to the representative of one of the smallest nations forming the Pan American Union. In that fact one can well perceive some of the essence of Pan Americanism, for if friendship implies respect and trust, and if, as stated in the preamble of the convention agreed upon at Habana, Pan Americanism is the moral union of the nations of the continent, mutual and uninterrupted respect and trust, independently of differences in greatness and power, are the pillars of that union.

My country well deserves such respect and trust. It lives—it has always lived—in peace within itself and with the world, and while thus contributing with its own orderly existence to the political stability and to the progressive consolidation of the institutions of popular government in America, it has at no time shown itself indifferent to any continental endeavor to procure by concerted action such international agreements or practical adjustments as have been proposed to insure harmony and good will in America.

It is true that Costa Rica is one of the few Republics that did not sign the Gondra convention, but she is a party to a similar convention between the United States and the States of Central America, and there is reason to expect that she will adhere to the Gondra convention before the Pan American Arbitration Conference is summoned by His Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States to meet in Washington next December.

The forthcoming Pan American Arbitration Conference will take up what might be described as part of the unfinished business of the Habana conference. Matters of outstanding importance for the continued tranquillity and cordiality in the international relations of the hemisphere will be considered at that Pan American gathering, and I heartily wish His Excellency the Secretary of State and the honorable members of the board who may participate in the labors of the conference the greatest measure of practical accomplishment.

Other matters of considerable importance were left by the Habana conference for future and more mature deliberation. I will only make brief mention of the proposal made by the distinguished Minister of Uruguay, Doctor Varela, so eloquently supported by the honorable member of this board, Doctor Olaya, to clothe the governing board, under well-defined limitations, with authority for taking into consideration questions of a political character. It was apparent that the mind of the conference was not responsive to this vital enlargement of the governing board's institutional functions. Mr. Hughes makes very special note

of this fact in one of his brilliant lectures at Princeton University. But one who was present at the deliberations might be inclined to believe that the conference in casting a great majority vote against the proposal really meant only to leave the matter in abeyance. There remains for the future a great question involving new and vital functions for the Pan American Union.

But whether the field of action of the Pan American Union is so broadened in scope at some future conference or remains circumscribed to the functions and faculties already entrusted to it, we shall continue to witness the institution, as we have seen it in the past, converting into realities the ideals that motivated its creation and fulfilling with admirable practical results the numerous and complex duties assigned to it by the American International Conferences.

That the governments of America are both concerned and deeply satisfied with the excellent manner in which affairs of the Union are conducted was evidenced by the frank and appreciative demonstration of confidence given the Director General, Doctor Rowe, at the Fifth Pan American Conference. We all rejoice in that just and unanimous recognition of the worth and merit of the labors of this indefatigable worker whose whole life is inspired by and consecrated to the ideals and problems of Pan Americanism.

Gentlemen, in taking my leave of you with feelings of the deepest gratitude for the consideration and kindness with which you have honored me, I can not but avail myself of this last opportunity to ask that you recommend my country to the unfailing and noble friendship of the peoples you so honorably represent.

The *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of wishing Godspeed to Costa Rica's retiring Minister, and of expressing the most cordial good wishes for the fullest measure of success in the new field of activity he is about to enter.



THE GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY ∴ ∴ ∴

By MAURICE H. THATCHER

Representative in Congress of the United States, formerly member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and head of the Department of Civil Administration of the Canal Zone

Viewed from the standpoint of possibilities for good involved, it is believed that one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States at its recent session, which closed on May 29, 1928, was that authorizing a permanent annual appropriation out of the United States Treasury of \$50,000 as the contribution of the United States toward the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory on the Isthmus of Panama. The bill, in its entirety, is as follows:

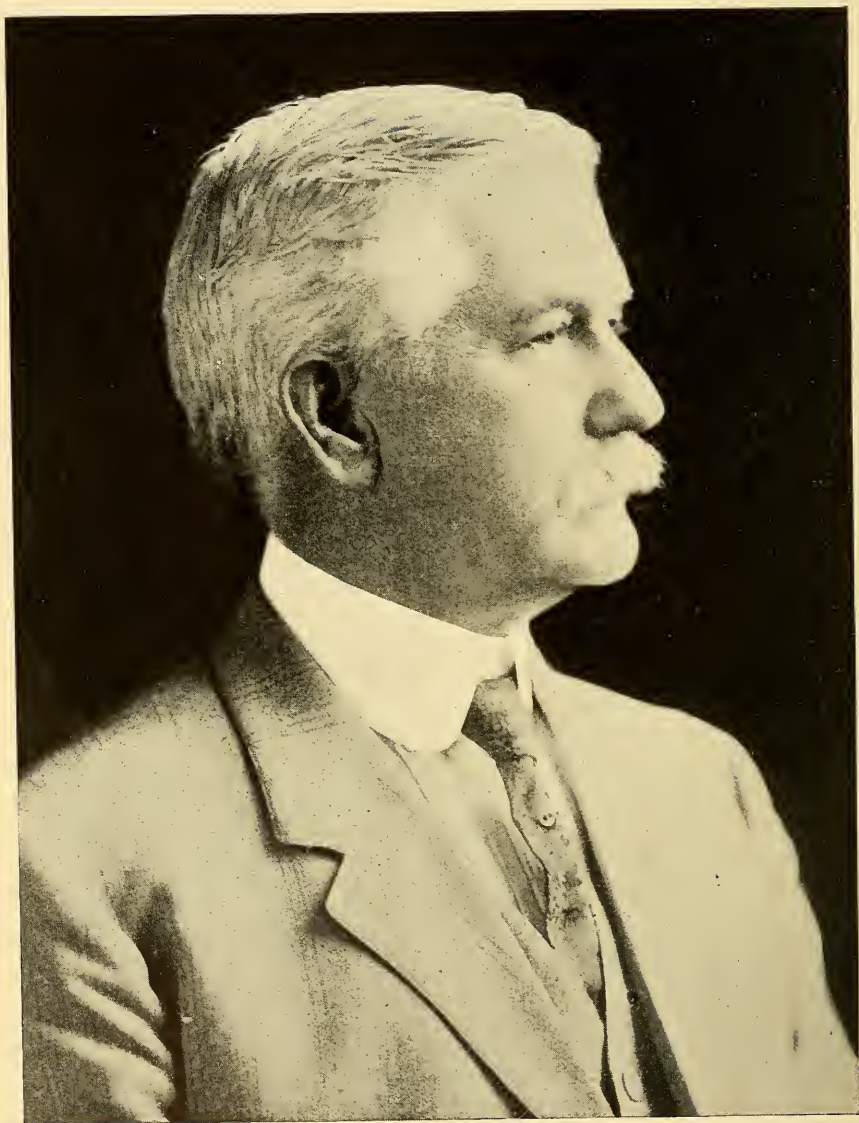
[PUBLIC—No. 350—70TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8128]

An Act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be permanently appropriated for each year, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, to be paid to the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as the Gorgas Memorial Institute), for the maintenance and operation by it, of a laboratory to be known as the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, upon condition (1) that the necessary building or quarters for said laboratory shall be constructed within the five years next ensuing after this act shall become a law, either upon the site offered by the Republic of Panama therefor, at, or adjacent to, the city of Panama, or upon a site in the Canal Zone to be provided by the United States; (2) that each of the Latin-American Governments be invited and permitted to contribute annually, on a pro rata basis, according to population, toward the maintenance and operation of such laboratory, the total of such contributions not to exceed 75 per centum of the total contributed by the United States; and (3) that in such manner as the President may determine the United States be represented permanently on the board or council directing the administration of such laboratory, with privilege to the Latin-American Governments contributing as aforesaid to have representation on such board or council; all such representation to be based upon, and in proportion to, the actual respective contributions made to the aforesaid maintenance and operation.

SEC. 2. That pending the construction of the necessary building or quarters for said Gorgas Memorial Laboratory there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, in manner aforesaid, for a period not exceeding the five years hereinbefore named, said sum of \$50,000, payable to the Gorgas Memorial



GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, U. S. A.

Former Surgeon General of the United States Army and one of the greatest sanitarians the world has known, in honor of whose achievements in the Canal Zone and Panama the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory will be founded in the capital of that Republic

Institute, to enable and permit to be made the organization of the said Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, and its maintenance and operation, in temporary quarters or in any existing laboratory, in the Republic of Panama, or the Canal Zone.

SEC. 3. The Gorgas Memorial Institute shall make to Congress annually, on the first Monday in December, a full report of the operation and work of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory up to the first of November next preceding, and shall include therewith a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of said laboratory for such fiscal year. The books and accounts of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory shall at all times be open to examination by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Approved, May 7, 1928.

An examination of the measure will yield an explanation of its purposes, which are twofold in character—namely, the maintenance and operation on the Isthmus of Panama of a great laboratory for intensive study and research touching the causes and prevention of disease, particularly tropical disease, and the creation of a vital and worthy memorial to the greatest sanitarian of history, Gen. William Crawford Gorgas.

THE GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

The Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine (Inc.), which hereinafter will be referred to as the Gorgas Memorial Institute, is a corporate body, duly created and organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, in the United States, with its chief office in Washington, D. C. Its purposes are purely humanitarian and scientific. Its officers and directors serve without pay, it operates without profit, and its work thus far has been wholly maintained by funds raised through popular contributions. Its organization contemplates two principal lines of operation—one for the dissemination and popularization of health and sanitary work in the United States, supplemental to governmental health activities; and the other for the intensive study in the Tropics of the causes and prevention of disease. The first-named phase is already well organized and is achieving splendid results. The other phase will now be undertaken under the authority of the Act herein recited, and by means of the funds thereby authorized and the supplementing funds which may be contributed by the Governments of the Latin American countries, as authorized and invited by the Act. The two phases will be kept entirely distinct each from the other, both as to operation and finances.

Both phases were in the mind and heart of General Gorgas at the time of his death; and the Gorgas Memorial Institute was organized after his death, which occurred on July 4, 1920, by eminent physicians, surgeons, and sanitarians who were his coworkers and assistants during his service in the World War as Surgeon General of the United States Army. Corporate powers make for flexibility

of action; hence the incorporation. The officers and directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute are well known nationally and internationally, and their ability and integrity are of outstanding character. Its principal officers are as follows: Honorary president, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States; president, Dr. Franklin Martin, president and director general of the American College of Surgeons; vice president, Dr. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, vice president of the American Society for Control of Cancer; treasurer, George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. W. H. G. Logan, secretary of the American Dental Association; and chief



Courtesy of The Panama Canal.

GORGAS (ANCÓN) HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, ANCÓN, CANAL ZONE

counsel, Silas Strawn, president of the American Bar Association. Among its directors are to be found, in addition to the officers just named, such men as Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Panamanian Minister to the United States; Dr. Rodolfo Chiari, President of the Republic of Panama; Dr. Belisario Porras, former President of the Republic of Panama; Dr. George W. Crile, F. R. C. S., president of the Cleveland Clinic and former president of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, associate director of the American College of Surgeons and formerly director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute of Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and president of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Rear Admiral Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon

General of the United States Navy; Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the United States Army; Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Vice President of the United States; Judge John Bassett Moore, late member of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York; Dr. William J. Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Richard P. Strong, director of the School of Tropical Medicine of Harvard University; Dr. Hugh H. Young of Johns Hopkins University; and Dr. C. Jeff Miller, Tulane University School of Medicine.

The board of scientific directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute is made up of the following members:

Dr. Richard P. Strong, director, School of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University.

Dr. C. C. Bass, director, Laboratory Clinical Medicine, Tulane University.

Dr. W. G. MacCallum, professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. W. G. McCoy, director, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Siler, Assistant, Division of Sanitation, U. S. Army.

Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, professor of Comparative Pathology, Bussey Institute.

Such names give full assurance of the high motives of the Gorgas Memorial Institute and of the integrity of its transactions.

NEED AND VALUE OF PROPOSED WORK—COMMITTEE HEARINGS

In the hearings held on the bill before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which were of the amplest and most illuminating character, there was fully shown the great need for, and the value of the establishment and maintenance, on the Isthmus of Panama, of such a laboratory. In addition to the author of the measure, the writer of this article, there appeared before this committee and made statements in its behalf, the following named, already mentioned: Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Dr. George W. Crile, Surgeons General Cumming, Stitt, and Ireland; and also Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of London, England, founder of the Wellcome Bureau of Tropical Research, the Wellcome Affiliated Research Institutions, and the Historical Medical Museum, all of London; and founder also of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum on the Nile, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Edgar Wallace, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor; and Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, executive head of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and formerly chief health officer of the Canal Zone.

Within the brief limits of this presentation only general statements touching the value and need of the proposed tropical research work may be indicated.

The economic benefits resulting from a single discovery touching the cause or prevention of a malignant or communicable disease are incalculable. This has been convincingly demonstrated in the familiar cases of yellow fever, bubonic plague, and malaria. The verification,

by the Walter Reed Board in Cuba, of the theory that yellow fever is transmitted by the *stegomyia* mosquito, constituted the basis for the great results achieved by General Gorgas in quarantine and antimosquito work in Cuba and Panama, by means of which this deadly plague of the centuries was absolutely banished from both these regions. Also the discovery that a rat flea is the transmitting agency of infection has resulted in bringing bubonic plague under preventive control. As will be recalled, General Gorgas served as chief sanitary officer of Cuba from 1898 to 1902; as chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone from 1904 to 1907; and as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission from 1907 until the completion of the Panama Canal in 1914. He was appointed Surgeon General of the United States Army in 1914; was promoted to the rank of Major General in 1915; and, with great distinction, continued to serve as Surgeon General, during the trying days of the World War, until his retirement, at 64, on October 3, 1918.

Also, the successful campaigns of General Gorgas in both Cuba and Panama for the extermination of the common black, or anophles, mosquito, the carrier of malarial infection, greatly reduced the ravages of this world-wide scourge. Except for the work of a Gorgas the Panama Canal might never have been constructed. The great knowledge in sanitary science gained at Panama under his wise leadership and skill will doubtless prove of much higher value to the world than will the construction and operation of the Canal itself. The same character of results which were obtained in Cuba and Panama have been secured in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan under the leadership of Mr. Wellcome, in the establishment and maintenance of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at Khartoum, this great benefactor giving his fortune and talents to the noble cause for which the bill under discussion was enacted; and his name will stand among the first in the history of sanitary science.

TROPICAL DISEASES

Referring to tropical diseases which, as to cause, transmission, control, or prevention, or all of these, call for intensive laboratory research and study, some of the more important are the following named: Yellow fever, leprosy, cholera, bubonic plague, sleeping sickness, dengue fever, and schistosomiasis; various forms of dread ailments due to animal parasites, such as amœbic dysentery and hookworm; the long list of so-called "spirochætal" diseases, among which is to be included "yaws," or *frambæsia tropica*, a greatly disfiguring malady, similar in its appearance and effects to syphilis; many nutritional diseases and diseases due to bacteria of peculiar malignancy in torrid regions; Chagas' disease, existent in South

America, producing a heavy morbidity and mortality, and caused by a parasite of the trypanosoma family; sprue and pellagra; *verruca Peruviana* (now apparently restricted to certain canyons of Peru, but which may spread); leishmaniasis, a deadly disease, which exists to a considerable extent in the South American continent and, also, under the name "kala-aza," is prevalent in the Blue Nile and Abyssinian-Sudan border sections of Africa; also, elephantiasis, and many forms of anemia.

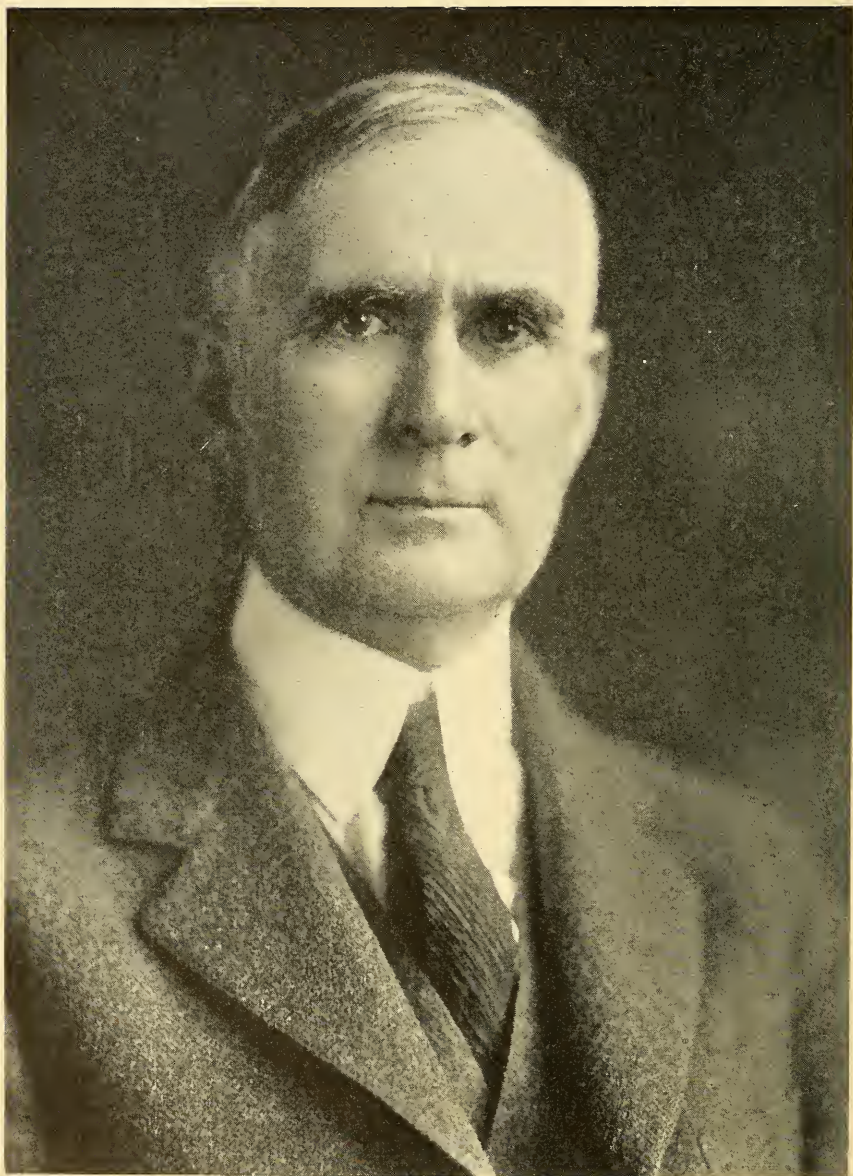
It may well be said that the deadly parasites of some of the tropical regions of the earth are more dangerous to man than are the savage beasts of the jungle.

Though the indicated diseases are indigenous to the Tropics, some of the most fatal of them, like yellow fever, bubonic plague, and leprosy, may thrive with equal virulence in the temperate regions. Malaria is well-nigh universal in its widespread and wasting ravages. It presents a world-wide and ever-present problem. Even when the sources and carriers of infection are discovered, and practical methods of control or prevention have been devised, there remains the all-important task of increasing, at lower costs, the efficiency of the methods of control and prevention.

AN IMPORTANT CENTER

In addition to the research work touching these and the many other diseases—some of them affecting domestic animal life—which will be carried on in the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama, it is intended that this institution shall constitute a center to which will be invited and welcomed students from all countries, and to and from which the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes and prevention of tropical disease will be made.

The mere statement of these facts indicates the tremendously important work thus to be undertaken, and the vast benefits which will flow therefrom. The great need for this laboratory will be understood when it is realized that there are only about three permanent institutions of similar character now maintained in the Tropics; that is to say, the Oswaldo Cruz Institute at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the School of Tropical Medicine at San Juan, Porto Rico, under the auspices of the Columbia University of New York; and the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, already mentioned; each of which is performing a splendid service. Hence, with so great a field involved, the establishment and maintenance of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory will not result in duplicating or overlapping activities. The work in such institutions will be mutually supplemental in character.



HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER

Representative in Congress of the United States, formerly (1910-1913) member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and head of the Department of Civil Administration (Governor) of the Canal Zone, author of the present article and of the act of Congress authorizing a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory

INDORSEMENT OF THE PROJECT

It may be added that the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory project has been indorsed by the best scientific and official thought of the American nations, and also by some of the most eminent sanitarians of the Old World as well. There is, in fact, no well-informed and intelligent layman who may not understand the meaning of the work proposed and its tremendous potentialities for good.

THE WORK ONLY BEGUN

Though much has been done toward the mastery of the malignant and communicable diseases of the Tropics, it has been well said by those most competent to judge that "only the surface has been scratched." It is man's job to complete the conquest so brilliantly begun; and the task, though a most formidable one, must ultimately be negotiated. The establishment of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory upon the Isthmus of Panama will mark a great step forward in this mighty work. When all of the dread diseases of the Tropics are brought under subjection, these regions, the birthplaces of civilization, will become indeed the garden spots of the world.

COOPERATION OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Under the terms of the Act the cooperation and aid of the Latin American countries is invited and authorized. The great good which will result to these countries through the operation of this laboratory must be obvious. The mastery of disease is a matter in which all nations are deeply interested. The United States is also interested in the projected work because of protective considerations, as regards both the Canal and continental and insular United States. Many diseases accounted indigenous to the Tropics have been, and are, being transplanted into the Temperate Zones through the multiplied agencies of transportation and contact incident to this modern age. All nations are, of course, vitally concerned in the work of rendering unselfish service to the world at large. The discoveries which may be made in the proposed laboratory will serve all countries and all peoples. Doctor Martin, president of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, who, together with his associates, is laboring in the cause of sanitary science in the most effective and unselfish manner possible, has made several visits to the Latin American countries during the past few years, and has conferred with leading officials of these countries in regard to their cooperation in the work of this laboratory. The assurances to this end which have been received have been of the most gratifying character. Because of these assurances the Act in question was drafted to permit and invite such cooperation,

and to give to the countries so cooperating adequate representation on the board having charge of the laboratory.

THE ISTHMIAN SITE

The great value of the Isthmus of Panama as the site for the proposed laboratory must be manifest. The Panama Canal is one of the great focal points of international traffic and crossroads of the world; ships from every quarter of the globe pass through it; and as a result the transmission thither and therefrom of disease from and to every quarter is possible. In addition, this land lies in the heart of tropical America and constitutes a most convenient point for the study of tropical disease. The consensus of scientific opinion appears to be that, all things considered, no other site is so well adapted for the purposes of a great tropical research laboratory as is the Isthmus of Panama. Added to these considerations is the further one that the Isthmus was the scene of the most important and effective sanitary service of General Gorgas. His labors there covered the entire American canal construction period. Under his supervision this region, which for centuries had been one of the worst plague spots of the earth, became, and is to-day, one of its most wholesome areas.

It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that this laboratory should be located in the midst of the scenes of these great sanitary achievements of this "Redeemer of the Tropics," and that it should bear his name. Latin Americans are as familiar with his work and fame as are the people of the United States. He understood and loved the peoples of the Latin American countries, and they understood and loved him. His Spanish name but added to the intimacy and affection of his Latin American contacts.

A BOND OF UNION

It is believed that the maintenance and operation of this great laboratory in Panama will serve another greatly beneficent purpose. It should constitute a bond of contact and union, a most happy common denominator between the North American Republic and the sister republics to the southward. These nations will be thus brought together in a great scientific, humanitarian cause, and this joinder of effort must make for better relationships between the affected countries. A common cause, like a touch of pity, makes the whole world kin.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Assurances have been given by the leading officials of the Republic of Panama, past and present, of the most generous aid and cooperation, at its hands, in the establishment of this laboratory. The Panamanian Republic has set aside a valuable site for the required laboratory buildings. This site is on the sea adjacent to the City of

Panama. It is near the great Santo Tomas Hospital of Panama, and is also in close proximity to the Canal Zone and to the Gorgas (formerly Ancon) Hospital in the Canal Zone. In addition, assurances have been similarly given that the Republic of Panama will make the further very important contribution of constructing the required laboratory building or quarters to house the projected laboratory work, at a cost of one-half million dollars or more. These assurances have been given in the utmost good faith, and they have been fully relied on by the officers and directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, and also by the Congress of the United States. Similar reliance has been placed upon the promises of cooperation, already



Courtesy of The Panama Canal.

SANTO TOMÁS HOSPITAL, PANAMA CITY

A beautiful site on the water front next to this hospital has been reserved for the Gorgas Institute

indicated, which have been made in behalf of the other Latin American nations.

If and when the permanent building or quarters for the projected laboratory shall be constructed within the five-year preliminary period named in the Act, the \$50,000 annual appropriation authorized thereby as the contribution of the United States toward the maintenance and operation of this work, will become permanent and will indefinitely continue. It is fully expected, of course, that the permanent building or quarters will be provided. This noble enterprise, now inaugurated under such happy auspices, will not be permitted to falter or to fail.

CONCLUSION

Because there are only a few laboratories or institutions existent in the world to-day devoted to tropical research of the suggested character, the establishment and maintenance of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, as already pointed out, will result in no duplication of effort in the study of causes and prevention of tropical disease. The Congress of the United States, agreeably to the terms of the Act under discussion, promptly appropriated \$50,000, available July 1, 1928, as the first annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of this laboratory work. It is expected that Doctor Martin, president of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, will shortly visit Panama to arrange for the temporary quarters for the laboratory, wherein the required work may be maintained until the permanent quarters are provided. He will also arrange for beginning this work, and will take steps to secure the practical cooperation therein of all the Latin American countries.

The work of the laboratory will be carried on by experts highly skilled and experienced in dealing with the problems of tropical disease.

It is to be hoped, and it is believed, that the Latin American peoples will join in this great humanitarian enterprise in the whole-hearted and sympathetic manner so characteristic of them. Jointly, they are invited to contribute an annual total of \$37,500, for the maintenance and operation of this work, or three-fourths of the amount the United States will contribute.

The tropical regions, where there is no cold to kill the deadly germs of disease, constitute the inevitable habitats of many malignant ailments of man and beast; but this is not all the story. The agencies of transportation have so multiplied in modern times, and the quickness and ease of contact have so greatly increased, that for self-protection, if for no other reason, the sanitary concern of one becomes the sanitary concern of all. The tropical, no less than the temperate zones, must guard against disease invasion.

The redemption of the world from all communicable and infectious disease is a high and noble goal to be sought; but if the nations of the earth will but join together and labor in the spirit, and with the purpose, of Gorgas, sooner or later that goal will be attained.

BOLIVIAN BUREAU OF FINANCIAL AND ECO- NOMIC RESEARCH ∴ ∴

AN executive decree of March 8 of this year created in the Bolivian Ministry of Finance and Industry a Bureau of Financial and Economic Research, funds for this purpose having already been appropriated in the current budget. The purposes of this Bureau, as outlined in the aforementioned decree, are to cooperate with the Ministry in protecting and increasing sources of national wealth, to carry on scientific investigations of national economic phenomena, and to support and promote the constructive activities of public bodies subordinate to the State and of private associations and citizens in matters pertaining to the economic and financial development of Bolivia. In pursuit of these objectives the Bureau will be divided into the following sections:

I. FINANCES

Budgets: National, departmental, municipal. **Taxes:** National, departmental, municipal. **Other revenues:** National, departmental, and municipal; financial system; taxation capacity; public debt; statistics.

II. COMMERCE

Commercial policies: Domestic and foreign commerce, chambers of commerce; market conditions; fairs and expositions; propaganda and publicity; commercial legislation; commercial treaties; customs system; insurance; transportation policies; statistics.

III. ECONOMICS OF PRODUCTION

Mineral, agricultural, forestry, livestock, and manufacturing production; general organization of production; promotion of industries; patents and trade marks; invention privileges; tariff; economic conditions; legislation; statistics.

IV. SOCIAL ECONOMICS

Population census; vital statistics; cost of living; policies pertaining to property, to the territories, and to formation of companies; organization of workers, members of liberal professions, "white-collar" employees, and government officials; cooperation; savings banks; legislation; statistics.

V. BANKING ECONOMICS

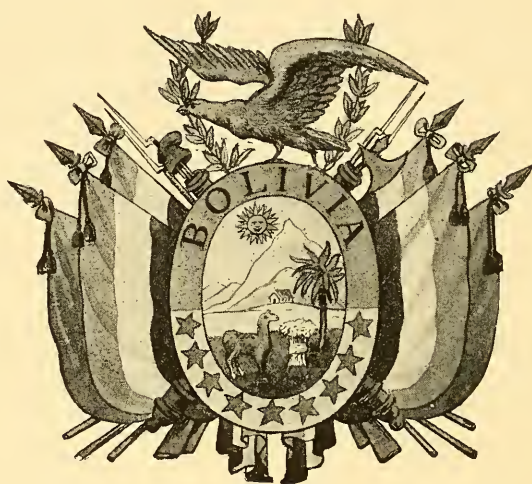
Policies pertaining to the currency and to credit; investments abroad; foreign capital in Bolivia; organization of national banking; foreign banks in Bolivia; securities and their quotations; legislation; statistics.

The following articles of the Decree in question are also of interest:

ARTICLE 7.—It is obligatory for all administrative entities and all industrial, commercial, banking and similar associations, as well as for all citizens and private individuals in the nation, to furnish the Bureau of Finance and Industry with any data and information requested by that Bureau.

ARTICLE 8.—The Expert General Adviser shall submit to the Ministry of Finance and Industry an annual report on the activities of the previous fiscal year, which shall contain all data required by the Regulations.

ARTICLE 9.—The Minister of State for Finance and Industry shall be entrusted with the execution of this Decree, which shall go into effect on the date of its promulgation.



MEXICAN PARTICIPA- TION IN AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WORK :: :: :: :: :: ::

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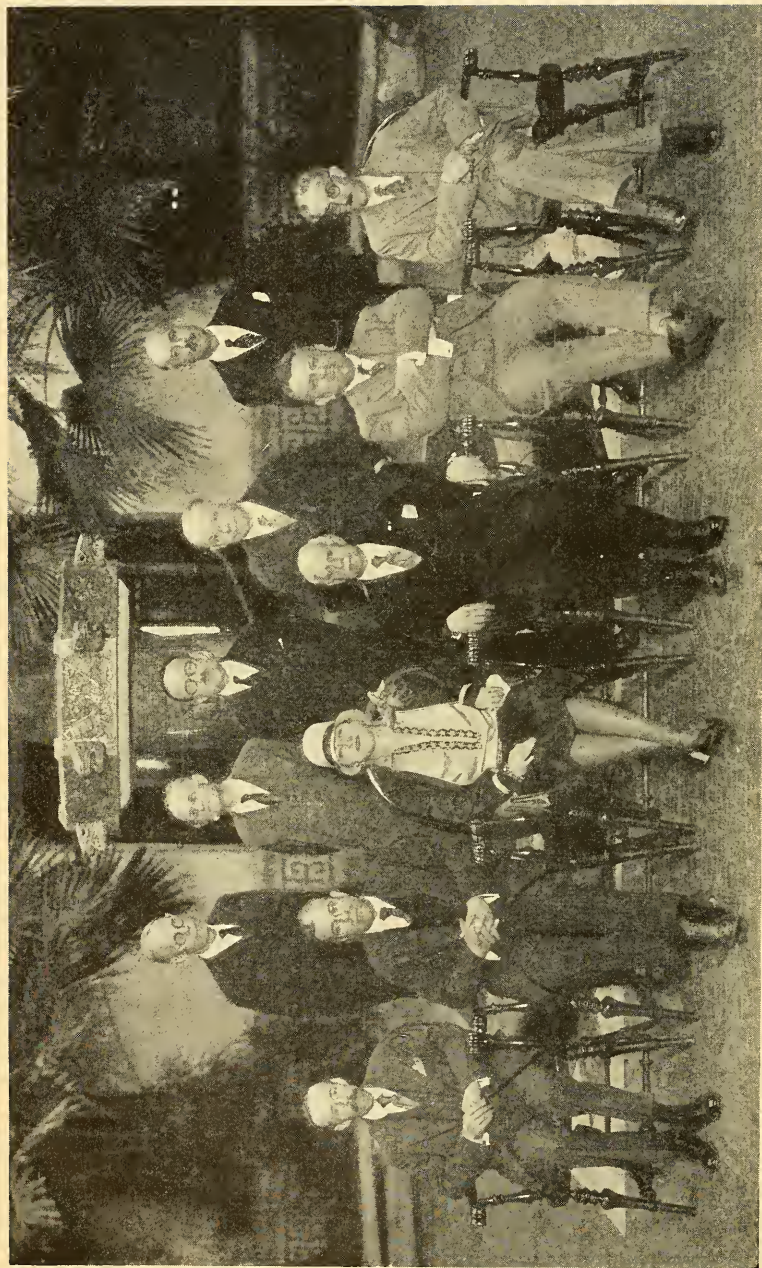
By CHARLES E. BABCOCK

Librarian Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union

AS THE greatest interest and value of such a gathering as the Fifty-Second Annual Conference of the American Library Association at West Baden, Indiana, May 28 to June 2, 1928, is in the contacts made with those who are the recognized authorities in the library profession, one of the outstanding details to a good Pan Americanist was the splendid showing made by the Mexican delegation, headed by Señorita Velázquez Bringas, chief of the library department of the Ministry of Education, accompanied by Señor Joaquín Rivas, Director of the National Library, Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, of the library department of the Ministry of Education, Señor Joaquín Díaz Mercado, Librarian of the Ministry of Education, Señor Rafael Aguilar y Santillán, permanent secretary of the "Antonio Alzate" Scientific Society, and Señor Tobías Chávez, Director of the University of Mexico Library.

For the benefit of this unusually distinguished delegation, which is also the most numerous to date from a Latin American country, three most interesting sessions were held in advance of the inaugural session of the conference proper, with the express purpose of discussing how best to achieve the fullest measure of inter-American library cooperation and, more particularly, to ascertain the ideas and record the suggestions of the Mexican delegation on this important and increasingly fruitful subject. These sessions, which were well attended, were in the nature of joint sessions under the immediate auspices of the Committee on Library Associations with the Hispanic Peoples, Committee on International Relations, and the Executive Council of the American Library Association.

The most free and frank discussions were carried on between the visiting delegates and the committee members, the former taking the leading part, with most gratifying results in the form of two



THE MEXICAN LIBRARY DELEGATION VISITS THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Seated, left to right: Señor Tobías Chávez, Director of the University of Mexico Library; Señor Joaquín Méndez Rivas, Director of the National Library of Mexico; Señortita Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, Chief of the Library Section of the Ministry of Education of Mexico; Señor Rafael Arullar y Santillán, Perpetual Secretary of the "Antonio Alzate," Society of Mexico; Señor Rafael Holodoro Valle, Library Section of the Ministry of Education of Mexico; and Señor Joaquín Díaz Mercado, Librarian of the Library of the Ministry of Education of Mexico. Standing, left to right: Mr. C. K. Jones, Classification Division, Library of Congress; Dr. James A. Robertson, Managing Editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Mr. Frederick W. Ashley, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress; and Mr. John T. Vance, Law Librarian of Congress.

resolutions: one expressing cordial satisfaction over the action of the sixth conference in creating the Inter-American Technical Commission of Bibliography, and another of 14 sections advocating exchange of library personnel, publications and bibliographical information, the inclusion of Mexican libraries in Library of Congress lists of special collections, facilitating of rare and special books, adoption of uniform catalogue rules for all countries, exchange of cultural exhibits, the translation into Spanish of library publications and children's books, development of a section of United States books in the Mexican National Library, participation of Mexican librarians in activities of the American Library Association, and the expression of a hope that conferences in the future will include library representatives from all the countries of the Americas.

Later on, each member of the Mexican delegation was given an opportunity to present a paper on some phase of library work in Mexico before a general or sectional meeting of the association, or before one of the affiliated societies. That of Señorita Velásquez Bringas on "Libraries and the Library Movement in Mexico" (reprinted, practically in full, elsewhere in this issue) was presented in the third general session; that of Señor Méndez Rivas on "Resources of Mexican libraries" was delivered at the meeting of the American Library Institute; Señor Heliodoro Valle's paper on "Bibliographical Cooperation between the United States and Mexico" was read at the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America; "Acquisition of Scientific Serials," by Señor Aguilar y Santillán, at the meeting of the college and reference section, Señor Chávez at the same meeting discussing "Library Resources and Library Organization of the University of Mexico"; while Señor Díaz read at the Small Libraries Round Table a paper on "Organization of Small Libraries in Mexico."

It is to be noted that the Mexican delegates brought with them hundreds of books issued by the Mexican Government for general distribution. These were intended to show the class of publication now being provided for the Mexican people by their Government and supplied either free or at cost. They also provided an excellent example of the fine press and color work now being done in that country. As it was the delegates' desire to present the books to libraries represented among the association's members, with the aid of one of the officers a suitable display of these books was made which resulted in the disposal of practically all copies, a service the Mexican delegation greatly appreciated.

That this delegation has found the American Library Association meeting of great benefit is indicated by article 14 of the second resolution drafted at one of the special Mexican sessions already mentioned: "In view of the opportunities for international cooperation revealed

by this conference, we express the hope that future conferences may be held which will include representatives from the libraries of all the Americas." Groups of librarians in the other capital cities of the American nations who desire to establish library associations for their collective benefit may find their inspiration in the splendid work already done in Mexico.

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America a brief statement was read regarding the new Inter-American Bibliographic Commission authorized at the Sixth International Conference of American States, 1928; and at the meeting of the Committee on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples, Mr. H. W. Wilson, president of the H. W. Wilson Co., New York, stated that his firm is ready to publish for Latin American use a volume similar to the "Cumulative Book Index," provided it can be shown that there is a demand for such a publication. This remarkable offer was enthusiastically received and was referred to the committee for careful consideration and report. This offer constitutes another notable opportunity for inter-American cultural approximation comparable only to the resolution on the Inter-American Bibliographic Commission approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States.

A brief summary of the conference program follows:

Five general sessions were held, one each day of the conference. Among the subjects of addresses were the following: The outlook for adult education in the library; library service and university extension; library service in an understanding world; more abundant library education; the children's library in a changing world; the National Library, some recent developments (by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress); international library relations; library extension as a national responsibility; and libraries and the library movement in Mexico, already mentioned in the foregoing report.

The American Association of Law Libraries, the American Library Institute, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the National Association of State Libraries held meetings in conjunction with the larger conference, in which they also shared. Section meetings or round tables were held on the following topics, among others: Adult education, art references, cataloguing, library extension, lending section, library buildings, periodicals, professional training, public documents, publicity, radio broadcasting, university library extension service, work with the blind and with the foreign born, and special types of libraries, such as agricultural, children's, college and reference, county, hospital, school, and small libraries.

II

EDUCATIONAL RÔLE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

By ESPERANZA VELÁZQUEZ BRINGAS

Chief of Library Department, Ministry of Public Education, Mexico

EVER since the political-social conditions of Mexico have been converted into a potentiality both constructive and creative—that is to say, since the governmental régime of General Obregón—the cultural development of the country has been directed into new channels. Education ceased to be a myth and was converted into something real, the new basis being equality and opportunity for instruction alike for the Indian, the Mestizo, and the White.

A glance in retrospect at the Mexico of yesterday reveals that we have possessed a rich cultural tradition, select groups which have graced the literary history of the world, and a university which for all us Mexicans is a seal of glory, but that it was not until after the revolution of 1910 that the aspiration for popular culture began to be felt. Even so, the tentative efforts which were made in order that culture might not be merely the privilege of the upper social classes did not crystallize until the Ministry of Public Education was definitely established with an ample educational program envisaging equality. For the first time the problem of combating illiteracy and of providing rural education for all the mass of workers and peasants hitherto neglected was implanted. President Obregón and his Minister of Public Education began the construction of a bridge which was to unite the intellectuals with the people. "The intellectuals are the translators of ideas into the facts of life," says Barbusse. They are, in effect, the systematizers of the ideology and the feelings of the people; but in order that they may interpret faithfully the feelings of a race, it is necessary that they come close to the people, and that the people, in turn, come readily to the fount of true wisdom.

To do full justice to the past, we are obliged to recognize the venerable figure of Don Justo Sierra who, separating himself from the ways of thought of the group of theorists which Mexican political history has called "Científicos," initiated reforms in the elementary schools. He was the first reformer of public education in Mexico. Some years later, in the administration of President Madero, we see how the popular university opened its arms to the workers, to the humble, to working women; but, as remarked before, not until the administration of General Obregón did the cultural message definitely orient itself so that it really reached the heart of the illiterate in the

mountain regions and on the farm, to stir, in spite of all obstacles, the entire Republic.

The new Ministry of Public Education was organized (in accordance with its constitutive law) on the basis of three principal divisions: Department of Schools, Department of Fine Arts, and Department of Libraries.

Señor Vasconcelos, realizing from the time he became president of the National University (shortly before becoming Minister of Education) that the library should supplement the labor of the school, created in the university a library section which later became the Department of Libraries.

In this wise, school and library extended their radius of influence throughout the Republic. At that time, I was travelling for the Ministries of Public Education and of Agriculture and Promotion, and I remember how, on occasions, I was profoundly moved to encounter welcome books in the most remote towns of southern Yucatan, or on the ranches of Querétaro. Once I experienced great pleasure when, after days and days on the road, in the mountains of Puebla, in a place called Chinautla, I came across several of the *Evangelos* of Tolstoi and a beautiful volume of Tagore.

The basis of the newer education had been thus implanted in the constructive revolutionary concept, when President Calles became the head of the Government and installed in the Ministry of Public Education the present Minister, Doctor Puig Casauranc, another talented university man who is also a remarkable writer.

The Government of President Calles has distinguished itself in three cardinal counts: Good roads, in order to facilitate the solution of economic problems; irrigation works and rural credits, as a corollary to the solution of the agrarian problem; and rural schools. "While some believe that the indigenous races of my country are mere clods under the feet of the Whites and Mestizos, I love the indigenous races of Mexico and I have faith in them," President Calles has stated. And his faith, together with the enthusiasm of Doctor Puig Casauranc have resulted in a marked increase in the number of schools and libraries throughout the country.

In spite of its moments of anguish, Mexico has managed to continue its ascending cultural march. The maxim of recent years has been to diffuse education, without neglecting the higher university culture, in order to form, so to speak, a moral and intellectual cement for the new race destined to constitute the true Mexican nationality.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LIBRARIES

Formerly Mexicans had merely a National Library, founded in 1884, and private libraries enriched by admirable collections of museum books. Devoted and erudite bibliophiles we have ever had

among us, and hence it is not surprising that among the private collections there existed real jewels in the ideological architectonics or content of the book. The libraries of Mexico have long been adorned with volumes ranging from the editions of Juan Pablos to the rarest European editions. After the reform law in Mexico (1857), some of the choir volumes and tomes of theology, whose capital letters and titles had been illuminated by true artificers of books, passed from the old convents and seminaries to the National Library, the National Museum, and the libraries of educational institutes. Codices with admirable drawings, prints from wood type, incunabula, and exquisite books with early woodcuts, which would be the despair of any artist, were already found in our old libraries.

As a vestige of the viceregal epoch, redolent of sumptuousness and legend, there will be found in the "provinces" an occasional library installed in those lordly manors which still retain their tiled patios and their superb arcaded corridors. I remember particularly the Library of Guadalajara and the Palafox Library in Puebla, the latter of incredible beauty with its cases of precious carved woods, its high windows, and a floor in which the classic Talavera mingles its blue tones with those of red brick. Nothing has been able to destroy the atmosphere of peace and of meditation in these retreats. Many times in the Palafox Library I have caught myself visioning among the folios and parchments the winged silhouette of a nun, such as Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz; or, similarly, the fearsome shade of some auditor of the Holy Inquisition. . . .

Royal donations had also enriched this and that establishment; thus, the Academy of Fine Arts (San Carlos) in Mexico City received for its library, under the royal seal and by order of Charles III, marvelous collections in which are still preserved some of the authentic engravings of Piranesi.

But popular libraries were entirely lacking; the modern reading room, while it has no such valuable bibliographic treasures as did the older type of institution, does contain the entire current of contemporary philosophic thought.

Man as an actor, as a collaborator in human enterprise, not merely as a spectacular motif of aesthetics, is more interesting to James, Eucken, Boutroux, Bergson and other great modern philosophers. The vital sense of things above all; this has been for us also, the humanist synthesis of our work.

But how are these new libraries operated?

By means of catalogues accessible to the public; in rooms plainly but comfortably furnished; through a collection of books dealing with the actual social problems discussed by the most noted authors and germane to the new ideology of our people. Just as the new methods of education have reacted against pure intellectuality, so in our mod-

ern libraries we look after not only what is educational, but also that which is helpful to man for improvement in his various activities. Along with books of history or grammar, the reader is given the industrial manual, or the book on practical agriculture so indispensable to the farmer. Students will find the textbooks they need in their courses—books which, in many instances, poor people can hardly be expected to buy—instructive books on economics, magazines on domestic work for women, and good fiction.

Several lots of well-selected books are regularly sent to the most distant regions of the Republic. These books make up the libraries of the various guilds, unions, and agrarian communities.

A Federal system of libraries has also been established throughout the country, and it is indeed a pleasure to note the reports from the directors of education in the different States. This procedure is in keeping with full control of the ministry over all national Federal libraries.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

Special attention has been given to children's libraries. Our "all day" libraries have special reading rooms for children, with literature suitable for small readers. The walls of the Children's Library of the Ministry of Education are decorated with the ingenuously charming series of scenes depicting "Little Red Riding Hood." Diego Rivera, Montenegro, Orozco, Charlot, and other celebrated artists in the vanguard of pictorial art in Mexico have decorated the walls of our children's libraries with special fresco paintings.

The National Library includes a small room, not decorated as yet, but with two large windows looking into the garden. This cheerful spot where the children are kept apart from the adult readers bears the name of José María Vigil, the noted Mexican bibliographer, whose work is still to be found in the National Library.

Some of the governors of the Mexican States have shown great interest in the children's libraries, and the library department in Mexico City has sent donations of children's books to Mérida, Michoacán, Aguascalientes, and Jalisco. It may be added that the Second Congress of Librarians, just held in Mexico City, laid much stress on children's libraries.

BOOKS IN PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, AND HOSPITALS

Ever since 1924, when I was appointed chief of the Library Department, still other types of libraries have been established, among them the institutional library, with donations for prisons, military barracks, asylums, hospitals, and correctional institutions in general.

Owing to the fact that modern penal law regards the criminal as a sick individual who must be cured and redeemed, we have established

libraries in many prisons. For instance, the Penitenciaría now has an adequate library for prisoners. The great Belem Prison has two libraries, one for men, the other for women. Even the Colonia Islas Marías, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean to which the most vicious offenders and the most depraved criminals are sent, now has its own library.

Up to 1927, the library department sent books to 18 municipal jails in various States. The two great correctional schools under the government of the Federal district, one at Tlalpan for men, and the other at Coyoacán for women, contain libraries established by the Ministry of Public Education, in which carefully selected books on ethics are included.

A similar procedure has been followed in the case of the children's court, which began to function at the beginning of 1927. In this house of physical and moral healing for children, there are readers who serve to definitely reorient the children toward good habits and to bring them back as integral parts of society, so that they may not again come in conflict with the law.

Military libraries have been added to the schools for soldiers recently created by the Ministry of War for their education and uplift. "Jefaturas de Operaciones" and military quarters also have libraries given by the Ministry of Education. Thirty-five military quarters have already received institutional libraries.

Twenty-two hospitals, including the General Hospital, have received special collections of books for the use of patients and convalescents.

LIBRARIES IN THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND IN THE "INTERNADO DE INDIOS"

The thorough cooperation on the part of all the Government ministries, following the policy of President Calles, has brought about a most complete and collective work.



SEÑORITA ESPERANZA VELÁZQUEZ BRINGAS

Chief of the Library Division of the Mexican Ministry of Education, which is bringing library facilities within the reach of universities, city and rural schools, prisons, hospitals, and the general public

In one of his speeches Dr. Puig Casauranc said:

When the President honored me with the position of Minister of Public Education, simply because he was sure to find the love and faith required to realize his dreams of social betterment, he stated that he wished the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education to work together like sisters and, moreover, that he expected that wherever the constructive effort of the revolution should give lands with *guaranteed production* in order to effect the economical liberation of the rural masses, the Ministry of Education would immediately establish a rural school in order to obtain simultaneously the spiritual liberation of those masses. He also declared that, according to his own point of view, *only in the harmonious and constructive work of both ministries could be found the sure way to secure social transformation.*

And the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education have worked together. They have joined harmoniously in the establishment of rural libraries in all rural centers, schools, and cultural missions, even in the big central agricultural schools—the latter a special creation of President Calles in which experts in agriculture put into practice and teach the best methods of crop and soil cultivation—the Ministry of Education having sent teachers and books for their libraries. Each of these schools cost *one million pesos*, including building, furniture, laboratories, cattle, etc. Moreover, rural libraries have been established in the Central Agricultural School of “El Mexe” in the State of Hidalgo, “Roque,” in the State of Guanajuato, “La Huerta,” in the State of Michoacán, and “Santa Lucía,” in Durango. Two libraries are also being prepared, one for the State of Mexico and the other for Puebla, where two additional central agricultural schools will be inaugurated by President Calles before leaving the Presidency.

In the year 1926, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc founded the “Internado de Indios,” a boarding school for Indian boys from the various indigenous tribes. Here, besides the class rooms and workshops, a good library has been provided for the 180 native students.

Summarizing, I may say that up to the end of the year 1927, 1,345 popular libraries, 970 school libraries, 797 industrial libraries, and 503 rural libraries had been established and were in active use, not including the distribution of sets of books made so far the present year (1928).

The first year after the foundation of the Library Department, 95,017 volumes were distributed. In 1927, we sent out 625,597 books to the branches. The number of readers, according to statistics, has increased from 144,960 to 12,232,087 annually. These figures do not include the total visitors in all the Mexican libraries, some of which have not yet sent any statistics. They include only statistics of local libraries, those in the Federal district, and the most important operating in the various States. We are, however, now making vigorous efforts to obtain monthly statistical reports from every

public library in the country. Meanwhile I may say that the main public libraries in Mexico City contain from 12,000 to 18,000 books, and the city branches from 1,000 to 1,500 or 2,000 each.

CENTRAL CATALOGUE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The technical section of the Library Department has for some time been preparing the Central Catalogue, using for this purpose the duplicate cards from the catalogues in the public libraries. Meanwhile, each Federal library, even the smallest branch, has its book of acquisitions and catalogue, something never before true in Mexican library history.

"El Libro y el Pueblo" is the bibliographical magazine of the department which serves to establish and maintain friendly relations with foreign institutions. It also serves as an exchange for books, magazines, and periodicals.

Pamphlets containing biographies and bibliographies of the most noted artists and authors have been published from time to time as literary propaganda, and books on educational matters have been added to the list of official publications issued by the Ministry of Education.

INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION: THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Following the foundation of the Library Department in 1920, Rafael Heliodoro Valle, the poet, was appointed to attend the conference held by the Texas Library Association, in Austin, Tex. During the year 1923 Señorita Luz García Núñez was sent as a delegate to the conferences of both the American Library Association and the Southwestern Library Association, in Hot Springs, Ark.; and the links of sympathy and cooperation thus forged between the American Library Association and the Mexican libraries have been still further strengthened since the appointment of Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc as Secretary of Education, and the incumbency of the present head of the Library Department. We have much to learn from our neighbor country, and the best way is through exchange and cooperation.

Señor Basilio Bulnes, former Mexican consul in Philadelphia, was appointed delegate to the International Conference of Librarians held in Atlantic City in 1926. In November, 1927, Señor Edmundo Aragón, consul of Mexico in Beaumont, Tex., was the representative of both the Ministry of Education and the library department at the convention of the Texas Library Association, which met in Beaumont, Tex.

It was indeed a privilege when the American Library Association sent Messrs. Milam and Vance to attend the Second Congress of Librarians recently held in Mexico City. We were also happy to have with us in that conference Mr. Van Patten as delegate from Stanford University. That visit and ours to this country constitute the first step toward the future exchange of librarians between the United States and Mexico.

Inter-American cooperation has been very cordial and most valuable to us, and the Lincoln Library is proof of this assertion. This library, established with American donations, was inaugurated by Lindbergh, the winged messenger of peace and the universal hero. It may be added that Mexicans cherish the hope of showing their good will toward the American people by establishing a Mexican library in the United States in no distant future. Such a library will comprise all the books on Mexican art, science, history, and literature. Meanwhile we are donating to the libraries of the United States as a pleasant remembrance of our visit and as a small Mexican contribution all the publications of the Ministry of Education.

South America, through the "Asociación Protectora de Bibliotecas Populares" of the Argentine Republic, is establishing closer relations with us. The Mexican National Library has an Argentine section given by that association, and we are regularly receiving books for the Argentine section of Ibero-American Library. Cuba also has a Mexican section in the National Library of Habana, and Colombia has just made a donation of books through her Minister to Mexico, Dr. Cuervo Márquez. Central American exchange has also increased considerably. El Salvador and Guatemala are now exchanging sets of books through the Department of Libraries.

EUROPEAN COOPERATION

With the inventions of modern science the world becomes constantly smaller, and the tendency to exchange impressions and gain the broadest knowledge constantly increases. When the different peoples become better acquainted with each other, obstacles will be removed and peace will be an assured fact. Professor Caso, the Mexican philosopher, has truly said that "the constant problem is one of understanding and love." Judgment is always less severe when things are analyzed and when the facts that generate popular movements are understood. Complete knowledge makes for tolerance.

In order that the spirit of equity and justice which prompted our revolutionary governments, our history, and our new laws may be known, the Library Department has supplied the Mexican lega-

tions in Europe and other continents with all the necessary data in the form of books and pamphlets.

In order to develop exchange among intellectual groups and publishers, an exhibit of Mexican books was given during the International Book Fair in Florence, Italy, to which all the publishers in the Republic contributed sets of their best books, in addition to many sent through the department by their respective authors. This Mexican exhibition also demonstrated the typographical progress and the scientific and literary production of Mexico during recent years. The Department of Libraries was represented by Don Rafael Nieto, at that time Minister of Mexico to Italy, a man of profound literary culture, an essayist and translator of the vigorous and unusual plays of Lord Dunsany.

Early in 1927 Doctor Hagen, commissioned by the University of Marburg, visited Mexico for the purpose of obtaining sufficient material for the Mexican Library in Marburg, a library founded on the initiative of President Calles, who, during a trip to Europe conceived the idea of establishing, on visiting Germany, a center of information about Mexico. Later, the Minister of Education and the president of the University of Marburg appointed Doctor Hagen to come to Mexico to receive the material, amounting to more than 3,000 books and pamphlets. It has recently been announced that this library has been elevated to the category of "Mexican Institute of Berlin," and, moreover, that the German Government has authorized Doctor Hagen to make a donation of German publications to the Mexican libraries.

We are also in contact with the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels. The Mexican representative to the VI International Library Conference of this institute was Don Francisco Orozco Muñoz, author of "Belgium, Martyr" and "Belgium in Peace," a cultured writer attached to the Mexican Legation in Belgium.

Shortly before leaving Mexico I received a personal invitation from Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, director of the Institute of Biblioteconomic and Bibliographic Sciences of Moscow, to take part in the celebration organized in Russia to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the School of Librarians. Since I was unable to be present (because of my coming here), I requested Señor Vadillo, minister of Mexico in Moscow, to attend the sessions. Subsequently I sent him a report on the work of the department and the conclusions of the Second Congress of Mexican Librarians.

Information and statistical data regarding Mexican libraries, as well as a small assortment of books by Mexican authors, have also been sent to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris.

Such, in brief, is the work conducted by the Department of Libraries of Mexico, both at home and abroad.

In closing, I cherish the hope that the work of this convention will provide the bases for a true international cooperation which will enable us to exchange students in library schools and librarians, to the end that they may not only learn the technical aspects of their work, but foster the spirit of friendly alliance and of universal culture. When I think of the great and generous work being done by the American Library Association and the Carnegie Corporation to facilitate the coming together of representatives of all countries, I am filled with sincere admiration.

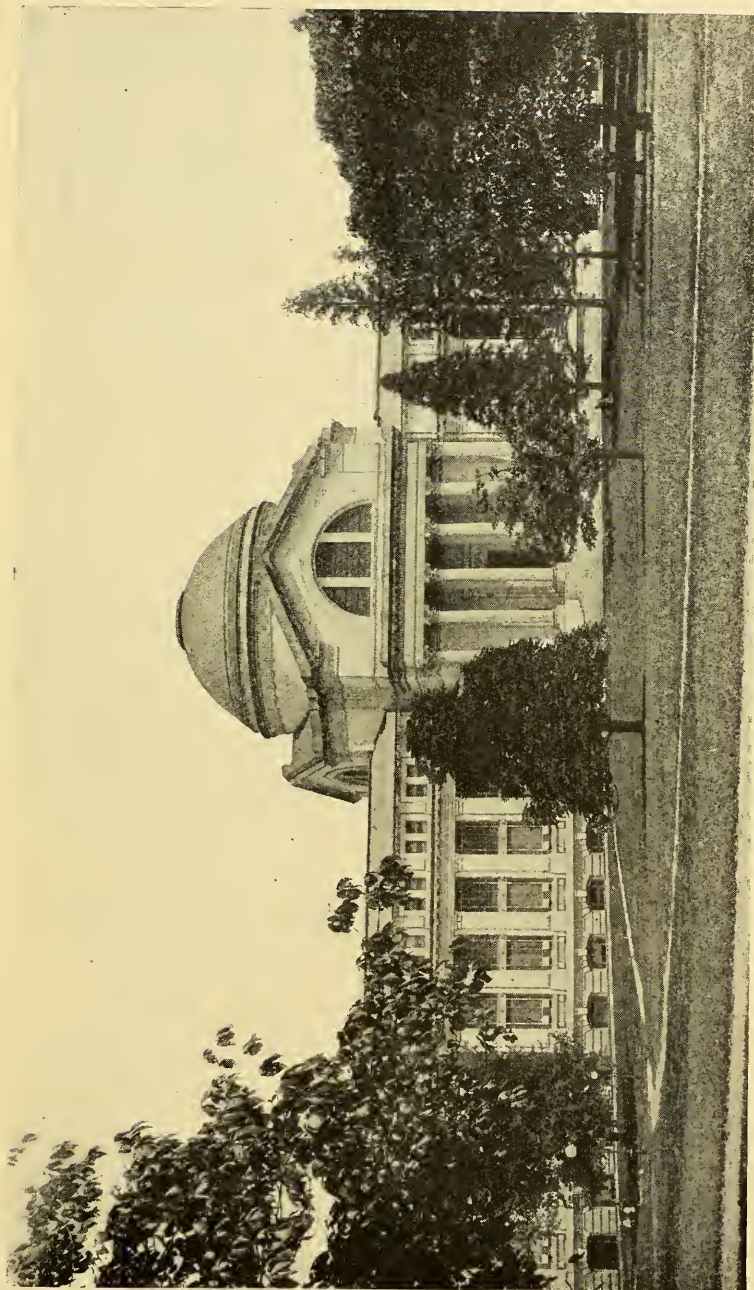
In these days when labor turns toward idealism in order to preserve spiritual values of things, every effort toward international cooperation is significant and important. United by the same thought and by the same ideal of collective progress, without distinction of race or nationality, selfishness forgotten, ancient unhappy mistakes and ignoble jealousies put aside, we shall return to our fatherlands, refreshed and strengthened in the belief that a better understanding among all peoples and nations will be achieved. . . .

INTER-AMERICAN MUSEUM COOPERATION ∴

LAURENCE VAIL COLEMAN, director of The American Association of Museums, has just left for an extended series of visits to the museums and other educational institutions of Latin America. He sailed from New York on June 30 and will go direct to Rio de Janeiro.

This trip comes as a sequel to a sojourn of several months in Europe, during which time Mr. Coleman not only visited the museums and various museum associations of the Continent and the British Isles, but also spent some time in residence in Paris in order to develop relations with the new International Office of Museums which has been created under the League of Nations. The journey to the countries of Latin America has for its purpose the development of closer relations between all of the museums of the New World.

The American Association of Museums is neither a political nor a governmental body, but it is a voluntary association of professional workers in the fields of art, history, and science. Its purpose is to advance museum ideals and method, and to bring about closer acquaintance and cooperation between museums and museum



THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON

The National Museum, which under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history of America, including zoology, botany, geology, paleontology, archaeology, and ethnology, and has extensive series relating to the arts and industries, the fine arts, and American history

workers. The membership of the association now includes most of the active museums of the United States of America and many in Canada, and it has also nearly a thousand individual members connected with these institutions or interested in them.

The permanent headquarters of the association are under the roof of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and through the efforts of its staff at this office it assists those who seek aid in establishing or administering museums. Services are rendered by correspondence, conferences, field work, and publications.

The association also makes studies of conditions and methods, carries on fundamental researches, and arranges demonstrations which contribute to the educational and administrative advancement of museums, and assist in the establishment of new museums of desirable type. Efforts are also under way to provide adequate facilities for the training of museum personnel.

In the course of these activities increased public interest in museums is aroused, and this in turn reacts favorably upon museum support and the standing of the profession.

Director Coleman has laid out a tentative itinerary, which will enable him to visit not only Rio de Janeiro but also São Paulo and perhaps other cities in Brazil, Buenos Aires and La Plata in the Argentine, and Montevideo. Leaving the east coast, he will go to the interior, visiting Asuncion, Rosario, and Santa Fe, and will then cross over the Andes to Santiago and Valparaiso. Going northward from here, Mr. Coleman expects to make the trip inland from Antofagasta to La Paz and Cuzco, returning to the coast at Mollendo and going thence to Lima. He plans also to visit Guayaquil and Quito before going through the Panama Canal to Cartagena on the way to Barranquilla, and will end the journey through South America by visiting La Guaira and Caracas.

Time permitting, the trip will be extended into Central America and Mexico, but it is not altogether likely that this will be possible at this time.

It was a happy combination of circumstances which led to the selection of Mr. Coleman for this trip. Enriched by long years of special preparation followed by an unusually practical and varied experience in every phase of museum work, he is fully equipped for this important work of museum approximation. As a student of the philosophy and psychology of the museum, he gave to the press what is, perhaps, the most fundamentally useful manual on the small museum in existence, a textbook which is already regarded as a classic. It is greatly to be hoped that this book will before very long become available, in adequate translation into both Spanish and Portuguese, to every museum worker in the American Continent.



Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

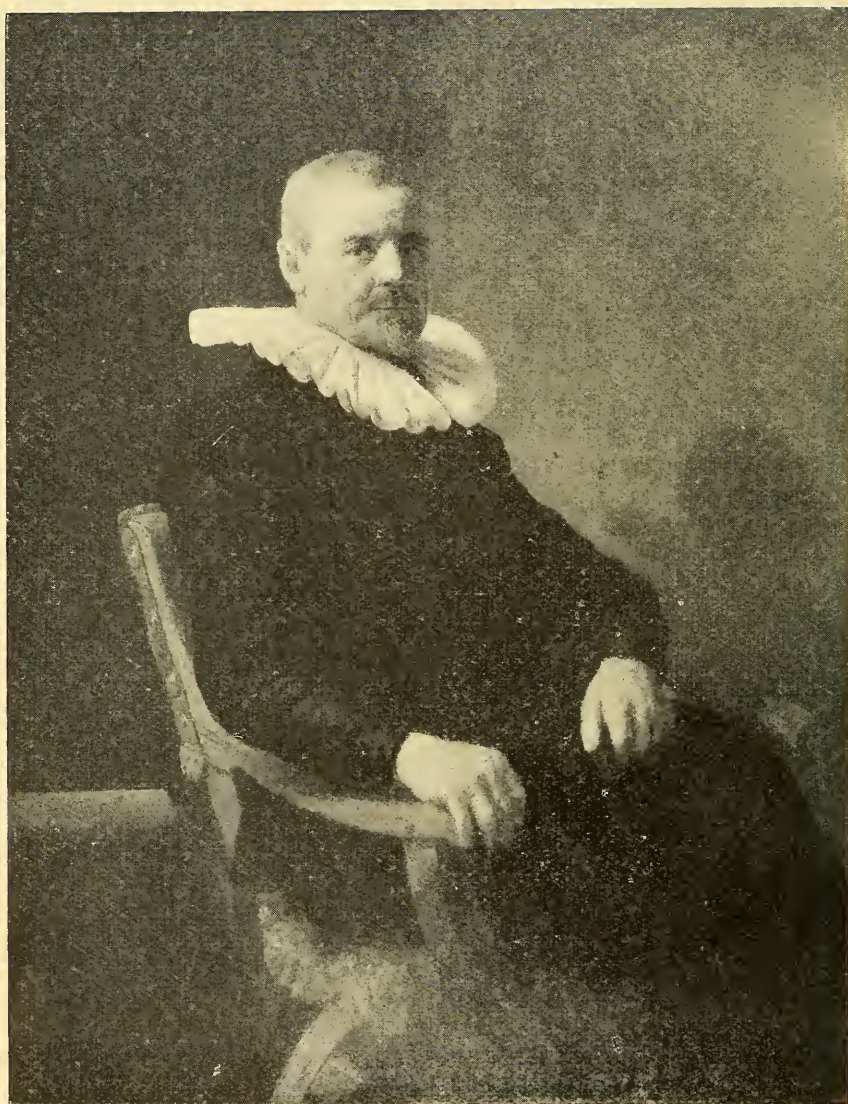
A PRICELESS GOTHIC TAPESTRY

One of a series of four gothic tapestries included in the notable W. A. Clark collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. These tapestries, made at Arras, France, in the fifteenth century, depict hunting scenes in the life of the Duke of Burgundy

Mr. Coleman, from the beginning, has had a definite conception of the underlying purpose of the museum in the general scheme of things, a conception enriched in the course of the years by an increasingly clear vision of the vital part the museum should play in the life of a community, urban or rural, and this conception and vision may be briefly glimpsed in the following extract from the Manual:¹

Man to-day gets food and clothing, pleasures and ideas, at second hand. He is not forced to call upon the full powers with which nature has endowed him for self-preservation, for enjoyment, or for independent thought, and therefore he is making functional curtailments. Among the activities that are being dropped is observation. Man tends to take from books his notions of the world about him.

¹ Extract from *Manual of Small Museums*, Laurence Vail Coleman, G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

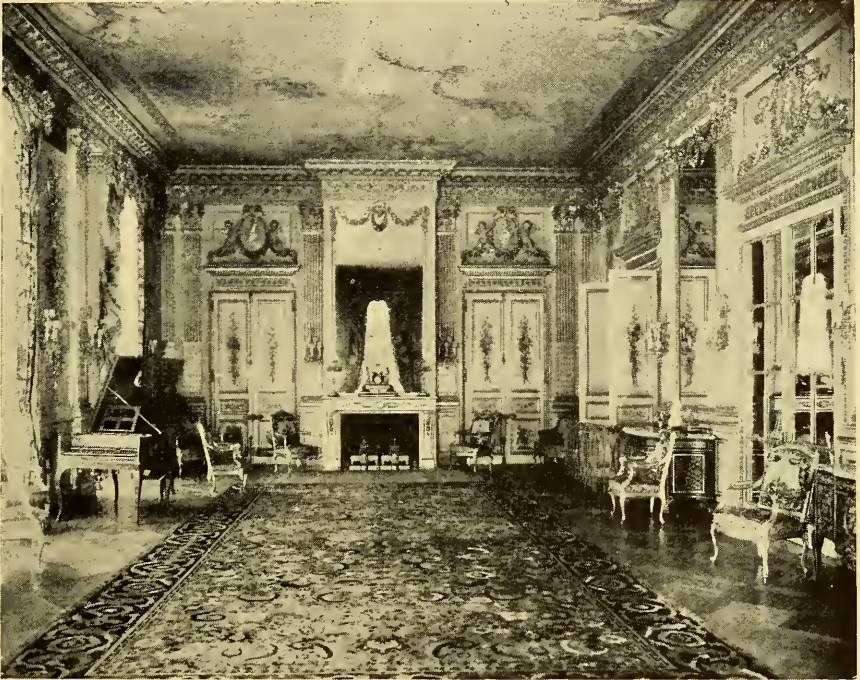


Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art

"PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN" BY REMBRANT VAN RYN

One of the almost priceless canvases in the art collection bequeathed by William Andrews Clark, late United States Senator from Montana, to the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. As a tribute to Senator Clark, a beautiful new wing has been erected by his widow and daughters to house this collection which, while never exactly appraised, has been valued at approximately \$5,000,000

Museums help to counteract this drift; they collect objects to be seen and invoke observation of them. Since they are concerned with *things* the function commonly ascribed to museums is that of the warehouse, and, to be sure, every museum does necessarily expend a large part of its energy in collecting objects and preserving them. But after all collections are only means to certain ends. The ultimate purpose of museums is to raise the general level of refinement by giving pleasure and imparting knowledge. Since each institution addresses itself to the entire population in its community, it does not ordinarily have great effect upon the individual, but its aggregate influence upon the mass may be large. The keynote of the work is public service. The so-called *public museum*,



Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SALON IN THE STYLE OF LOUIS XVI

This entire room, including ceiling, interior decorations, mirrors, furniture, etc., was acquired by Senator Clark in Europe and installed in the Louis XVI salon in his New York residence. It was recently removed from his New York home and installed in the salon especially provided for it in the Clark addition to the Corcoran Gallery

which derives support from the people and recognizes its duty of service to the people, is of the dominant and most promising type at the present time.

Museum material is largely of such character as to reward careful study; this moves students to make use of it for research and induces many of them to engage permanently in museum work. Research is a major concern of the larger museum whose collections are extensive and important, but most small museums find limited opportunity in this line of effort. In general, however, a natural balance between scholarship and educational activity is prerequisite to the continued growth and vitality of a museum.

The educational work of museums is carried on by a variety of methods which years of experimentation on the part of many institutions have brought clearly

into view. The technique is based on the use of objects to convey impressions through the eye and it applies the principles of visual instruction.

The function of imparting knowledge goes hand in hand with another—that of giving pleasure. Museums of *art* are sometimes thought to be only secondarily concerned with education, and museums of *history* and of *science* are often regarded as solely intellectual in their appeal; but in truth the emotions, quite as well as the intellect, may be reached by all museums. There would seem to be a sound view in the statement that museums exist “to give opportunity for enjoyment . . . to those who seek enjoyment, and to give opportunity for study . . . to those who seek knowledge.”

There is also an important recreational element in all museum effort. Doing what one *must*, is work; doing what one *wants*, is play. By virtue of the fact that relations with museums are voluntary, they are recreational, and therein lies their greatest power. Visitors to exhibition halls, children who came to museum story hours, boys and girls who take field trips and who join study clubs, adults who attend lectures or who register for instruction—all are moved by their own desires. Museums therefore find their devotees in most receptive mood, and this fact may be responsible in no small part for whatever truth there is in the assertion that “hour for hour, museums are able to give more than any one of the great universities.”

Through the work of a museum people may be led to intelligent understanding of our past, and of other peoples and their past, and upon this knowledge they may build keener interest in the future. They may come to think of history not as dull, but as scintillating with the inspiration of biography and the fascination of romance.

Through the work of a museum people may be led to appreciation and enjoyment of the beautiful. They may learn to choose tasteful things with which to surround themselves, to enjoy true elegance, and to express it in their daily lives by refined adornment of their persons, their homes, and their communities.

Through the work of a museum people may be led to understanding of the world of nature. They may find satisfaction in knowing more about the earth and the living things upon it. They may learn greater love for the out of doors, and so become more staunch protectors of the country's natural resources, and they may acquire happier and more sympathetic outlook upon science in its reverent search for truth.

Toward these ends museums move. Some are widely influential, but each one, however small, may do its part in its own sphere. In fact, small museums have special opportunities, because in small communities, where most of them are found, so few facilities are offered for escape from the monotony and meaninglessness of plain existence.

FROM TAGUA TO BUT- TONS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By F. P. FARRAR,

FOR mere menfolk it is a matter of minor consideration, this button of our daily use. Those who live free from the trammels of Bond Street fashion concern themselves little whether the materials be of bone or mother-of-pearl, horn or metal, dum or tagua, so that the button be securely sewn. Only when missing from trousers or when the violence of washerwomen has laundered them from the shirt do buttons assume an importance to the verge of irritation.

But there is a mysterious ruthless world which lives apart in the studios of Paris and London and New York and decides fashions in buttons as autocratically as in silks and fine gear; and there is another world not less autocratic which controls the price. And between the two rests the decision whether there be poverty or plenty for the Somali and Abyssinian producer of dum, and for their rivals in Manabí and Esmeraldas, producers of tagua. The stone thrown in the pool of fashion sends its ripple to wash many a remote shore.

And yet, when all is said and done, few there be of the fashionable world who know, or care to know, what is tagua and what is dum. And when a button is sewn on coat or skirt, who but the expert may decide whether it be of dum or tagua or some synthetic composition, deadly rival to both? Probably in the course of a tabloid education the schoolboy may have learned that in certain parts of the world is found a variety of palm producing a vegetable-ivory nut used in the manufacture of buttons. And it may be that in the course of a South American tour the traveller has bought a carved head or a toy made out of the same ivory nut which he learns to know under the name of tagua. But of the relation of tagua to dum, unless he be of an unusually enquiring turn of mind, the average wearer of buttons is apt to know little and care less.

Nevertheless there are differences which made for Africa's loss and America's gain, differences which stamp tagua as being as superior to dum as Old Tom is to synthetic gin. Most important of all, the dum nut is smaller and its kernel less hard than the tagua. The

¹ From "The West Coast Leader," April 24, 1928.

dum button, it is true, is the more easily stamped with a tailor's name; but on the other hand a hundred kilos of nuts will yield no more than as many gross of buttons, while the same weight of tagua will produce half as much again. There may be other considerations which decide, now for and now against dum, proximity to the factories of Italy being an asset in its favor. But not being immediately interested in the export trade of Eritrea, we may dismiss the dum nut from further consideration and come to our real mutton, which is tagua.



A FEMALE TAGUA PALM, ESMERALDAS, ECUADOR

The tree grows, as a rule, to a height of 10 to 20 feet, occasionally reaching 30 feet. The leaves resemble beautiful green feathers of enormous length. The fragrant blossoms appear at the base of the lowest leaves, later turning into the fruit known as the ivory, or tagua, nut. The round burrs in which the nuts are incased are plainly shown in the picture

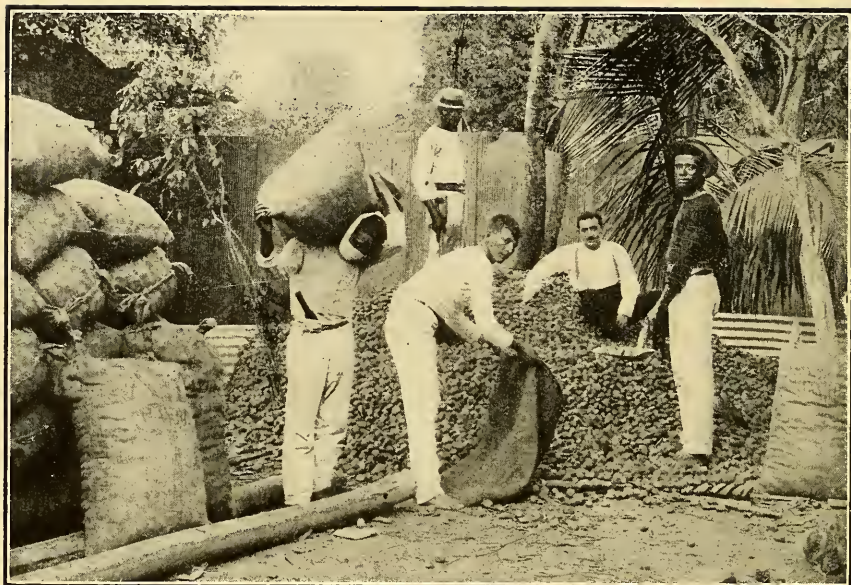
Tagua has its caprices as much as its wearers. Although there is only one variety of palm which yields the fruit, the nut itself differs in size and fineness according to the depth of the soil and the rainfall. In South America it is only found in any abundance and accessibility to the coast in Colombia and Ecuador. And the best nut of all—that is to say, the best tagua in the world—is peculiar to the Ecuadorean Provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas. Yet even in a comparatively short stretch of coast the nut varies in size, and the difference is reflected in the trade of the ports concerned. Thus in general the principal port of export is the portless port of Manta. But when ladies wear large buttons wherever ladies' buttons

are worn, or when New York's overcoats are adorned with buttons of soup-plate proportions, then Bahía de Cahagues and Esmeraldas, which export a somewhat larger nut, gain at Manta's expense. When moderation is the rule, then Manta holds the field. Few there be, save the skippers of trading vessels and the handful of "gringos" who make their living there, who have heard of these ports. And on a first visit it might cause surprise that so far-reaching a trade issues from ports so insignificant. But to those who live there and more especially those who live by tagua there, this fashion in buttons is life or death—even though they know no other fashion than those of nature's devising. For tagua must pass through many hands and touch many degrees of civilization before it becomes a button.

In the first place those who harvest the nuts. The tagua palm, or *cade* as it is locally known, grows wild at a distance of from eighteen to forty kilometers from the coast, and the fruit is formed in banana-like clusters from which the nuts fall as they ripen. Ideally they are gathered on the ground by the natives, for the fall of the nut implies its ripeness for shelling. But as often as not the collectors anticipate nature by knocking the nuts from the trees before they are mature; and that gives trouble to the dealers. For the Ecuadorean laws are strict that none but ripe tagua be exported, and inspection may mean rejection if the fruit is not up to standard. And well that it should be so, for the reputation of tagua abroad depends upon its guaranteed quality.

When gathered the nuts are loaded on the backs of oxen, donkeys, or human beasts of burden and carried to the nearest agent. He in his turn despatches them by rail, or by any other means of transportation which offers, to the coast, there to be dumped in the patios of the exporters. And in this connection Manta is fortunate in being served by a narrow-gauge railway, which runs from the port to Santa Ana, a distance of 60 kilometers; and its importance to the tagua industry is revealed in the freight returns, nearly half of which are concerned with the carriage of nuts.

The main flow of the nuts from tree to port is in the dry season from June to December; for in the rainy season such roads as exist in the remote parts of Ecuador are apt to be impassable by man or beast. Nevertheless, thanks to the service of the little railway, there is throughout the year a fairly constant traffic from the interior to Manta, depending in large measure upon the demands of the foreign market; and rarely are the yards of the shippers empty of nuts. The main difference between the seasons is that in the rains the nuts take longer to dry, from three to four months as against six weeks, before they are ready to be shelled. And as it is upon the shelling that whole families depend for a living, fortunate it is for the coastal inhabitants of the province of Manabí that the greater proportion of tagua, indeed



TRANSPORTATION OF THE TAGUA NUT

Upper: Sacking the nuts on a plantation. Lower: A mule train ready to transport the sacks of nuts to the nearest port

all that is shipped to Hamburg and Genoa, is shelled before shipment, the reason of course being that labor in Ecuador is of the cheapest. On the other hand, the majority of the Esmeraldas crop is exported *con cáscara* to the United States where button factories are equipped with machinery suitable for the shelling of the larger nut but unsuited to the smaller nut from Manabí. That is Manta's gain. Otherwise, nine-tenths of a population of five thousand souls would be without any visible means of existence. And even at the best that living is meager enough.

So to come to the kernel of the matter. And in the first place the eye of imagination must pass the button into the buttonhole by picturing a vast concrete-floored patio beside a sandy South American beach, where under a blazing tropical sun mountains upon mountains of tagua nuts are ripening to their destined end. Nuts by the millions sloping down to a floor ankle-deep in yet more nuts, the whole representing many times more millions of potential buttons, enough it would seem to satisfy the needs of all the world, with sufficient left over to fasten the pinafores of the next generation as well. Upon the floor whole families are at work, each family in its prescribed place, preempted from generation to generation, and each member of the family with its self-allotted duty. In the prisonlike yard with its walls of corrugated iron, women and children are passing the patient hours in stripping the nuts of their shells. Here under the hot glare of the sun muscular lasses of twelve and thirteen are flogging layers of nuts with heavy clubs of algarroba wood, to break the shells. There, under little shelters of palm leaves, mothers with their babies around them are shaving off the broken shells with sharp machete-like knives. Other members of the family are collecting the nuts ready for the knife; others again are sorting them into sacks. Each one, child or grownup, is an expert in his or her work, and needs to be to complete a total of two or three *quintals*² in a day and so earn the few *reales* which go to support a home. For not only do the nuts have to be shelled and stripped, but they have also to be classified according to size and grade, to be examined to see that they are not *colorada* or unripe, and above all to be searched for the pestilential *polilla* worm which spells loss to the exporter. For among the many perils which fly by night in the rainy season of the Ecuadorean coast is a moth which has a predilection for laying its eggs in the shelled tagua nuts and in so doing may ruin within a few hours the entire output of a day. Other worms do similar injury but being larger their ravages are more easily detected than those of this particular worm. Manufacturers of buttons will accept no holes other than of their own devising.

² Spanish quintal equals 100 pounds.



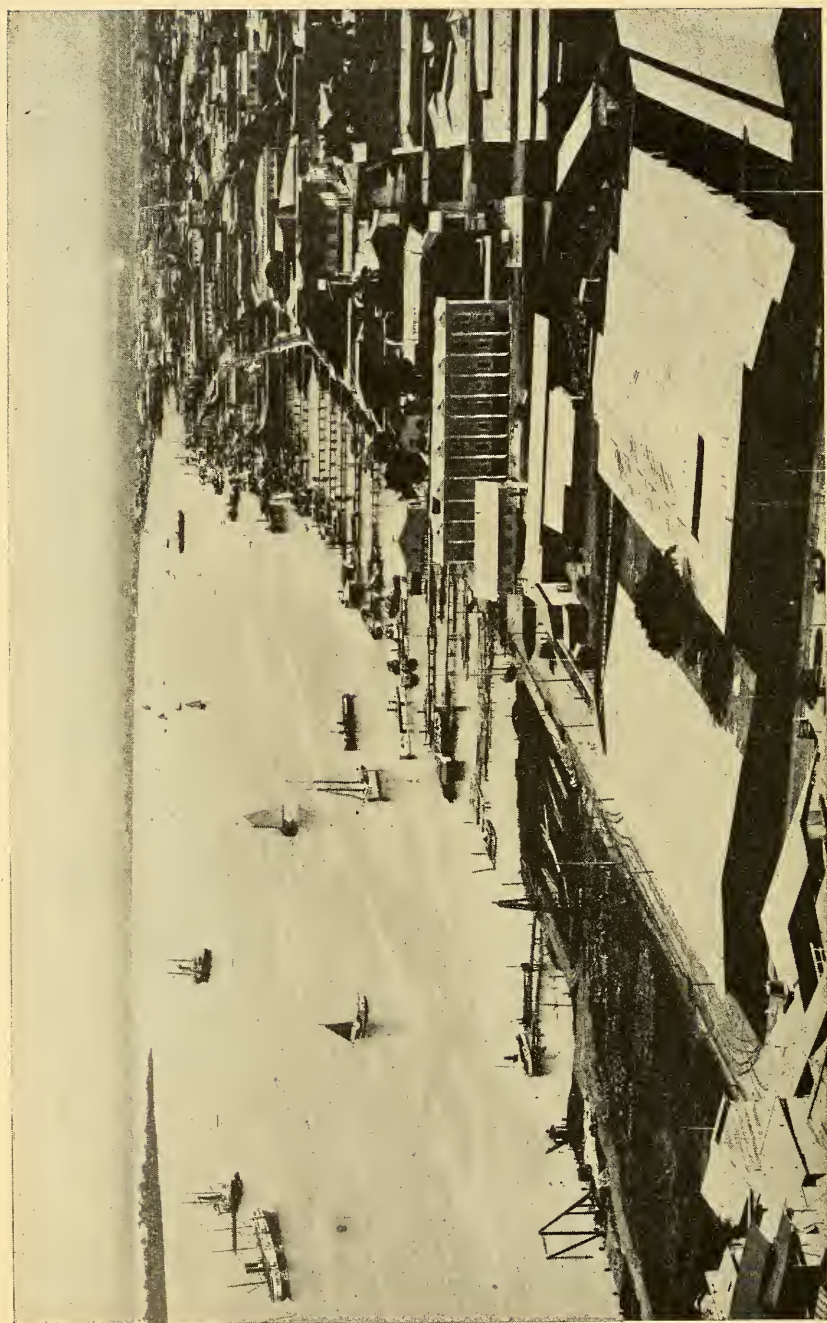
FROM NUT TO BUTTON

Upper: The tagua nut before and after shelling. Lower: The processes which convert the raw material into the finished product

From the yards the sacks of shelled tagua are carried on truck or human back to the beach at a distance of no more than a few hundred yards and stacked in readiness for shipment. And from thence throughout the long hot hours of the day fathers of families are wading up to their shoulders in water with the heavy sacks poised on their wine-colored shoulders to load the *balandras* lying a few yards off the shallow shore which in their turn sail their freight to the steamer at anchor a mile out in the bay. For it is a peculiarity of Manta, the second port of Ecuador, that there are no port facilities, not so much as a minute jetty. Everyone and everything has to be carried ashore from sail or rowboats in the sturdy arms of some son of the soil; and the cost of so much handling of freight has to be taken into consideration when dealing in tagua. Manta has many other drawbacks from a residential or business point of view. It lies within the dry belt of Ecuador, and water is scarce and bad and costly. The rainfall is rarely sufficient to fill the tanks upon which each house and cottage depends; and when that supply fails water has to be brought by train from Portoviejo forty kilometers inland. But despite its natural drawbacks Manta has something in its favor. Lying in an open bay, face to the north and sweetened by the force of the steady western wind, the little straggling town has to face a dry heat which is far more supportable than the turkish baths of Guayaquil; and it rejoices in a beach and bathing such as Florida itself might envy. Let the two who form the Anglo-Saxon colony at Manta testify to what that means in their lives.

What the future may hold out for tagua, is uncertain. In common with many another industry which is dependent upon the whims of fashion, it has to share the stress of the lean years in turn with the prosperity that the fat years bring. There are the most arbitrary and confounding fluctuations of prices to be faced; and on many an occasion a dealer has been caught short and had to submit to be skinned by the native collectors in order to fill his contract. At the moment, prices are ruling low, so low that they represent little profit for the shippers. Thus, shelled tagua which was sold on the beach at fourteen sucres³ the quintal in January fell to eight sucres in February, leaving the port reduced to the bread of idleness and despair. For the margin of profit at such a price is small seeing that, in addition to the costs of collection, freight, and shelling, an export duty of 7.50 sucres per hundred kilos has to be paid. And what the dealer loses is reflected all down the line, from the shops of the retailers and the *cantinas* of the rum sellers to palm-thatched shacks far within the interior.

³ Sucre=\$0. 20.



GUAYAQUIL, CHIEF PORT OF ECUADOR

The city of Guayaquil is situated on the Guayas River about 40 miles from the Pacific Ocean, a location which affords a sheltered harbor

Nevertheless, with all its ups and downs, the exportation of tagua follows hard upon the heels of cacao as Ecuador's major industry. Exports in 1925 totalled 22,430,266 kilos to a value of \$2,595,030, of which Manta's share was more than half. [Tagua exported during 1926 and 1927 amounted to 17,537,019 and 26,082,367 quintals, to the value of \$1,221,449 and \$1,306,343, respectively.] This was also a record year in value if not in quantity. What this year may produce and what the future has to offer is not for Manabí to decide. It lies in the laps of the gods who rule the fashions. The supply, at least, of tagua appears to be inexhaustible; and as long as the world wears buttons no inconsiderable proportion of those buttons will be made from vegetable ivory.

But the prosperity of Ecuador, or of a considerable stretch of Ecuadorean coast, depends upon the wearing of many buttons and buttons of fine quality, preferably large in size. These are the conditions which tagua can fulfil to perfection, with, in addition, an admirable adaptability to any form of dye. The dealers at least have faith in the industry; and the coming of the dry season will see their yards as full as ever of the nuts.

But the decision whether there be plenty or penury in Manta really rests with Paris.



PRIMITIVE AMERICAN ART: TEOTIHUACÁN ∴

BY FRANCISCO MUJICA Y DIEZ DE BONILLA¹

(In 1919 Mr. Francisco Mujica, a Chilean architect and archæologist well and favorably known in America and Europe, initiated a movement toward the utilization of primitive American architecture as a source of inspiration for modern continental art. The first result of this movement was the realization of the need of a series of monographs giving adequate information about pre-Columbian American monuments. In 1921 the Department of Anthropology of Mexico undertook certain important and now well-known explorations in the archæological zone of Teotihuacán, discovering two of the most imposing monuments of primitive American architecture—the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, one of the culminating peaks of American architecture and the Main Temple, one of its greatest exponents. Believing that these monuments constituted the most pertinent subject for the first of these monographs, Mr. Mujica went to Mexico, where he began this work in January, 1922. The resulting monograph, a brief extract of which follows, will shortly appear under the auspices of the Archæological Society of Washington. Meanwhile it is hoped that this monograph will be only the first of a comprehensive series which will finally include all the pre-Columbian monumental remains of the Americas.—Editor's note.)

WHAT was the origin of the civilization developed in America before the Discovery, and what bonds linked them with the older civilizations from which sprang our European culture?

The world has been asking this question for four long centuries, but history's lamp has never yet been able to dispel the dense darkness of that mystery. Eminent minds have tried to elucidate this problem. Governments and private munificence have spent large sums upon it. But the unknown has continued unknown. As in the case of other matters veiled to human intelligence, there have been theories in plenty, some giving illimitable scope to the imagination eager, if not for truth, at least for something to fill the vacuum of the unknown, have been based on the belief that the cradle of world civilization lay in the New World discovered by Columbus. Nor has there been lacking the opposite theory, advanced by various students of the question, that the civilization of the American continent is relatively modern. These several theories, reviewed in order up to

¹ His works on American architecture have earned the following awards: First prize with gold medal in the First Pan American Congress of Architects (March, 1920); silver medal in the Official Salon of Fine Arts of the Chilean Government (December, 1920); gold medal in the Second Pan American Congress of Architects (September, 1923).



EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ART BY SEÑOR FRANCISCO MUJICA IN THE GALLERIES OF THE ASSOCIATION PARIS-AMERIQUE, PARIS

Upper: A corner of the section devoted to archeological studies. Lower, Architectural designs in Renaissance and neo-American style

the present time, offer a thousand contradictions and, for the most part, result in making the mystery still darker. But while it may be impossible to determine whether American culture sprang from the Egyptian, or the Egyptian from the American, it is an obvious and indisputable fact that some relation exists between them.

The surprising resemblance between many elements of Egyptian architecture, and those influenced by it, to similar elements of primitive American architecture, gives concrete evidence that these cultures were not absolutely strange one to the other. The winged disk of Palenque and of Ocosingo proclaims its kinship with the classic element of Egyptian architecture and merely to look upon the pyramid of Teopantepec is to be convinced that it is, in spirit, not altogether alien to the Assyrian pyramids.

A profound study of pre-Columbian American architecture compels one to admit that in the remote youth of the world lands which have long since disappeared permitted the contact of the American peoples with those of Asia and Africa, since it is well-nigh impossible to believe that in those days of frail unseaworthy craft their communicating highway was the ocean.

But whatever may have been the origin of the early inhabitants of America and their relations with the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Persians, in this discussion we are interested only in the fact that at the time of the discovery of America a native civilization flourished there with an architecture totally different from that predominant in Europe, an architecture which served with admirable sincerity the material and spiritual necessities of indigenous Americans.

Such civilizations flourished throughout the entire continent, from the plains of the western part of the United States, where we find the first exponents of architecture in the picturesque pueblo dwellings of the Arizona desert and in the exuberant valleys of New Mexico, to the highlands of South America, where in massive stone temples the Incas worshipped the Sun god. The most advanced of these American cultures are known to have been the Maya (the culminating), Toltec, Zapotec, Totonac, Aztec, Aymará, Inca, and others. In pre-Columbian America the conception of architecture was probably like that of Vitruvius, the American monuments being, as it were, hymns of harmony wrested by man from earth as an offering to Heaven.

* * * * *

In the harmonization of the work of man and the work of God, we see in this architecture the aborigine's aspiration toward the sublime.

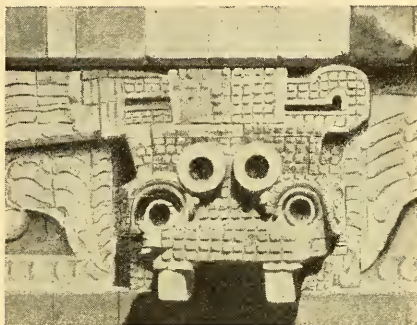
According to chronicles of the historians and conquistadores of the period, the grandeur of American native art set the newcomers from the Old World to marveling. To-day, four centuries later, before that art, as revealed in ruined pyramid and palace, the most modern artists and critics render admiring tribute. These are facts, and they prove

once again the universal quality of all great art, and also that aboriginal American art achieved this noble attribute in countless productions overwhelming in their grandeur and infinite beauty. . . .

American architecture, with its outlines and proportions so beautifully envisioned and, more particularly, with its rich decoration—which makes it one of the most splendid architectures in history—constituted a definite whole, animated by the regional atmosphere

RELIEF FROM THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL AT SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN, MEXICO

This head probably represents Tlaloc, God of Rain



Drawing by Francisco Mujica.

and spirit which offered elements of inestimable value for subsequent artistic evolution, an evolution which would have been greatly accelerated if influenced by European culture.

Had the conquistadores realized this great truth, had they not been impelled by religious fanaticism to destroy the native art, the greatest era of American art would have dawned with the application



Drawing by Francisco Mujica.

HEAD OF THE GOD QUETZALCOATL

A series of these heads borders the grand central stairway in the Temple of Quetzalcoatl at San Juan Teotihuacán

by the aborigines of the European spirit, methods, and technique to the monumental features of indigenous architecture, with its geometric decorations and symbolic reliefs. In other words, indigenous pagan art would have been converted to Christianity. From the bloody pyramidal *teocali*, from its symbolic carvings, would have risen temples to Christ the Redeemer newly come from the Old World to bring light to the New.

The miracle which transformed the pagan basilicas of ancient Rome, when the Christians emerged from the mystic shadows of the Catacombs, the miracle, in short, achieved by the genius of Christian artists who brought the pagan temples of Greece and Rome into the religion of Christ, would in America have found its counterpart in the ancient and magnificent pagan temples of America. For art is love, unselfishness, greatness of spirit; art is the prayer that comes nearest to God; because every desire of the soul seeking beauty is, consciously or unconsciously, an effort to approach the Creator of all beauty and harmony.

But while any art necessarily brings us into a closer approximation to God, religious art, irrespective of creed, brings us nearest Him.



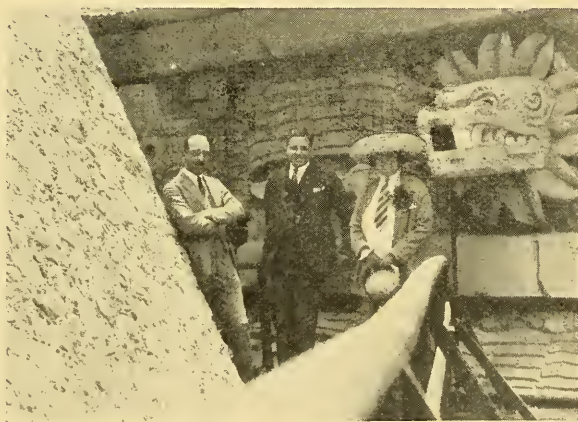
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL, MEXICO, ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING RUINS

Man while imbuing his art with the spirit of faith elevates his own nature also. That is why all religious architecture breathes a spirit conducive to introspection and meditation. Striving to comprehend the Supreme Mystery, we realize our own littleness and glimpse the infinite harmony of faith in something vastly greater than human misery and wretchedness. This is why the pagan basilicas were Christianized, and why temples raised in honor of the gods of the Acropolis learned to render homage to Christ. And this is why in the *teocalis* of America the same transformation would have been effected, since the hallowed stones of the Roman basilica, of Greek temple, and of American *teocali* were alike cemented with the ardent love—sometimes with the tears and blood—of their artist creators

who, in harmonious line, carved relief, and splendid decoration, made their supreme struggle toward God.

But, unhappily, the conquistadores, impelled by religious fanaticism, destroyed a priceless art in its cradle, and in so doing they checked the natural evolution of American art. Stone by carved stone, the civil and religious monuments of the American aborigines were torn down, their idols fell, and the *teocalis* of ancient Tenochtitlán under the soldiers' heavy hands fell also as the figures of the Sun and Moon were hurled from the summit of their mighty pyramids by order of the Bishops.

Religious ideas, in other respects entirely respectable, completely closed the minds of many, and the immense continent of America was clothed in mourning before the spectacle of exponents of the civilization of the Old World encompassing the destruction of their magnifi-



DETAIL OF THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL

The visitors seen are the author and his wife with an official of the Mexican Bureau of Archeology

cent art, parodying, as it were, the human sacrifices of the indigenous tribes by tearing out the heart, the dearest essence of its spirit, its very soul, in an epic tragedy of grief.

The conquistadores could not understand that an art entirely peculiar to Europe and another equally characteristic of America could both, at one and the same time, continue to develop without either being lost in the other. They did not dream that this dual development could be achieved as the result of mutual stimulus, mutual help, and mutual zeal for the individual success. And so it came to pass that the branch of art which, from the mists of the past, had its development in America up to the time of the Conquest was abruptly truncated and the soul of America taken captive in the stream of European art.



A CARYATID FROM THE TEMPLE OF THE CROSS, PALENQUE

An example of the adaptation of archeological themes to the American Renaissance style

What happened thereafter? What were the consequences of that elimination which, under the convincing argument of armed force, was made of the art America had so long cultivated and loved? Just what might logically have been predicted. After the employment of force to destroy, force was again employed to establish the new lines to be followed and, thus artificially, was European art cemented in America.

As it happened, however, during the first stages of European domination there were not to be found among the conquistadores individuals with the requisite preparation and attributes necessary for the direction and control of the newly imposed system. As a con-



A NEO-AMERICAN CARYATID

This Neo-American figure derives its inspiration from the caryatid at Palenque shown in the preceding illustration

sequence the native artisan, forbidden to follow his own natural lines, managed somehow to preserve in his new work some trace of the American spirit, applying the decorative motives of European art from the same point of view which had ruled his decoration of aboriginal monuments. This naturally gave rise to a mixed style, which was a synthesis of the constructive European idea and the decorative spirit of America.

Unfortunately this period was of short duration. Famous European artists worked out the plans of the constructions to be erected in America; others no less notable came over to take root in American soil; and, under their arbitrary and severe censorship, this dawning American school of art came to a sudden and premature end.

European architecture laid siege to America. Almost nothing has come down to us from this period. Nevertheless the spirit of resistance by which it was animated has remained, like a mute, intangible protest throughout the continent, an earnest, perhaps, of new hopes for to-morrow. . . . And years and years passed.

Subsequent to the emancipation of the diverse American peoples, certain isolated attempts were ventured, attempts always marked by timidity with no real effort to personify any theory, system, or tendency, and manifesting themselves almost always as simple notes of an exotic originality. Nevertheless the American feeling has not perished; the spirit of those primitive artists who gave us their very souls in the search for truth as expressed in the infinite emotion

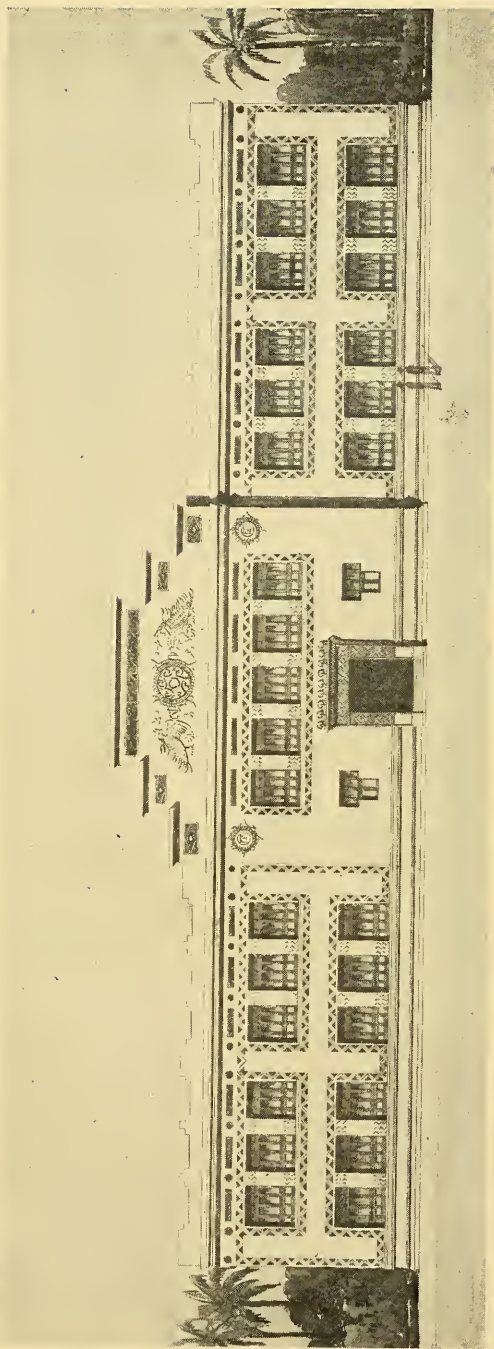


Design by Francisco Mujica

PERSPECTIVE OF A PROPOSED TEMPLE TO THE GLORY OF AMERICAN ART, AMERICAN RENAISSANCE STYLE, DESIGNED BY THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE

of art still vibrates in the subtle atmosphere of ruined palace and temple; and their voices, echoing through the solitude and oblivion of time, still speak of their impotent struggle. Their descendants, the indigenes who still subsist on our soil, have heard the call of these great souls who in the darkness of the Ultimate Beyond still suffer the tragedy of misunderstood endeavor. And if we have done nothing, if we have forgotten everything, these indigenes have consecrated themselves to the ancient cult.

When passing through the towns and villages of Arizona and New Mexico or the market places of Mexico and Peru, I became convinced, if I had ever doubted, that the soul of America persists latent within us; that to-day, in spite of the chill of our incomprehension, there still exists throughout the American Continent the cult of the ideal of the individual, of what is truly one's own, of what reminds us that art



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF A SCHOOL, DEMONSTRATING THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE NEO-AMERICAN STYLE

This design for a light and airy school in which Señor Mujica employs modern lines treated in glazed tile or mosaic and other unusual features, has nothing in common with the ancient Indian pyramids except the artistic spirit of its American environment



Design by Francisco Mujica.

A THIRTY-FOUR STORY SKYSCRAPER, INSPIRED BY THE PYRAMID OF HUATUSCO, VERACRUZ

comes from nature its source and well spring, and this in turn from God, the ultimate origin of all beauty, of all rhythm, even of rhythm of which we are scarcely capable of perceiving the faintest echo.

From the rude booths in the rustic fair of the rural countryside ascends a song sustained by the faith, the hope and the love of their simple occupants, as attributes of an art which has found its Calvary. This rustic indigenous folk who moisten the clay of their earthen pottery with the tears of love for what is their own, with hearts breaking with the bitterness of poverty and of being misunderstood, constitute to-day, sincere artists, the artists par excellence beneath

the American sky. In the infinite variety of Grecian fret in their pottery, in the color and geometric figures of their fabrics, whether "rugs" as in Arizona and New Mexico, "zarapes" as in Mexico, or "Choapines" as in Chile, in the endless productions of the art of the different American peoples, the soul of continental American art is still to be found.

Yes; when the conquest attempted to eliminate indigenous art in America to the end that an arbitrarily imposed art might find a free field, the former took refuge in the shadows, in the hearts of the lowly, there to escape, as in the case of the religious persecutions, as in the case of all the great truths trodden under foot in the mad march onward of humanity, the mortal blow aimed by the conquistador.

It was in this bitter fashion that toward the end of the year 1917, while I was still but a student of architecture, my thoughts shaped themselves. At the beginning of 1918 I decided to dedicate my life to the study and solution of how to promote that reaction toward our own American heritage in art which my study of the history of American architecture had convinced me was a necessary rectification. From that moment I have perceived, day by day more clearly, the lines to be followed, lines which at the beginning were but vaguely surmised, and truths which I had felt merely in their essence. Now, after more than a year of concentrated study, I can lay down the general outlines of the solution of this problem, and the two postulates which follow embody the synthesis of my convictions with respect to this subject.

First, if we desire our architecture to correspond to the regional and evolutionary theory just formulated, if we desire it to be sincere and in harmony with the atmosphere of our American continent, if, finally, we desire that our feeling and emotion find an abiding place in what the spirit recognizes as truly its own, it is in the American landscape with its flora and fauna within the limits of divine creation, and the last link of aboriginal art at the moment of its destruction within the limits of human creation, where we must seek the radiating centers of our future paths.

RECENT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN PARAGUAY

DURING the past four or five years the Republic of Paraguay has made unusual progress. New industries have been established; additional capital has spurred older works to renewed activity; governmental reforms have been inaugurated, and striking results are to be seen. Perhaps none of these moves is fraught with greater significance than that of exchanging the oxcart for the motor car and of turning trails into modern roads. Paraguay is beginning to construct highways. Associated with this awakening was the Government's appropriation—an initial move, we might say—of \$23,500 for the purchase of road-building machinery. Such machinery has put hundreds of people to work and is gradually opening virgin areas to modern exploitation.

Among other strides is the recent Government concession for the construction of a modern port at Asunción to cost between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. Preliminary work has started; a period of two years is granted the company to complete the undertaking, including the construction of fireproof warehouses, railway facilities, electric cranes, etc.

Stock raising is prosperous. It is estimated that there are about 5,000,000 head of stock in the country and the activities of the slaughtering and packing corporations have caused a steady demand for beef cattle. The consensus of opinion among cattlemen is that they have received satisfactory prices for their stock. The tendency is to upbreed and increase the herds. The Government, recognizing this fact, decreed that purebred stock may come into the country free of duty. A law of 1921 granting certain privileges to beef-extract and meat-packing factories for a five-year period has been extended 18 additional years.

Agriculture has made considerable strides. The area planted to cotton in 1924 was 11,445 hectares. The following years many additional hectares were cleared and planted with this crop. The 1925-26 yield produced about 300,000 tons of ginned cotton. In order to aid the industry, the Government created a bureau to direct the *grading* of cotton, and while grading is not compulsory a tax of about \$10 per ton is assessed on all *ungraded* cotton that may be exported.

The planting of additional areas in yerba maté and the extension of the range of gathering wild maté has been active. One corporation owns about 10,000 square miles of land and is expanding its yerba maté plantations. A newly organized company is credited with 7,000,000 young growing trees. The cultivation of rice, long conducted by primitive methods, is now being accelerated by the introduction of tractors and other modern machinery. The demand for tobacco in 1924 was active but the crop the next year had a temporary setback. In 1928, however, tobacco growing is regarded as having returned to normal and satisfactory conditions. A considerable amount of money within the last few years has been devoted to experiments in wheat growing. It has been demonstrated that

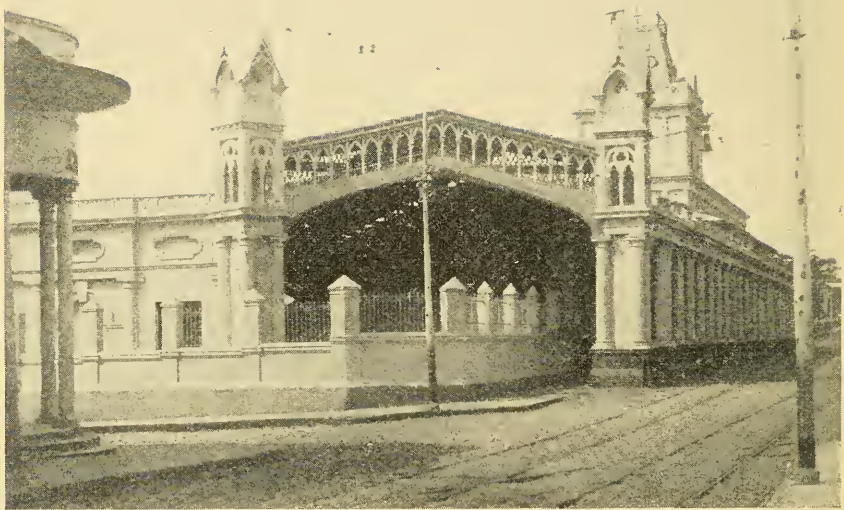


THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, ASUNCIÓN

This building houses the various offices of the National Government

certain types of wheat are suited to the soil and climate of Paraguay and may in the future be produced on a large scale.

Paraguay is obtaining many immigrants, and these people are beginning to have a decided influence on agriculture. More than 2,000 Mennonites—real children of the soil—have migrated to Paraguayan lands within a few years and have settled several hundred miles north of Asunción. A large area lying on the Alto Parana is being colonized by the British; in another region nearly 100 Austrians recently arrived and are tilling the soil and rearing flocks; while a new Paraguayan-German company has bought 70,000 acres of land in the region of Villa del Rosario and German settlers are beginning to arrive there.



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN ASUNCIÓN

Upper: Station of the Central Railway. Lower: Customhouse and doek for ocean-going and river steamers

In remodeling and modernizing her financial system, Paraguay took a notable step. Five years ago the National Congress enacted a law creating a bureau known as "Oficina de Cambios," authorizing it to issue paper money and to establish the rate of 42.61 pesos in exchange for one Argentine gold peso, and also to exchange 18.75 Paraguayan pesos for one Argentine paper peso. This plan removed much of the uncertainty that long existed in business transactions.

The reports of the Paraguayan Minister of Finance reflect deficits for a series of years. But the fiscal year 1923-24 showed a surplus of more than 7,000,000 paper pesos, while for the next fiscal year the surplus amounted to more than 57,000,000 pesos. This result was



Photo by C. R. Strotz.

STOCK RAISING IN PARAGUAY

The herds of Paraguay form one of its chief sources of wealth

made possible by public economy and by a modernized and improved system of taxation and accounting. Thus the Paraguayan Government was in a position to resume payments on her public indebtedness in accordance with the terms reached at London. This agreement was made at a conference between representatives of English bondholders and the Paraguayan Government, concluded in September, 1924, whereby Paraguay resumed payment of interest on her English indebtedness and also began to pay annually a sum of 4,315 pounds sterling on her debt. According to a recent financial statement, "remittances * * * have since been regularly maintained." Exchange has been established legally for the past five years.

Since postwar business inflation, which was pronounced in Paraguay, the international commerce of the country has gradually progressed. In 12 years exports have nearly trebled in value. During 1927 imports amounted to 11,977,766 gold pesos; exports to 14,282,040 gold pesos. Thus Paraguay had a favorable balance of 2,304,274 gold pesos. The United States bought more than \$801,000 worth of Paraguayan products last year, while Paraguay purchased in the United States over \$2,223,000 worth of manufactured goods, motors, and machinery.



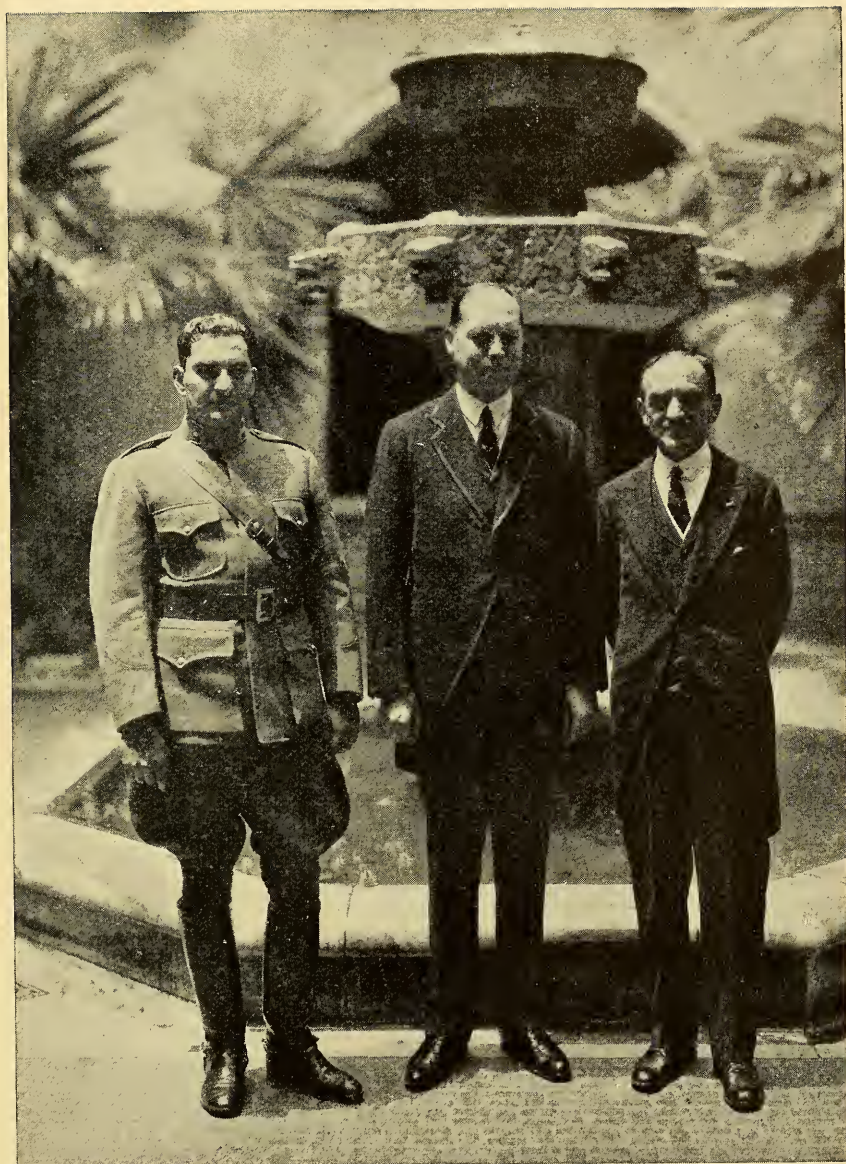
Photo by C. R. Strotz.

QUEBRACHO LOGS READY TO BE HAULED TO THE RAILROAD

The quebracho tree of Paraguayan forests is a valuable source of tannin

The Government budget for 1926-27, considering all classes of revenue, placed the total amount, reduced to United States money, at \$5,966,555. Expenditures for the same period, including payments on public debts, interests, etc., is given as \$5,966,939.

Paraguayans generally give great credit for improved conditions and noteworthy progress to their President, Dr. Eligio Ayala, who leaves the executive chair on August 15 of this year. Another able leader, however, has already been elected to the high office in the person of Señor Don José P. Guggiari. He is to be inaugurated August 15, 1928, for a four-year term.



Design by Francisco Mujica.

LIEUTENANT CAMILO DAZA OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMY, WITH DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA IN WASHINGTON, AND DR. L. S. ROWE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, IN THE PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN BUILDING

This distinguished Colombian Army aviator, who intends to make a "good will flight" between the United States and Bogotá, landed at Bolling Field, Washington, on July 3, 1928, having flown from New York in the biplane "The Condor of the Andes" belonging to a squadron recently purchased by the Government of Colombia for the military aviation corps. His itinerary will include visits to the cities of Norfolk, Fayetteville, Augusta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Galveston, and Brownsville, continuing across the Mexican frontier to Mexico City, and thence to the capitals of the Central American Republics and Panama. From the last-named city he will fly directly to Bogotá

RUBÉN DARÍO IN

LITANY FOR OUR LORD DON QUIXOTE

By RUBÉN DARÍO (Nicaragua)

*King of all cavaliers, lord of the sorrowing,
From warfare your sustenance, from dreams your cloak borrowing,
Crowned with illusion's golden crest;
Of whom none has ever beat down the daring,
As the shield on your arm all vision bearing;
And all heart as your lance in rest.*

*Noble pilgrim, all pilgrims surpassing,
Who sanctify all roads by your passing,
With tread heroic, august, uncouth;
Against certainties and against consciences,
Against laws and against science,
Against falsehood, against truth.*

*Errant knight of all knights-errant,
Baron of strong hearts, prince of the valiant,
Peer among peers, I hail you aloud!
Hail! for to-day obscure is your station
Amid the disdain and adulation,
Amid the crowning and ovation,
And all the idiocies of the crowd.*

*You who deemed slight old records victorious,
And for whom tales called classical, glorious,
Could hardly with reason and law be told,
Bear with eulogiums, memorials, discourses,
Strive against poet's prizes, tickets, concourses—
Holding to Orpheus, the Orpheon you hold! . . .*

*Pray for us, too avid of living,
Tempted souls, faith lost past forgiving,
Filled with disease, orphaned of sun;
And for those upstarts, with wide sleeves trailing,
At the noble figure of La Mancha railing,
At that generous and most Spanish one.*

*Pray for us, whose need is tragical
Of divine laurel-branches, of roses magical,
Ora pro nobis in this hour!
(The world's forest of laurel now is atremble,
And quicker than Sigmund, whom you resemble,
Pale Hamlet offers you a flower.)*

ENGLISH VERSION

LETANÍA DE NUESTRO SEÑOR DON QUIJOTE

POR RUBÉN DARÍO (Nicaragua)

*Rey de los hidalgos, señor de los tristes,
Que de fuerza alientas y de ensueños vistes,
Coronado de áureo yelmo de ilusión;
Que nadie ha podido vencer todavía,
Por la adarga al brazo, toda fantasía,
Y la lanza en ristre, toda corazón.*

*Noble peregrino de los peregrinos,
Que santificaste todos los caminos
Con el paso augusto de tu heroicidad,
Contra las certezas, contra las conciencias
Y contra las leyes y contra las ciencias,
Contra la mentira, contra la verdad. . . .*

*Caballero errante de los caballeros,
Barón de varones, príncipe de fieros,
Par entre los pares, maestro, salud!
¡Salud, porque juzgo que hoy muy poca tienes,
Entre los aplausos o entre los desdenes,
Y entre las coronas y los parabienes
Y las tonterías de la multitud!*

*¡Tú para, quien pocas fueran las victorias
Antiguas y para quien clásicas glorias
Serían apenas de ley y razón,
Soportas elogios, memorias, discursos,
Resistes certámenes, tarjetas, concursos,
Y, teniendo a Orfeo, tienes a orfeón! . . .*

*¡Ruega por nosotros, hambrientos de vida,
Con el alma a tientas, con la fe perdida,
Llenos de congojas y faltos de sol,
Por advenedizas almas de manga ancha,
Que ridiculizan el ser de la Mancha,
El ser generoso y el ser español!*

*¡Ruega por nosotros, que necesitamos
Las mágicas rosas, los sublimes ramos
De laurel! Pro nobis ora, gran señor.
(Tiembla la floresta de laurel del mundo,
Y antes que tu hermano vago, Segismundo,
El pálido Hamlet te ofrece una flor.)*

*Pray for us, generous, pious, and most proud one;
 Pray for us, chaste, pure, heavenly, unbowed one,
 Pray for the worthless, intercede for our sod!
 Since we are now without vigor or glory,
 Without soul, without life, without your grand story,
 Without foot or wing, without Sancho or God!*

*From so many sorrows, from griefs heart-wringing.
 From supermen of Nietzsche, from A phonic singing.
 From the prescriptions that doctors give to us,
 From the epidemics of horrible blasphemies
 Of the academies,
 Good Lord, deliver us!*

*From detractors, malefactors,
 Smooth and bland and evil actors,
 From the wretch who satisfies
 His instincts to scoundrelize
 By jests that from life, honor, glory, dis sever us,
 From the dagger masters authorize,
 Good Lord, deliver us!*

*Noble pilgrim, all pilgrims surpassing,
 Who sanctify all roads by your passing
 With tread heroic, august, uncouth;
 Against certainties and against consciences
 Against law and against sciences,
 Against falsehood, against truth.*

*Pray for us, lord of the sorrowing,
 From warfare your sustenance, from dream your shield borrowing,
 Crowned with illusion's golden crest;
 Of whom none has ever beat down the daring,
 As the shield on your arm all vision bearing,
 And all heart as your lance in rest!*

—Translation by Muna Lee, University of Porto Rico.

*Ruega generoso, piadoso, orgulloso;
Ruega casto, puro, celeste, animoso;
Por nos intercede, suplica por nos,
Pues casi ya estamos sin savia, sin brote,
Sin alma, sin vida, sin luz, sin Quijote,
Sin pies y sin alas, sin Sancho y sin Dios.*

*De tantas tristezas, de dolores tantos,
De los superhombres de Nietzsche, de cantos
Afonos, recetas que firma un doctor,
De las epidemias de horribles blasfemias
De las Academias,
Líbranos, señor.*

*De rudos malsines,
Falsos paladines,
Y espíritus finos y blandos y ruines,
Del hampa que sacia
Su canallocracia
Con burlar la gloria, la vida, el honor,
Del puñal con gracia,
¡Líbranos, señor!*

*Noble peregrino de los peregrinos,
Que santificaste todos los caminos
Con el paso augusto de tu heroicidad,
Contra las certezas, contra las conciencias
Y contra las leyes y contra las ciencias,
Contra la mentira, contra la verdad. . .*

*Ora por nosotros, señor de los tristes,
Que de fuerza alientas y de ensueños vistes,
Coronado de áureo yelmo de ilusión;
Que nadie ha podido vencer todavía,
Por la adarga al brazo, toda fantasía,
Y la lanza en ristre, toda corazón.*

MODERN ARGENTINE POETRY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

BY JULIO NOÉ

OF all the literary schools which flourished in Spanish America during the nineteenth century none had so close an affinity with the spirit and ideals of the Spanish-American peoples as the so-called "Modernistic school." Classicism would have been entirely devoid of interest in these countries had not a few greatly talented writers raised the level of mere servile imitation by works which have been accorded a place of considerable esteem in Spanish literature. This would have been equally true of romanticism had it not served as the expression of the political ambitions of the age. Classicism and romanticism alike added but little to what Spain had already produced: they were original only in details, as Menéndez y Pelayo has pointed out.

It was not so much the subjects elaborated by the poets as their emotional reactions, which differed from the emotional reactions of the peninsulares of the same period, that were destined to interpret the spirit of America. And until this reaction was expressed by modernism the only poetry produced in Spanish America was Spanish poetry. It is only with modernism that Spanish-American poetry took on individual character.

An intelligent and comprehensive study of the circumstances which brought about this emancipation would undoubtedly be of absorbing interest. But of even greater interest would be an analysis of the underlying causes of the unrest, the intense excitement felt by the Latin peoples from one extreme of America to the other, together with an endeavor to discover the recondite law in obedience to which a common esthetic criterion was implanted in countries of such widely differing grades of culture.

Contemporary Spanish-American literature derives directly or indirectly from modernism. This is also true to a great extent of Spanish literature. It was Rodó who, speaking of Rubén Darío said: "Por él la ruta de los conquistadores se tornó del ocaso al naciente," and if this be true of the great Nicaraguan poet, how much more must it be true of the whole movement which took its direction from him.

¹ Translated from *Social*, Habana, Cuba, April, 1928.

Although the classic tradition in Argentina was but scant, the advent of modernism aroused vigorous opposition. The best Argentine poets of that time were not, however, taken unawares. What could the mature Guido or don Rafael Obligado or Almafuerte have said against it? They were not attacked by the youthful group. Their work, important from various aspects, was respected and they themselves with keen perception perceived the gold in the new movement, however mingled it might be with the inevitable dross.

In 1896 there was admitted into the aggressive phalanx a gifted spirit in the person of Lugones, scarcely 22 years old and but newly come from Córdoba his native city. His exalted passions, his spirit of revolt, and his vigorous speech proclaimed to the understanding the individualism of this young poet. Angrily attacking the bourgeois, conservatives, "classical eunuchs," and everything indeed not socialistic or decadent, to quote Groussac, Lugones seduced by post-romanticists and decadents, between hurried lectures and quarrels which were more noisy than consequential, produced his first volume of poems, *Las Montañas de Oro* (1897), known chronologically as the first book of modern Argentine lyrics. Few volumes have ever made such a great stir as this. It announced without any manner of doubt a full-fledged poet. His style, although plainly reminiscent of romanticism and Victor Hugo was deeply impressive. The influence of Almafuerte in the primogenital compositions of Lugones, pointed out by Carlos Romagosa, still subsists in *La Rima de los Ayes*. Poe, Baudelaire, Leconte de Lisle, and, perhaps, the Brazilian Cruz e Souza, as has been suggested by Más y Pi, had also inspired the poet.

The high-spirited youth had not yet found himself. It is therefore, not surprising that this his first book, so widely commented upon, should have failed to create a school or exercise any direct influence.

The modernistic host had not yet announced a definite program nor bound itself to an exclusive conception of beauty. The "rarities" of Darío were always of diverse mode, origin, and worth. Beside the piteous Lelian and the satanic Lautréamont do we not find the old Fra Domenico Cavalea and the American José Martí? And should not Froussac be found there also? Moreover, did not Rubén Darío say: "The canons of modern art teach us no other road than that of absolute love of beauty—revealed, symbolic or recondite—and the development and manifestation of the individual"? And did he not counsel, "Be yourself; that is the rule. If I am a disciple of Verlaine, I can not be a disciple of Mallarme, for each of these is a distinct mode."

In a single intonation various voices are mingled. The most faithful to tradition, but like Leopoldo Díaz and Angel de Estrada ready for revolt, found their model in the group of *Parnasians*; a few

forswore rhyme, that "bijou d'un sou," as Verlaine would have put it, and free verse, the excellencies of which were preached by Gustavo Kahn, were tried out by Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, a Bolivian, who from that time on became an integral part of Argentine literary life. Any rhythmic beat, any rhythm at all, was permitted. The ear became the definite deciding factor. Symbols, well or badly chosen, began to appear in our verse, as also the recondite meaning and the extravagant. And within a very short time the magnificent principle of freedom of art was converted into insufferable rhetoric.

At the end of 1898, Rubén Darío after five years' residence in Buenos Aires departed for Europe, leaving the modernistic group without leadership. Lugones then naturally took first place, and his was the only work of importance which appeared in Argentina from 1900 to 1907.

The poet who was seeking himself in *Montañas de oro* found himself in *Los crepúsculos del jardín* (1905). The verses of his youth revealed his lung power, but those of his young manhood disclosed the accent of his voice. And what a long distance between them! The brilliant figures, the grandiloquent oratory of the former gave place to the exquisite, subtle, and at times sealed imagery peculiar to the symbolism then in vogue, to all of which Lugones gave his own characteristic touch. Both humor and extravagance are found in his *Lunario sentimental* (1909) and *Poemas solariegos*, but it may be stated that apart from what he gained from subsequent literary experience, little can be found in Lugones' later works which is not found, in substance, in his unsuccessful *Los crepúsculos del jardín*. To this book Lugones owes the greatest share of his glory, and it is undoubtedly because of it that his name will live when those of his contemporaries and successors will have been forgotten.

With the discussions provoked by the publication of *Los crepúsculos del jardín* and amid the parting shots by wit and pedant, the period of modernistic revolt was brought to a close. With the freedom of art a reality, with the public taste now modified, and with the language well adapted to the new sensibility of spirit, modernism had fulfilled its destiny. What came later, although derived from modernism, did not altogether belong to it.

Signs of the transition appeared as early as 1903 in *La victoria del hombre*, the first work published by Ricardo Rojas. But it was not until 1907 that the new spiritual conditions became evident. The review *Nosotros* came into being with this objective, and being, as it was and is, a magazine for youth, it naturally expressed the tendencies of the new generation. And these tendencies were based on simplicity, in counterdistinction to the complexity of the Modernists; on the classic tradition as opposed to the excessive French influence of the previous epoch; and, in some, a tendency toward local themes in the reaction against the exotic and foreign.

Enrique Banchs represents the first two aspects, Evaristo Carriego the last. In *Las Bascas* (1907), but even more in the *Libro de los Elogios* (1908) and *El Cascabel de Halcón* (1907), Banchs experimented with a form of poetry never before known in Argentine, poetry almost denuded of rhetoric and in which elements of very diverse origin were commingled—troubadorish spirit, humanistic learning, and a certain mysticism savoring strongly of Maeterlinck. And all this is clarified and made concrete in *La Urna* (1911), in which the poet has told in a hundred exquisitely beautiful sonnets the stages of his love, to keep silence forever thereafter.

The reaction is less clear in the first book of Evaristo Carriego, *Misas Herejes* (1908). Mingled with notes of the most spontaneous inspiration, suggested by the environs of Buenos Aires, are obvious traces of modernism in certain characteristics from which this poet was too young to free himself.

Neither was the new orientation very definite in the early works of Manuel Gálvez, Mario Bravo, Fernán Félix de Amador, Andrés Chabrilón, and Emilio Lascano Tegui, all more or less influenced by a modernism already in the past. The new spirit became clearly discernible in Gálvez' *Sendero de Humildad*, published in 1909; in Bravo's songs of the familiar countryside and mountains; Amador's *Vita Abscondita* (1916); and when Lascano Tegui and Chabrilón forgot their favorite models. It became even more perceptible in the works of Ernesto Mario Barreda, such as *Talismanes* (1908), *La Canción de un Hombre* (1916), and *Un Camino en la Selva*, inspired by native themes and human problems. The same is true of the volumes in which Rafael Alberto Arrieta published his concise and exquisitely elegant verses.

After 1915 Argentine poetry became notably enriched, such names as Capdevila, Fernández Moreno, Alfonsina Storni, Pedro Miguel Obligado, Juan Carlos Dávalos, Arturo Marasso, Arturo Vázquez Cey, René Zapata Quesada, Héctor Pedro Blomberg, Alfredo R. Bufano, Rafael de Diego, Juan Pedro Calou, Ezequiel Martínez Estrada, Rosa García Costa and others coming to the fore in rapid succession.

In very few of these is the modernistic influence evident. In general each strikes his own note: strongly lyrical in Capdevila, a limpid simplicity and precision in Fernández Moreno, exaltedly feministic in Alfonsina Storni, emotionally melancholy in Pedro Miguel Obligado, rustically simple in Juan Carlos Dávalos, musically classic in Marasso and Vázquez Cey, erotic and decadent in Zapata Quesada, nostalgic in Blomberg, elegiac in Diego, and transcendently abstracted in Calou and Martínez Estrada. * * * Foreign influence becomes ever less noticeable, the language more and more appropriate, the choice ever more sure. Little or nothing stands out in relief. Unin-

fluenced by literary schools and groups, each attempts to express himself as best he can.

This group was succeeded by another even younger and of the same orientation: Enrique Méndez Calzada, Nalé Roxlo, Córdoba Iturburu, José Pedroni, Margarita Abella Caprile, López Merino, González Carvalho, Roberto Ledesma, José S. Tallón, Fermín Estrella Gutiérrez, Horacio Rega Molina and others were all members of this group.

About 1921 a new generation appeared over which the advanced European schools have exercised some influence. Originally this group was known as the "Ultraista" in accordance with the name given the group with similar tendencies which appeared in Spain. Jorge Luis Borges, Eduardo González Lanuza, Guillermo Juan, Nora Langue, Robert A. Orтели, and Francisco M. Piñero were the initiators of this group. Later came Oliverio Gironde, Francisco Luis Bernárdez, Leopoldo Marechal, Raúl González Tuñón, Álvaro Yunque, Brandam Caraffa, Andrés L. Caro, and Nicolás Olivari. Although expressing themselves differently each of these had his ideas of reform. With the broken line and the absence of rhyme, a poem was reduced to imagery and metaphor, a form which had to do battle with who-soever resisted it. None, however, combatted it as did Lugones. This old time revolter, this revolutionary modernist, admitted no new license. As Cocteau has put it: *La source désapprouve presque toujours l'itinéraire du fleuve.*

It is impossible in this brief review to point out the characteristics of each of the poets named, and still less to consider their work in detail, even if they were not for the most part still too young for a study of this nature to reveal other than the most transitory features.

Considered as a whole, Argentine poetry of the last 20 years is such as to inspire great confidence in the future. The work of the past has not been in vain. As yet there has been no extraordinary voice in that magnificent chorus, but one will undoubtedly be heard in the not distant future.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF PRIMITIVE MAN IN CHILE¹

IN Chilean scientific circles considerable interest has been aroused of late in the discovery of a *Kitchen-midden* or *conchal* containing primitive human remains, to the north of Lirquen, in the Province of Concepción, by the curator of the museum of that city, Prof. Carlos Oliver Schneider. This new discovery adds another to several sites of archæological interest now being investigated in that region by members of the museum staff.

Buried in a widespread bed of shells 38 meters (127.64 feet) above sea level, nine bodies were discovered, in a sitting posture, the remains indicating considerable physical development but no great stature, the maximum being 1 millimeter 40 centimeters (4.59 feet). A detail of interest is that the skulls are exceedingly thick-walled in type. Another point of interest lies in the fact that the bodies were found to be seated on stones perforated with holes differing in number but always in regular positions, which may possibly have had some ritualistic significance.

The food of these prehistoric indigenes consisted principally of fish, and in the immediate neighborhood of the bodies have been found enormous quantities of the remains of shellfish of types common in the vicinity. Among these the most common is the *jurel*, to judge from the bones of the species met with. Near one of the bodies the claw of a puma was found.

The tools found with the remains were all of stone, most of them arrow heads, finely worked, frequently with delicately crenelated edges, hammerstones, worked stones that may have served as sinkers for nets, and other utensils of the kind difficult to identify with certainty.

The origin of these primitive folk has been debated by all who have been able to observe the remains in detail.

The distinguished archæologist Ricardo Latcham has pointed out the existence on the coast of Chile of a race—called the Palæo-American—which spread through the country in two migrations. It is possible that the folk of the kitchen-midden just discovered pertained to the earlier of these two waves of humanity.

The discoverer of the site, Prof. Oliver Schneider, who is a recognized authority on the subject, believes that these remains are those of a race who lived on the coast in the early centuries of our era and who correspond to the primitive culture of Arica denominated by Prof. Max Uhle that of primordial man. These may have been the

¹ From the *South Pacific Mail*, Mar. 29, 1928.

ancestors of the remnants of primitive peoples now found in the Fuegian channels.

Dr. Otto Aichel, the director of the Anthropological Institute of Kiel, at present in Chile on a mission intrusted to him by his Government, has stated that "the discoveries made by Prof. Oliver Schneider are to be considered of great importance, since the origin and early history of man in America is being more than ever discussed to-day. I believe, none the less, that they are more recent than the remains found in the north of Chile, above all in Taltal, to which Uhle has assigned a period 1,000 years before the Christian era. In any case they antedate by a long period the Spanish conquest of Chile."

120,000 CHILEAN EMI-GRANTS WILL BE INVITED TO REPATRIATE

THE Chilean Government has issued a decree for the colonization of a portion of the newly created Territory of Aysen, bounded by the rivers Cochamó, Manso, and Puelo, in which native-born Chileans now living in Argentina and other foreign countries will be given preference for settlement, over the aliens now living in Chile. The land thus to be settled was formerly a concession given to a stock company headed by the firm of Thomas Austin, which has been canceled because of failure to comply with the obligations of the contract.

A fund has been put at the disposal of the Governor of the Territory for the expenses of surveying and parceling out the land. The plan of the Acting Minister of Fomento, Señor Rios-Gallardo, is to offer enough inducement to the thousands of Chileans who have gone to live and work abroad to make them feel that they have a better prospect for advancement in their own native country.

It is estimated that no less than 120,000 Chileans are at present living in foreign countries, especially in the southern part of Argentina. Many of these nationals have become quite prosperous in farming and other activities, and for this very reason the Government wishes to reincorporate these productive elements in the country of their birth. In cases where these Chileans have suffered in their persons or interests, it is felt that more than ever they need to know that Chile has them in mind, particularly now that an immigration increase is again strongly desired.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PETROLEUM IN SALTA PROVINCE.—The *Review of the River Plate* for April 20, 1928, gives the following information on oil in the Province of Salta:

This Province has oil lands along the railway line from Embarcación to Yacuiba. The Standard Oil Company is carrying out borings actively in this region and is reported to have already invested 13,000,000 pesos paper in machinery, roads, drilling, and installations of camps along the line to Yacuiba. Between wells drilled and yet to be completed the company has effected 19 borings. It is stated that this development is giving permanent employment to between two and three thousand people. The company has several wells already producing and has erected a distillery at Embarcación on the Río Bermejo. This distillery is expected primarily to fill the requirements of the northern part of the Republic, but at the present rate of progress it is believed that more than one train a day will be carrying petroleum to the south before the end of the year.

The petroleum zone over which work is proceeding actively is more than 100 kilometers in length, from north to south, and is reported as larger than the Comodoro Rivadavia zone. Sr. Pascual Sgrosso, the engineer who is carrying out Government exploitation on a small area not conceded to the Standard Oil Company, believes that the wealth of petroleum discovered is four or five times greater than that of Comodoro Rivadavia, both on account of the larger zone and the better quality of the crude oil, which is yielding 50 per cent naphtha, in comparison with 4 to 6 per cent in Comodoro Rivadavia.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL FRUIT CULTURE CONFERENCE.—On April 30, 1928, the Third National and the First International Fruit Culture Conference was opened in the city of Mendoza with an address by the Minister of Industry and Public Works in which he said that 126,000 tons of fruit were consumed annually in Buenos Aires. Of this amount oranges form 30 per cent, peaches 23 per cent, grapes 19 per cent, apples 8 per cent, pears 1.6 per cent, and other fruits less. During the past year Mendoza furnished 30,000 cases of fruit, North America 500,000 cases, New Zealand 100,000 cases, and Chile 100,000 cases.

Committees of the Congress were appointed to consider the following subjects: General fruit culture; grape culture; fruit diseases and plagues; irrigation, sanitation, and agricultural mechanics; industry, transportation, and business aspects; grading of fruit-tree nurseries; cooperation and the extension of fruit culture; and legislation.

Delegates attended from several other countries, including Uruguay and Chile.

INTERPROVINCIAL CANAL.—On April 20, 1928, an *ad referendum* contract was signed for the construction of the Huergo Canal from the city of Córdoba to San Lorenzo or another point on the Paraná River in the Province of Santa Fé. A loan of 30,000,000 pesos will have to be negotiated for the construction. However, bids have been offered by well-known firms for the loan and the building of the canal, so that the Provinces are in a position to begin construction as soon as the *ad referendum* contract has been approved by both Provincial legislatures.

BOLIVIA

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—On March 15, 1928, the President accepted the bid of a New York firm for the construction of the Cliza-Aiquile section of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz railway, and the adaptation of the present Cochabamba-Cliza-Arani line to the general railway system. The construction contract, signed later, appropriates for the work the \$6,000,000 obtained from the Dillon & Reed loan of 1927. (*Courtesy of the Bolivian Legation in Washington.*)

COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.—The President, in accordance with a resolution of June 2, 1923, has issued a new resolution agreeing to accept a certain number of shares in the Bolivian Concessions Company as payment for the 100,000 hectares of unoccupied land to be settled by the first hundred families brought by the company to colonize the Gaiba and Santo Corazón region. The company is also authorized to mark and lay out the 100,000 hectares, the final adjudication being made when the immigrant families are established on the concession.

Colonel Murray, the concessionary of the colonization lands in the Chaco, stated that of the 18,000 hectares already granted him, 9,863 are being settled in the Aguayrenda region, on what was formerly a Catholic mission four leagues north of Yacuibá, on the Argentine border. The present settlers are Bolivian and Argentine families. This district holds rich farming and livestock prospects, and cotton will be developed as the principal crop, a large amount already being planted. (*Courtesy of the Bolivian Legation in Washington.*)

BRAZIL

TRADE REVIEW.—In his message read before Congress on May 3, 1928, President Washington Luis P. de Sousa stated the following facts:

Total exports in 1927 amounted to 2,017,219 tons, sold for 3,644,117,555 milreis equal to £88,688,829, as against 1,858,432 tons exported in 1926 worth

3,190,559,318 milreis, or £94,254,315; the year 1927 thus showing an increase in the quantity and national value of exports of 158,787 tons worth 453,558,237 milreis.

* * * The States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Bahia and Paraná concluded an agreement, with the approval of the Federal Government, whereby the coffee exported, which amounted to 70 per cent of all exports, received prices remunerative to the capital and labor employed in its production. * * * Raw cotton produced chiefly by the north-eastern States of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagôas, and Sergipe, and by Bahia and São Paulo as well, was sold in 1926 for an average price of 2.47 milreis per kilo, (kilo equals 2.2 lbs.) while in 1927 it rose to 3.519 milreis per kilo, the total weight exported in 1926 being 16,687,017 kilos, or 4,770,481 kilos (about 30%) more than in 1927, when 11,916,536 kilos were exported. However, the decrease in exports of cotton is favorable, in that it has shown a greater consumption of cotton by Brazilian factories, the change of destination being shown in the reports of coastwise shipping and internal freights. * * * Exports of rice, which totaled 7,478,954 kilos valued at £155,796, or 5,044,180 milreis in 1926 amounted to 16,630,257 kilos worth £267,740 or 11,841,933 milreis in 1927. Exports of sugar, which in 1926 totaled 17,169,053 kilos worth 8,656,225 milreis or £226,047, amounted to 48,463,609 kilos worth 26,089,620 milreis or £636,323 in 1927. * * * The price of rubber fluctuated during 1927, rising to over double that of 1926 and dropping again, due to the influence of the English and Dutch markets. Only 23,252,683 kilos worth 114,876,801 milreis were exported in 1927, as against 26,161,853 kilos worth 115,008,123 milreis in 1926. * * * Cacao exports showed an increase of 19% in quantity—75,542,982 kilos in 1927, as against the 63,310,278 kilos sold in 1926, while the price increases in 1927 were 80 per cent in reis and 82 per cent in pounds sterling. * * * Other export items which showed an increase in quantity and value were carnaúba wax, tobacco, fruits, woods, livestock and their by-products.

AUTOBUS LINE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO SÃO PAULO.—An autobus line between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo was expected to be in operation in the latter part of May over the new 300-mile road just opened between the national capital and that of the prosperous manufacturing and coffee-producing State of São Paulo. The trial trip was made in 14 hours at from 18 to 37 miles per hour.

JAPANESE SETTLERS.—The Japanese Colonization Company known as Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha established in São Paulo in 1914, has founded a colony at Japuvara on the Iguape River, 23 kilometers from the city of Iguape (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) and 116 kilometers from Juguíá where 33 families from Japan are located, and 40 houses already built. In 1916 a colony named Registro was founded by the same company between Ribeira de Iguape and Jacupiranga, 74 kilometers from Iguape and 65 kilometers from the port of Juquiá, and linked with Cananéa by a 75-kilometer road. Here there are 438 Japanese families and 6 Brazilian families permanently located, while 150 Brazilian families are working there temporarily. Still another Japanese colony, Sete Barras, near the village of the same name and 44 kilometers from the city of Iguape, has 85 Japanese families and 15 Brazilian families. The Japanese

who live along the rivers mentioned have begun to fish for the *manjuba*, a tiny fish smaller than a sardine, which they dry, shipping their catch to the interior of the State. In four months they developed a business of 15,000 milreis.

CHILE

SALE OF IODINE.—The methods of disposing of iodine, a by-product of the nitrate industry, are to undergo a complete change, in accordance with negotiations carried on by Don Pablo Ramírez, Minister of the Treasury, with the Association of Iodine Producers of Chile. Formerly sales were carried on through foreign agents, but two such sales contracts have been rescinded, to take effect June 30, 1929. A committee of the Association of Iodine Producers has been appointed to investigate and prepare, in conjunction with Government representatives, a new plan for disposing of iodine under Chilean auspices. Due to its immense deposits of nitrate, Chile is the main source of supply of iodine, a comparatively small amount being obtained from seaweed.

FRUIT GROWING.—A very successful fruit show was held in Santiago last April. As noted more than once in these pages, fruit growing is assuming increasing importance in Chile, and the Government is devoting its best efforts to the fostering of this industry, to which central Chile offers a favorable soil and climate similar to those of California. The irrigation works projected in the extraordinary budget will increase the area which may be devoted to this remunerative crop. Furthermore, the appropriation of 400,000 pesos made in the 1928 budget has been made available and will be spent for the purchase of fine foreign varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and olives and their distribution to farmers and to Government nurseries; for the creation of brigades for spraying private orchards; for trial shipments abroad and at home; for canning equipment, films, printed matter, and other relevant purposes.

The State Railways will do their part by contributing 50,000 pesos toward the payment of freight on fruit trees and cuttings.

THIRD SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CONGRESS.—Since Santiago was chosen by the Second South American Railway Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1922, as the meeting place for the next congress, the Chilean Government has authorized the national committee to proceed with arrangements for its convocation in September, 1929.

COAL PROMOTION COUNCIL.—The first meeting of this council was convened early last April, under the chairmanship of Don Pablo Ramírez, Minister of Finance. As pointed out by the chairman, this council has wide powers and an executive character. It handles the import duties collected on foreign combustibles and the proceeds of certain foreign loans. It also has the duty of suggesting to the

President the increase or decrease of the aforementioned duties and is empowered to devote certain national funds to the promotion of the manufacture of by-products of coal. The council will proceed immediately to the investigations necessary as a basis for the performance of its duties.

COLOMBIA

CORPS OF AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY EXPERTS.—In order that farming throughout the Republic may be developed along scientific lines, thus working for increased and better production, the Chief Executive has promulgated a decree dividing the country into seven zones. Each of these will be under the supervision of an agricultural expert, who will travel through his zone following instructions from the Ministry of Industries. This ministry will provide each regional supervisor with plants, seeds, fertilizer, pamphlets on soil cultivation, a small laboratory, motion-picture machine, and other articles or equipment necessary for the successful fulfillment of his work. A corps of traveling veterinary experts is also organized to study diseases of domestic animals and to enforce animal sanitary regulations. It is the duty of both the agricultural and veterinary corps to render their services to the farmers free, to keep a record of farmers and livestock owners in each zone, to establish agricultural clubs in the schools, and to encourage the development of experimental fields on private farms.

PUBLIC WORKS.—On April 28 the President of the Republic signed a decree by virtue of which an extraordinary credit of 11,847,828 pesos was opened in the 1928 budget, these funds to be used for the completion of the main national highways now under construction, and for finishing work on the Carare Railway.

BARRANQUILLA WATERWORKS.—On April 15 last the 3,000,000-gallon reservoir of the new waterworks for the city of Barranquilla was put into service. The new buildings and pumps were also put into commission, and work begun on other reservoirs and filtration plants.

PROTECTION OF COFFEE INDUSTRY.—Last April the Minister of Industries signed a contract with the President of the National Federation of Coffee Growers for the promotion of the coffee industry. This contract covers the planting, cultivation, production, exportation, and sale of Colombian coffee. The federation will appoint a commission of 10 experts who will visit the coffee-producing regions of the country, instructing the growers in the best methods for increasing the production and improving the quality of the grain. One or more members of the federation will be sent abroad to visit the most important coffee centers of the world and to study the latest methods of cultivation.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH LIMÓN.—According to unofficial data submitted by the American consul in Limón, exports through that port during the first quarter of 1928 show a decided increase over those of 1927, the various items being as follows:

Articles	1927	1928
Bananas (1,000 stems)-----	¹ 1, 641. 9	¹ 1, 750. 0
Cacao (metric tons)-----	¹ 1, 066. 0	¹ 1, 033. 5
Coffee (metric tons)-----	10, 058. 7	11, 125. 0
Pineapples, whole (crates)-----	2, 265. 0	2, 355. 0
Pineapple, crushed, preserved, and concentrated (pounds)-----	80, 777. 0	208, 470. 0

¹ Includes shipments via Sixaola.

RECEIPTS OF RAILWAY.—It was stated in the annual message of the President to Congress that the gross receipts of the Pacific Railway during the year 1927 amounted to 2,563,878.93 colones, an increase of 330,300.62 colones over those of the previous year. The total expenditures for 1927 were 1,969,743.69 colones.

CUBA

INCREASE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS.—The *Diario de la Marina*, of Habana, for May 21, 1928, gives the following report on the export of fruits and vegetables to the United States:

Habana customs officials have been surprised to note the increase during the past year of exports of fruit and vegetables. Cuban potatoes are in good demand, being shipped wrapped in paper like oranges. Over 3,000,000 cases of pineapples had been sent to the United States before the end of May, when it was still early in the season. Bananas, egg plant, peppers, tomatoes, grapefruit, lemons, and other products are shipped almost daily from the port. It has been noted in the past by foreigners that much land in the neighborhood of Habana was uncultivated, this being due in most cases to the lack of highways and high freight rates. However, with the construction of the Central Highway and branch roads this difficulty is being overcome. There are three new ferries from Habana to Key West, each of which can carry 26 freight cars in its daily trips. The cars are run off onto the railroad tracks upon their arrival in Key West and routed to any part of the United States and Canada. A new type of ferry is being constructed for trips between Habana and New Orleans; it is provided with means for loading between decks 95 cars and also has cold storage holds. The United Fruit Line, the Ward Line, and others have frequent boats which carry Cuban fruit.

CONSULATE ESTABLISHED IN ATLANTA.—Word has been received by the trade adviser of the Pan American Union that a Cuban consulate has been established in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Florencio Guerra, an able and experienced consular officer, has been appointed to head

this office. Formerly there was merely a consular agency in this southern city.

TOURIST SEASON.—According to figures furnished by the National Tourist Commission, the season of 1927–28 brought 32,019 more tourists to Cuba than the season of 1924. The increase of travel has been steady in the last four years, as may be seen by the following figures: From December 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, 30,528 tourists came to Habana; between the same dates of 1925–26, there were 44,395 visitors; in 1926–27, 49,986 travelers entered the port, and in the 1927–28 season, there were 62,547 foreigners in the city. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—During 1927 imports of cheese and butter were as follows:

	Kilograms	
Cheese.....	467, 896	\$170, 868
Butter.....	170, 820	171, 175
Total.....	638, 716	324, 043

Since the first of the year, when a new cheese and butter factory was opened in Puerto Plata, it has been creating in the national market a steady demand for its products which, it is believed, will eventually be sufficient to supply the country.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The Dominican press recently published the following figures from official sources showing the foreign trade movement of the Republic:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Favorable balance
1925.....	\$25, 339, 052	\$26, 770, 611	\$52, 109, 663	\$1, 431, 559
1927.....	27, 784, 014	31, 178, 769	58, 962, 783	3, 394, 775

Comparing the total of 1925 with that of 1927 it may be seen that the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic increased \$6,853,120.

ECUADOR

NEW WIRELESS STATION.—By presidential decree an appropriation of 11,760 sucres was assigned for beginning the construction of a new wireless station in the port of Limones, Province of Esmeraldas.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—According to statistics published by the Ecuadorean press, the petroleum production in 1926 amounted to 27,632 tons, while in 1927 it amounted to 48,043 tons, thus showing an increase of 20,411 tons.

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Early in May, 1928, the following appropriations were allowed for certain public works in Ecuador:

	Sucres
For the construction of the Guayaquil water-supply system.....	100, 000
For the completion of the road between the Provinces of Guayas and Manabí, via Manglaralto.....	20, 000
To cover the cost of expropriations for public purposes in Tulcán, and for the construction of a wireless station in that city.....	59, 000

In addition to these sums the Minister of the Interior and Municipalities approved the plan of the Quito city council for expending 1,000,000 sucres on sanitation in that capital.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN TRADE.—The total foreign trade of Guatemala for 1927 was valued at 58,947,311.43 quetzales, exports amounting to 33,915,225.00 quetzales, and imports to 25,032,086.43 quetzales, thus producing a favorable trade balance of 8,883,138.57 quetzales. The following figures will give some idea of the great development of commerce during the past seven years.

Year	Exports	Imports
	<i>Quetzales</i>	<i>Quetzales</i>
1921.....	12, 130, 890. 00	13, 616, 438. 00
1922.....	11, 977, 039. 00	10, 751, 659. 00
1923.....	14, 743, 323. 00	13, 763, 497. 00
1924.....	24, 491, 535. 00	18, 271, 257. 00
1925.....	29, 661, 958. 00	23, 393, 874. 00
1926.....	28, 978, 087. 00	26, 601, 588. 00
1927.....	33, 915, 225. 00	25, 032, 086. 43

In 1927 coffee shipments amounted to 112,700,000 pounds, valued at 28,568,289 quetzales, or 84.2 per cent of the total exports, an increase of about 4 per cent over 1926. Banana exports were second in importance, 6,021,978 bunches, valued at 3,010,989 quetzales, having been shipped. Of the total imports, 13,968,000 quetzales' worth, or about 56 per cent, were supplied by the United States, 14.1 per cent by Germany, 11.8 per cent by Great Britain, and 2.8 per cent by France. (*Commerce Reports*, May 21, 1928.)

HAITI

FORESTRY DIVISION.—The activities of the Division of Forestry during April, 1928, continued with good results. During that month the installation of the dry kiln at Damien was completed, this being the first modern dry kiln ever erected in the Republic. It is complete with all modern temperature and humidity controlling instruments, so that now Haitian woods can be taken fresh from the saw and in ten

to twenty days the moisture content reduced in this kiln to a point where lumber can be utilized for furniture and other purposes without further loss of time. During the same period a modern sawmill was installed in Hatte Lathan. Commercial exploitation will be given to the *gommier*, a Haitian wood which, after cutting and dehydrating, may be used for many purposes for which pine is now imported. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, April, 1928.)

HONDURAS

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL SERVICE.—Among recent improvements in the Postal Service are the following: Since April 6 mail is sent daily from Tegucigalpa to the north coast and intermediate points via San Pedro Sula. Air-mail service has also been started between the capital and the north coast. On April 1 a postal money-order service between Honduras and Peru was opened to the public.

MEXICO

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—According to a preliminary report issued by the *Boletín de Petróleo* (a Government publication) for February, 1928, the total petroleum production of Mexico during 1927 was 64,119,884 barrels. During that time 204 producing wells were drilled, averaging a total daily output of 383,702 barrels, or 1,881 barrels per well. Production for the first quarter of 1928, according to statements recently issued by the petroleum bureau of the Department of Industry, maintained a relatively uniform level, totaling 13,976,386 barrels, and 52 new wells with a daily production average of 36,928 barrels were drilled.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM.—The first stone of the Tepuxtepec Dam in the State of Michoacán was laid by President Calles on May 8, 1928, amid impressive ceremony. This dam, which will rise to a height of more than 27 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) above the bed of the Lerma River and create a storage capacity of 500,000,000 cubic meters of water, is a project of the Southwest Mexico Light and Power Company, to cost approximately 20,000,000 pesos. Besides equalizing the flow of water in the river, thus eliminating the danger of floods and providing a constant flow of water for irrigation, the dam will make possible the generation of 100,000 horsepower of electricity which will be transmitted to Mexico City. The work of construction is expected to be completed by 1930.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—According to an interesting report submitted by the Mexican Aviation Company, 277 passengers were carried over the México-Tuxpan-Tampico air route from April 15, the date the line was put into operation, to May 15, 1928. This represents a total of 381 flying hours and a distance flown of 55,394 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

NUMBER OF COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS IN OPERATION.—A total of 144 cotton mills are reported to have been in operation in Mexico during the six months from May 1 to October 31, 1927, having in their employ 41,238 workers, of whom 32,112 were men, 6,255 were women, and 2,871 children, and producing 19,853,007 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of finished products. During the same period 29 woolen mills, employing 5,781 workers and producing 1,338,461 kilograms of material, were in operation. Including 15 cotton mills and 2 woolen mills not in operation, the milling industry represents an invested capital of 87,996,073.27 pesos, or an investment of 77,121,849.37 pesos in cotton mills and 10,874,223.90 pesos in woolen mills.

FREE COURSE IN AVIATION.—On June 1, 1928, the Mexican Aeronautical Association organized classes in aviation open to all those who desired to obtain a pilot's license.

NICARAGUA

EXPORTS.—During March of this year, 108,000 Spanish quintals of coffee (Spanish quintal equals 101 lbs.) were exported as follows: 36,000 to France, 16,000 to Holland, 15,000 to Germany, 14,000 to the United States, 7,000 to Spain, 5,000 to England, and the remainder to other European countries. Other exports for the month included 70,000 Spanish quintals of sugar, the total of the coffee, sugar, hardwoods, rubber, etc., being 16,847 tons. This is the largest figure for a month's exports noted in several years.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS.—In order to secure additional land for enlarging and modernizing the slaughterhouse in Diriamba, it was necessary to dispossess more than 20 poor families of their dwellings. However, the municipality is constructing modern and hygienic houses to be sold to these families at cost, payments to be made monthly until the full amount is covered.

PANAMA

USES OF ALCOHOL.—A decree of the Treasury Department provides that from May 1, 1928, all alcohol used for industrial purposes shall be rectified scientifically at the Government owned dehydration plant if manufacturers of liquors and perfumes have no rectifying machinery of their own. All labels on containers of liquors or perfumes on an alcoholic basis must carry a guarantee of the official chemist that the product has been manufactured with rectified alcohol; otherwise the manufacturer will be penalized as infringing the liquor revenue tax.

On April 26, the engineer in charge of the Government alcohol dehydration plant made a test of a half-and-half mixture of alcohol and gasoline as a fuel for motor cars. Other mixtures using as little

as 10 per cent alcohol were tried in the motor car used for the test, and all seemed to give satisfactory results.

ORANGE-JUICE PLANT.—The press announced in the middle of April that \$100,000 was to be invested in the establishment of an orange-juice factory in Panama for the distribution of this beverage to Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and the countries of Central America. This item of news shows that Panama is being more and more considered a central point for distribution of various kinds of products to South and Central American nations. This particular business will also offer a market for Panaman oranges.

PARAGUAY

NEW INDUSTRY.—A Uruguayan firm engaged in the preparation and exportation of coconut products recently established its principal plant in Asunción. The monthly capacity, which was expected to be 1,500 tons at first, was to be increased within a short time to 3,000 tons by the installation of additional machinery. This enterprise will add to the wealth of the country by making possible the utilization of immense quantities of coconuts now wasted.

STOCK RAISING DURING 1927.—The total value of animal products exported from Paraguay during 1927 was 5,070,839 pesos gold, according to data submitted by the President in his annual message to Congress in April, 1928. He further stated that 1,954 cattle had been imported for breeding purposes, and that the sanitary inspection service had vaccinated 7,565 animals and tuberculin tested 2,224 others.

PERU

SECOND INDUSTRIAL FAIR.—Under the auspices of the National Society of Industries the Second Annual Industrial Fair was held last May in the Exposition Palace in Lima. Most of the exhibits were from Lima and neighboring towns, and from Arequipa, Cuzco, and Ica, about 80 booths in the exposition building being taken. It was noted that many articles of national manufacture were as good or better than the same class of imported article. The exhibits included fine silver work in colonial and modern style; 48 kinds of soap, dentifrices and lotions; lithographs and printing; textiles of all classes; fine woods; sport goods; lard; leather goods; shoes; chocolates; flour; macaroni; carpets and tapestries in Incan, colonial, and modern patterns; and furniture, including that made by the Vocational School for the Peruvian section in the Ibero American Exposition in Seville.

IRRIGATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PIURA.—In April the press gave an account of the work done by the Irrigation Commission in the Department of Piura, including the Chira Canal, the potable

water system for Paita and the irrigation of the unoccupied land known as La Sechura, for which water has already been turned on. A description of the work on the first two projects is as follows:

After two years' work 30 miles of the Chira Canal in the valley of the same name is being used. Since January, 1928, water has been running in this canal to irrigate about 25,000 hectares, fertile but heretofore too dry, due to infrequent rains. By the expenditure of 150,000 Peruvian pounds 300,000 cubic meters of dirt and 30,000 cubic meters of rock have been taken from the canal bed; 10,000 cubic meters of concrete have been laid in the masonry of the canal proper without including the settling basin, the intake, etc. To irrigate the remaining 15,000 hectares of land in the Chira Valley the following works must be completed: The construction of the last 26 miles of the canal to make the 56 miles of its total length; the construction of a syphon of reinforced concrete 500 meters long, 11.6 meters wide, and 5.4 meters high; and a tunnel 300 meters long. Good automobile roads and necessary wooden bridges have been constructed in the region where the canal is finished, and a map of property owners needing irrigation has been made to assure the just distribution of water.

In the same zone waterworks are being constructed for the town of Paita to furnish drinking water not only to the present 3,000 inhabitants but sufficient for double that number, allowing an average of 200 liters per inhabitant daily. Filters, pumps, and a pressure tower are being installed.

NATIONAL OIL REFINERIES.—A contract was made March 14, 1928, by the Government with an individual for the construction, organization, and management of one or more national petroleum refineries to be capitalized at 800,000 Peruvian pounds. The term of the contract is for 25 years, during which time gasoline is to be furnished for sale to the public. The Government is to receive $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross profits on the sale of gasoline, such payment to be not less than 100,000 Peruvian pounds annually. At the end of the contract, if the same is not extended, the refineries and all pertaining thereto become the property of the Government.

SALVADOR

TAX ON COFFEE AND SUGAR.—A legislative decree dated April 30, 1928, reestablishes the export tax on coffee and sugar. These articles had been exempt from duty by virtue of a decree of Dec. 28, 1923.

URUGUAY

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.—The following account of highway construction in Uruguay is taken from *Commerce Reports* for June 18, 1928:

Road development in Uruguay continues to make steady progress. At the end of 1927 the country had 4,453 kilometers of national roadway and more than 9,500 kilometers of departmental roads. With the constantly increasing motor traffic, new roads are being opened under the system of Federal improvement and construction and the existing arteries of travel leading out of the capital are being surfaced as rapidly as funds are available.

Of the 4,453 kilometers of national roadway, 522 kilometers are of macadam, 38 kilometers are of concrete, 8 kilometers are paved with granite blocks, 22 kilo-

meters are of other materials, and 30 kilometers have had primary improvements such as ballasting and primary surfacing.

Plans of the Department of Roads for 1928 provide for the construction of 72 kilometers of macadam and 2 kilometers of new concrete highway, the replacing of 14 kilometers of macadam with concrete, and the improvement of a number of dirt roads. The building of a 190-kilometer modern highway between Montevideo and the city of Colonia (across the River Plate, 40 kilometers from the capital of Argentina) is receiving the consideration of Congress.

In the last two years many of the departmental governments have demonstrated an eagerness to better their roads, and considerable work has been undertaken. . . . At the end of 1927 it was estimated that more than 400 kilometers of departmental highway had been macadamized, and there are probably more than 1,000 kilometers of improved departmental dirt roads if the accesses to cities and towns are considered.

The road improvement work carried on under the auspices of the National Government has, with few exceptions, been financed on general treasury funds made available by appropriation. Last year 1,183,845 pesos (par value of the peso is \$1.034) was expended on Federal highway improvement and 910,307 pesos on maintenance of roads and bridges. . . . Individuals interested in the good roads movement in Uruguay and engineers estimate that the 19 departments constituting the Republic probably spend in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 pesos. . . .

Montevideo, for its size, is probably one of the best paved municipalities in South America. In the last five years 2,357,167 square meters of street paving have been done, comprising 1,345,634 square meters of concrete, 504,426 square meters of asphalt, 323,693 square meters of paving blocks, and 183,414 square meters of other types of pavement. Paving estimates for 1928 call for more than 750,000 square meters.

POPULATION FIGURES.—The Bureau of General Statistics made public the following population estimates on December 31, 1927:

Departments of Uruguay	Population Dec. 31, 1927	Inhabitants per square kilometer ¹	Departments of Uruguay	Population Dec. 31, 1927	Inhabitants per square kilometer ¹
Montevideo.....	447, 894	674. 54	Rfo Negro.....	36, 762	4. 34
Artigas.....	43, 676	3. 84	Rivera.....	59, 335	6. 04
Canelones.....	162, 962	34. 29	Rocha.....	64, 229	5. 79
Cerro Largo.....	77, 205	5. 17	Salto.....	78, 667	6. 24
Colonia.....	102, 646	18. 06	San José.....	81, 114	11. 65
Durazno.....	74, 741	5. 22	Soriano.....	71, 268	7. 73
Flores.....	28, 091	6. 22	Tacuarembó.....	82, 241	3. 91
Florida.....	85, 277	7. 04	Treinta y Tres.....	54, 178	5. 68
Maldonado.....	52, 927	2. 87			
Lavalleja.....	93, 770	7. 51	Total.....	1, 762, 451	-----
Paysandú.....	65, 468	4. 94	Average density.....		9. 43

¹ Square kilometer equals 0.38 square mile.

VENEZUELA

ELECTRIFICATION OF CARACAS-LA GUAIRA RAILWAY.—On May 1, 1928, following the completion of necessary changes, electric train service was inaugurated on the La Guaira-Caracas Railway, and as a result the company announced a reduction in passenger fares and freight rates. Under the new schedule more frequent trains will be

run each way. The railroad distance is approximately 22 miles, the rise in altitude being 2,952 feet.

PROJECTED FREE PORT AT TURIAMO.—In his annual message to Congress delivered on April 21, 1928, President Gómez expressed the wish that legislation be enacted establishing a free port at Turiamo, a place about 15 miles east of Puerto Cabello. The establishment of such a port would give to merchants the advantage of receiving large lots of merchandise without being obliged to pay import duties except as the goods are withdrawn from the zone. Because of this, Turiamo might become one of the principal mercantile centers of Venezuela, or even the whole Caribbean area. The idea is not new, however, having long been favored by the President. In fact, a sum of almost \$30,000 was spent in a survey of the site made in 1921 by a foreign engineering company. Its report is said to have been favorable. It is stated that Turiamo has an abundant and excellent supply of water and a splendid natural harbor about 6 square kilometers in extent (square kilometer equals 0.38 square mile), with a depth of between 15 and 30 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet), capable of accommodating ships of the greatest draft.

OPENING OF MODEL AGRICULTURAL FARM.—On April 23, 1928, a model agricultural farm was opened just outside San Cristóbal, in the State of Táchira, on an excellent tract of land with sufficient water for irrigation.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

FINANCIAL LAWS.—Supplementing the information given in last month's issue of the BULLETIN on the laws proposed by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, information now available shows that several laws were approved by the Bolivian Congress, and went into effect on May 3, 1928. These laws may be divided into two groups. The first consists of three tax laws: (a) The tax on real estate; (b) the personal property tax; and (c) the income tax. The first of these provides that real property, rural as well as urban, shall be taxed 6 per cent *ad valorem*, to be divided as follows: Rural property, 4 per cent for the respective Departmental Treasury and 2 per cent for the National Treasury; urban property, 2 per cent for the municipality, 2 per cent for the Department and 2 per cent for the Nation. As to taxes on personal property and income, the laws specify rates from 2 to 9 per cent according to the amount taxable.

The second group of laws includes 4 statutes on the administration of national finances: (a) The budget law; (b) the act organizing the national comptrollership; (c) the act reorganizing the Treasury; and (d) the act organizing the national revenue collection company.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL DEBTS.—In his address read before Congress on May 3, 1928, President Washington Luis made the following statement on the national indebtedness:

The foreign debt on December 31, 1927, amounted to £109,284,477.09.02, 335,553,830 francs and \$156,890,267.20, showing an increase of £6,853,657, and \$36,506,433 and a decrease of 935,067 francs in the year. The increase in the foreign debt was due to the conversion of the floating internal debt into a consolidated foreign loan. The consolidated internal debt on December 31, 1927, amounted to 2,435,367,300 milreis, or 43,306,000 milreis more than on December 31, 1926. This increase was due, first, to the issue of certificates to bearer amounting to 8,456,000 milreis; secondly, to obligations incurred during the two previous years; and lastly, to 43,134,000 milreis of railway obligations—a special fund for a special purpose of which 8,284,000 milreis were redeemed in 1927.

COSTA RICA

STATUS OF PUBLIC DEBT.—According to data submitted by the then President, Sr. Don Ricardo Jiménez, in his annual message to Congress, delivered at the opening session of 1928, the public debt of Costa Rica on December 31, 1927, amounted to 80,047,942.41 colones. Four years before, or on January 1, 1924, the public debt was 87,513,126.17 colones, the present figure, therefore, showing a reduction of 7,465,183.76 colones.

CUBA

NATIONAL DEBT.—In his message read before Congress on April 2, 1928, President Machado made the following statement on the public debt, as of February 29, 1928:

FOREIGN LOANS

	Sept. 30, 1927	Feb. 29, 1928	Paid between Sept. 30, 1927, and Feb. 29, 1928
\$35,000,000 5% Speyer, 1904.....	\$16,606,000.00	\$16,602,000.00	\$4,000.00
\$16,500,000 4½% Speyer, 1909.....	13,348,000.00	13,336,000.00	12,000.00
\$10,000,000 5% Morgan, 1914.....	7,158,100.00	6,905,400.00	252,700.00
\$50,000,000 5½% Morgan, 1923.....	39,192,400.00	37,535,900.00	1,656,500.00
\$9,000,000 5½% Morgan, 1927.....	9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	-----
Total.....	85,304,500.00	83,379,300.00	1,925,200.00

INTERNAL LOANS

Internal debt 5%, 1905.....	\$8, 114, 200. 00	\$8, 064, 200. 00	\$50, 000. 00
Increase on internal debt 5%, 1917.....	2, 500, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
Total.....	10, 614, 200. 00	10, 064, 200. 00	550, 000. 00

TOTAL DEBT

Foreign.....	\$85, 304, 500. 00	\$83, 379, 300. 00	\$1, 925, 200. 00
Internal.....	10, 614, 200. 00	10, 064, 200. 00	550, 000. 00
Total.....	95, 918, 700. 00	93, 443, 500. 00	2, 475, 200. 00

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Department of Internal Revenue has recently made public the following comparative statistics on the collection of the internal revenue of the Republic:

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	\$421, 571. 98	\$485, 457. 28	\$507, 537. 60	\$612, 822. 96
February.....	206, 969. 34	332, 558. 92	306, 112. 22	383, 758. 13
March.....	235, 236. 43	356, 972. 69	398, 540. 64	424, 079. 14
April.....	234, 978. 08	298, 696. 08	380, 157. 27	390, 678. 55
Total.....	1, 098, 755. 83	1, 473, 684. 97	1, 592, 346. 73	1, 811, 338. 78

ECUADOR

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MORTGAGE BANK OF ECUADOR.—On March 4, 1928, the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador was incorporated for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the country, as provided in an act of January 28, 1928. The statutes of the bank stipulate, among other things, that the operations of the bank shall be purely for agricultural purposes; that the life of the bank shall be until 1980, with the right of extension by successive periods of 50 years; that the authorized capital is to be 15,000,000 sucres, which may be increased to 20,000,000 sucres; and that operations may be begun with a subscribed and paid capital of 8,000,000 sucres. The Mortgage Bank will have its main office in Quito and its principal branch in Guayaquil, and may create other branches as needed in other sections of the Republic.

HAITI

ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.—In accordance with a contract authorized by the law of December 23, 1927, between the Government and the National Bank, bills of 20, 50, and 100 gourdes were placed in

circulation last April. In addition to the advantages which this emission offers in general transactions, the new bills, by gradually replacing the American bank notes in circulation in the Haitian market, will increase Government receipts through the circulation tax on notes of the bank. Previous to this issue, the highest denomination of Haitian bills was 10 gourdes. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, April, 1928.)

GUATEMALA

PUBLIC DEBT.—The general state of the Guatemalan public debt as of December 31, 1927, is reported to be as follows:

	Quetzales
English debt, 4 per cent, £1,752,423 or-----	8, 499, 251. 55
Bonds of the Los Altos Railway-----	3, 812, 000. 00
Bonds of the International Railways of Central America-----	2, 489, 000. 00
Amount due the Central Bank, now used by the Government and other banks for their fiduciary circulation-----	3, 378, 923. 16
Internal debt-----	168, 492. 89
Floating debt-----	166, 625. 62
Bonds of the Northern Railway-----	30, 210. 00
Interest on the bonds of the Northern Railway to Dec. 31, 1927--	53, 716. 12
Total-----	18, 608, 219. 34

PANAMA

LOAN.—The loan of \$16,000,000, which was authorized by the National Assembly, has been reduced to \$12,000,000, and the contract given to a firm of New York bankers at 5 per cent annual interest for 35 years, the bonds being purchased by the bankers at 97.27. The proceeds of this loan are to be used to redeem outstanding loans of 1914 and 1926, while the balance of not less than \$5,500,000 is to be used for public works.

PARAGUAY

INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The figures in the following tables submitted by the President in his annual message to Congress at its opening in April, 1928, are an evidence of the increased prosperity of Paraguay, the total receipts and expenditures of the past four years nearly equaling those of the eight years prior to 1924. Moreover, although the expenditures from 1924 to 1928 increased, there was a balance of more than 2,000,000 pesos gold, which was used in part for extraordinary expenditures, while

during the preceding eight years there was a deficit of 2,506,912.75 pesos. The totals of the various years were as follows:

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Year	Receipts	Expenditures
	<i>Pesos, gold</i>	<i>Pesos, gold</i>		<i>Pesos, gold</i>	<i>Pesos, gold</i>
1916.....	3,070,903.15	3,488,505.51	1923-24.....	4,498,829.14	3,777,977.33
1917.....	2,940,758.39	2,263,441.07	1924-25.....	5,516,173.81	4,169,068.49
1917-18.....	4,378,972.35	4,637,205.07	1925-26.....	5,550,753.02	4,883,272.05
1919.....	5,121,341.57	6,022,486.53	1926-27.....	5,186,243.62	5,146,461.18
1920.....	2,130,399.23	2,523,703.94			
1920-21.....	3,665,887.34	3,517,101.36	Total.....	20,751,999.59	17,976,779.05
1921-22.....	2,723,110.30	3,412,083.57	Extraordinary expenditures.....		1,815,356.21
1922-23.....	2,868,209.43	3,541,967.46			
			Balance.....	20,751,999.59	19,792,135.26
Total.....	26,899,581.76	29,403,494.51			959,864.33
Deficit.....	2,506,912.75				
	29,406,494.51	29,406,494.51		20,751,999.59	20,751,999.59

SALVADOR

ESTABLISHMENT OF SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS IN BANKS.—The National Assembly recently issued a decree by which all duly authorized banks of issue are entitled to establish savings departments independent of other business of the bank. The capital of these departments shall not be less than 200,000 colones, completely separate and distinct from the rest of the bank's funds. The bank proper, however, shall be secondarily responsible for the obligations incurred by the savings department.

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PASSED.—Among the most important laws promulgated by the President during April are the following:

A law authorizing the President to contract a loan for 2,000,000 bolivianos, to be used exclusively for the construction of an automobile road between Sorata and Napairi, with an extension to Apolo.

A law establishing a military pension fund.

A law authorizing the President to take preliminary steps toward the establishment of workers' housing sections in the cities of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosí, for which purpose land is to be expropriated and other measures taken.

A law authorizing the contraction of a loan of 1,000,000 bolivianos for continuing the construction of the Cathedral of La Paz, and appropriating certain resources for the service of the loan. (*Courtesy of the Bolivian Legation in Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

CREATION OF OFFICE OF UNDERSECRETARY.—Due to the increasing amount of work being handled through several of the government departments the position of undersecretary has been created in the departments of Foreign Relations, Interior, the Treasury, and Public Education by an executive decree of May 8, 1928, Sr. don Alejandro Aguilar Machado, Sr. don Arturo García Solano, Sr. don Joaquín Fernández Montúfar, and Sr. don Jorge Ortiz Escalante, respectively, having been appointed to fill these posts.

CUBA

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The amendments to the Cuban Constitution approved by Congress and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 21, 1927, were submitted to the Constitutional Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 115 of the Constitution. On May 9, 1928, the Constitutional Convention approved these amendments and transitory provisions, which were then published by order of the President, becoming a part of the Constitution on the date of publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*, May 11, 1928. Among the most important changes effected were:

Article 38, which formerly granted suffrage only to male Cubans over the age of 21, with certain exceptions, now grants suffrage to all Cubans over 21, the laws governing woman suffrage to be passed by a two-thirds vote of the total number of the members of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate.

The Isle of Pines is now incorporated in the territory of the Republic.

The law is to provide for the intervention of minorities in the Senate as well as in the other cases previously mentioned in the unamended form of this article; i. e., the formation of the census of electors, other electoral operations and representation in the Chamber of Representatives, Provincial Councils and Municipalities.

The Municipality of Habana was suppressed and the Central District created in its place.

The number of Senators from each Province was increased from four to six.

The term of a Representative in the Chamber was increased from four to six years, and the Chamber is to be renewed by half its members every three years instead of every two.

The Presidential term is extended from four to six years, the right to reelection being eliminated.

REGULATIONS FOR LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ACT.—The *Gaceta Oficial* for May 10, 1928, published regulations issued by the President through the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor for the Labor Accident Compensation Act of June 12, 1916. These regulations replace certain others mentioned, and also give tables for the evaluation of permanent disabilities due to labor accidents.

ECUADOR

PENSION LAW.—The *Registro Oficial* for March 13, 1928, published a Pension, Savings, and Cooperation Act which provides benefits for civil and military employees. This act creates a pension fund to

receive, administer, and distribute pensions and savings and states the conditions of retirement and of benefits to the heirs of employees dying in service or while receiving a pension. It will also establish a savings department for those included under the provisions of this act, as well as a cooperative and an insurance fund to cover funeral expenses. The regulations for this act are published in the *Registro Oficial* for March 30, 1928.

HAITI

REFORM OF PENAL CODE.—A law of March 29, 1928, makes several amendments to the National Code of Penal Procedure. These amendments are the result of a review of that code by the Secretary of Justice.

HONDURAS

PRIMARY TEACHERS' PENSION LAW.—On February 27, 1928, a pension law for primary teachers was enacted, the following being the most important provisions:

A school fund is to be established under the direction of the National Council of Education and administered by the Treasurer General of Public Instruction. The principal of this fund will be drawn from a 2 per cent deduction from the teachers' salaries, fines, donations, and legacies left to the fund. Thirty years of service or 60 years of age will entail obligatory retirement on a pension. After five consecutive years' service, a teacher may be retired, receiving 15 per cent of his highest salary; after 10, 15, 20, and 25 consecutive years' service he may retire with 30, 50, 70, and 75 per cent, respectively, of his highest salary as a pension. The law makes certain provisions for the relatives of a deceased teacher.

MEXICO

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE CHILDREN'S COURT.—With the purpose of amplifying the scope of the Juvenile Court, which has been in existence for some time in Mexico City, President Calles on March 1, 1928, signed a law on the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Federal District. The most important provisions of this law, which will go into effect on August 1, 1928, are as follows:

Since minors less than 15 years of age do not contract criminal responsibility for infractions of the penal laws, they are incapable of being prosecuted as criminals, but by the very fact of having infringed the law shall be under the direct protection of the State, which after investigation, observation, and necessary study shall dictate the means of directing their education and thus avoiding further delinquency.

The intervention of the police in matters concerning minors shall be limited to turning them over to the authorities of the juvenile court together with all information possible about the circumstances of the act for which they were apprehended, and should any other judicial authority find that an individual submitted to his jurisdiction comes within the age specified in this law, he shall remand him to the juvenile court.

The juvenile court shall be divided into two tribunals, each of which shall be composed of a normal-school teacher, a physician, and a psychological expert, and in each of which two of the members shall be men. These tribunals shall function together or separately and decisions shall be made by a majority of votes. Each body shall elect its own president.

The court shall also have secretaries and (a) a section of investigation and social welfare, (b) a pedagogical section, (c) a section devoted to psychology, (d) a medical section, (e) a body of social workers called Child Welfare Delegates, and (f) a place for the observation of the children.

The court may extend its action to cases of abandoned or needy minors, suggesting the way in which they may be provided with education and other necessities; study and observe incorrigible cases at the solicitation of parents or guardians; provide medical attention, education, correction, etc., for the children under its care; and perform other analogous duties.

Minors under 15 who infringe penal laws or Government regulations shall be taken immediately to the court or placed under the care of the Delegates of Child Welfare until identified.

Court hearings shall be private and as little like court proceedings as possible. Decisions shall be in the form of preventive or educative methods rather than sentences.

PANAMA

IMMIGRATION.—Law No. 6, passed by the National Assembly on March 29, 1928, lifted the ban on the entrance of Japanese and Hindu aliens into the country. A quota system now permits the entrance each year of a maximum of 10 each of the following: Chinese, Syrians, Turks, and Negroes whose native language is not Spanish.

PERU

PERUVIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—On May 3, 1928, President Leguía issued a decree establishing the Peruvian Institute of International Law, whose purposes are expressed as follows:

To contribute to the formulation and diffusion of the principles of international law and justice in international practice; to contribute to the strengthening of friendship between Peru and the other nations, especially those of the American continent; and to cooperate in the projects of the American Institute of International Law in accordance with its statutes and a resolution adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States.

SANITATION IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.—In view of the report of the Inspector General of Labor showing that laborers in textile factories suffer from industrial disease due to the dust and lint in the air, and that the old method of protection by masks is impractical and insanitary, the Ministry of Labor has issued a regulation dated April 27, 1928, giving textile factories six months in which to install in their carding rooms pneumatic suction pumps to eliminate dust and particles from the air. This system has already been tested in a local factory and found to give good results.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-MEXICO

CONVENTION ON COPYRIGHTS.—On January 12, 1928, the plenipotentiaries of Argentina and Mexico signed in Buenos Aires a convention for the mutual recognition of copyrights. The convention provides for the recognition of copyrights on books and printed matter, theatrical works of all classes, drawings, painting, sculpture, scenic decorations, architectural works, motion pictures, engravings, photographs, lithographs and other illustrations, maps, plans, and models for any art or science, and any literary, artistic or scientific production which might be published or reproduced by phonograph, radio, or other means. (*Circular Informativo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires, January, 1928.*)

BOLIVIA-BRAZIL

CONVENTION ON DIRECT WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—On April 4, 1928, President Washington Luis of Brazil issued a decree promulgating the Special Convention on Direct Wireless and Telegraph Communication between Bolivia and Brazil, signed in Rio de Janeiro on May 2, 1918, and approved by the Brazilian Congress on January 17, 1923, the ratifications for which were exchanged on March 1, 1928, in Rio de Janeiro. According to the text of the convention published with the decree of promulgation in the *Diario Oficial* of Brazil for April 10, 1928, the agreement will be effective for three years from the exchange of ratifications and, if no objection is raised by either of the contracting parties, will continue in effect for a second period of three years, and so on successively.

CUBA

CUBAN RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONVENTION.—The first instrument of ratification of any convention signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States was deposited by Cuba on May 19, 1928, at the Pan American Union. This was the ratification by Cuba of the Convention of Private International Law drawn up by Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

BOLIVIA

SECONDARY EVENING SCHOOL.—A new secondary evening school was recently opened with a simple ceremony in the assembly hall of the National University in La Paz. This school is one of a number of similar institutions which are helping to give more education to workers than they received before starting employment.

SANTA MARÍA FOUNDATION.—BULLETIN readers will recall that the will of Don Federico Santa María left a considerable estate to be used for erecting and endowing vocational schools in Valparaiso. Early in April the executors rendered a report of the progress which had been made toward realizing the desire of the testator. After recounting the steps taken to secure actual funds and free the estate from litigation, the executors stated that architects had been employed and sent on an extended tour in Europe and the United States to observe the latest methods of vocational school construction. A course of study has been prepared as a preliminary to deciding upon requisites for the buildings. Measures have been taken to engage the principals and teaching staff (who, according to the terms of the will, are to be foreigners), in order that they may have time to learn Spanish and may also advise in technical matters concerned with school construction and equipment. It is hoped to start construction on December 20 of this year, the third anniversary of Señor Santa María's death.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.—Among the many manifestations of the lively interest which the Government is taking in modernizing and extending the educational system are the recent opening of a School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science in the University of Chile, Santiago; the establishment of 14 vocational schools in various cities in addition to the 13 already in operation; and the proposed investment of 7,000,000 pesos this year in the erection of public schools, thus doing away in part with the necessity of renting buildings.

COLOMBIA

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Decree No. 525 of March 21, 1928, creates the School of Economic and Social Science as a branch of the School of Law and Political Science of the National University. The former will offer two years of academic work.

COSTA RICA

POSTPONEMENT OF SEVENTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—Don Luis Anderson, chairman of the organizing committee of the Seventh American Scientific Congress, has informed the Pan American Union that the Government of Costa Rica has decided to postpone the convocation of this congress to a date yet to be fixed.

CUBA

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES.—On March 28, 1928, Dr. Octavio Averhoff, president of the University of Habana, appointed a commission composed of 40 professors under his chairmanship to prepare the program of the International University Congress and the list of subjects to be discussed when the Congress is called in Habana in the latter part of 1929 or the beginning of 1930. The commission will appoint from among its members the necessary delegations to attend to the preparations for the Congress.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—Early in May, 1928, President Vázquez laid the corner stone of a new school building in La Vega. The school, which is to be finished by the end of the present year, is to have all modern improvements necessary for such an institution.

ECUADOR

SCHOOLS IN TWO PROVINCES.—Early in March, 1928, a decree was issued providing for the establishment of new primary schools in the Provinces of Loja and El Oro and appropriating 20,000 sucres for the beginning of construction.

CHILE SCHOOL.—On April 13, 1928, the Republic of Chile school in Quito was officially dedicated in the presence of distinguished official guests, including members of the Chilean Legation. The new school is built according to advanced pedagogical requirements, being provided with manual training shops and agricultural experiment grounds. On the official dedication day the school had 150 pupils.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS.—Early in May, 1928, two new evening schools for workers were opened in thickly populated sections of Quito.

HONDURAS

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The following statistics for the school year 1926-1927 have been recently published:

There were 859 public and 36 private schools, 3 kindergartens, and 13 night schools, the average enrollment from February to July, 1927, being 35,216 and attendance 28,277. There were 165 students

enrolled in 6 normal schools or normal departments, 283 in 8 secondary schools, 344 in 4 commercial departments, 58 in the School of Law and Political Sciences, 27 in the Medical School, and 10 in the School of Engineering.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' RETIREMENT LAW.—See page 858.

MEXICO

SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MUSIC.—On March 30, 1928, it was announced by the committee in charge that the Second National Congress of Music would be held in Mexico City from the 2nd to the 9th of September, 1928.

ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary of Public Education has recently sent the various federal directors of education throughout the country a number of copies of two books edited by the department giving methods to be used in teaching adults to read and write, suggesting that all night schools have a special section devoted solely to this purpose, and that careful statistics regarding the number of adults registering in such courses with the results obtained be kept and reported monthly to the department.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT CELEBRATION.—On May 17, 1928, the celebration of an ancient indigenous New Year's festival to mark the passing of the sun through its zenith was revived in Mexico City when special exercises and dances were held in almost all the public schools. In three of the schools, the National Normal School, the Ignacio M. Altamirano School, and the Benito Juárez School, the exercises took a special character; poles were placed in the court yard and the children danced about them holding many colored ribbons, one end of which was fastened to the top of the pole. Precisely at the time that the sun passed its zenith all noted that the poles cast no shadow.

NICARAGUA

NEW MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.—On April 22, 1928, a new municipal school for both boys and girls was opened in San Isidro.

GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOK.—The Government Printing Office of Nicaragua will soon finish the printing of the Nicaraguan Geography written by two Christian Brothers. The book will contain a number of maps printed in France and many illustrations showing the flora and fauna of the country.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to recent statistics there were 100,023 pupils enrolled in public and private primary schools in 1927, which marks a considerable increase over the 93,334 enrolled in 1926.

ASUNCIÓN LIBRARIES.—In his annual message to Congress the President of Paraguay stated that the number of volumes in the

National Library at the present time is 12,800, an interesting fact when it is recalled that in 1905 there were but 5,322 volumes listed in that library. With the 20,000 works in the Godoi American Library and the 5,000 in the Paraguayan Library, affiliated institutions, there is a total of 37,800 volumes. Because of the historical value and rarity of the works in its collection the Godoi American Library is considered one of the most valuable in the Río de la Plata region.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—The Second National Teachers' Congress met in Asunción on May 6, 1928. Forty-seven delegations representing the five normal and various other schools of the country were in attendance, and great interest was shown in the subjects considered.

PERU

NEW PRESIDENT AND DEANS OF SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.—On May 21, 1928, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Instruction, the National University Education Council elected Dr. Alejandro O. Deustua president of the National University of San Marcos in Lima. Deans of the different schools were elected as follows: Theological School, Dr. Belisario A. Phillipps; Law School, Dr. Ángel Gustavo Cornejo; Medical School, Dr. Guillermo Gastañeta; School of Letters, Dr. José Gálvez; School of Sciences, Dr. Godfredo García; and School of Economic Sciences, Dr. Abraham Rodríguez Dulanto.

The National University Education Council is composed of four delegates of the Government and one delegate each from the Universities of San Marcos, Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL NOTES.—The following items on education are taken from the 1927 report of the Secretary of Public Instruction:

Primary and normal training has been placed under the recently formed Council of Public Primary Education.

Much attention has been paid during the past year to physical education, sports being suitably distributed according to the various seasons of the year: Baseball in February, March, and April; basket ball and track in June and July; football, volley ball, tennis, and gymnastics in the remaining months.

The Government, desirous of giving students a broad cultural education, organized expositions of painting and drawing, concerts and lectures on science and literature.

The following reforms took place on July 1 in the National University: The School of Chemistry and Pharmacy and the Dental School, formerly a part of the Medical School, were made independent; the School of Engineering was reestablished; the Institute for Diplomats and Consuls and the Institute for Attorneys were formed. The University is therefore composed of the following 5 schools and 3 institutes: Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Engineering, Dentistry, the Institutes for Diplomats and Consuls and for Attorneys, and the University Preparatory Institute, divided into the 3 sections of law and social sciences, medicine, and engineering.

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF SALVADOR.—The first volume of this Historical Dictionary and Encyclopædia, written by Dr. Miguel Ángel García, has just been published. This important piece of work, commenced eleven years ago, represents a fine compilation of valuable historical data.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A group of prominent teachers in the city of San Salvador has founded a society for the advancement of their profession. Among other activities this society will establish a savings bank, construct homes for teachers, and have a public lecture course on new methods of instruction.

URUGUAY

LECTURE COURSE.—The Federation of University Professors has prepared two courses of lectures. The first will consist of lectures on topics of the day to be delivered in the assembly hall of the University of Montevideo, while the second, discussing the various professions, will be given in the different schools of the university to acquaint students with the scientific value of each profession and guide them in the choice of a life work.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDY.—The faculty of the School of Engineering in Montevideo recently resolved to establish scholarships for postgraduate study abroad. Students who finish three years' postgraduate work on these scholarships will be obligated to teach advanced courses in the subjects which they have studied abroad.

VENEZUELA

BOLÍVAR ARCHIVES.—On April 27, 1928, a commission composed of Dr. Vicente Lecuna, Dr. Vicente Dávila and Sr. don Simón Barceló was appointed to study and index the Bolívar archives presented Venezuela by Sr. don José María Quiñones de León, the Spanish ambassador to France. These, with other archives on the life of the great Liberator, form part of the valuable Bolívar collection housed in his birthplace in Caracas, which is now a museum.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION IN VENEZUELA.—Information has been received through the press that an ornithological expedition to Venezuela has been organized under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Museum and the National Geographic Society of the United States.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

WORK OF LABOR DEPARTMENT IN FEBRUARY.—During February, 1928, the Argentine National Department of Labor among other services performed the following:

The Division of Legislation reported on 49 cases for application of the labor accident law; rendered decisions on 52 requests to work on Sunday, 8 being negative; received 384 publications for its library; furnished 38 persons with labor legislation information; produced the monthly chronicle and reported on the ratifications of conventions and regulations adopted therefor by the Tenth International Labor Conference at Geneva.

The Statistics and Accidents Division collected information on strikes begun and ended within the month, as well as figures on changes in the cost of living during January and February.

The Labor Accident fund paid compensation amounting to 163,786.77 pesos, of which amount 76,735.94 pesos was paid in 16 deaths; 4,430.25 pesos for one case of total disability; and 82,620.58 pesos in 107 cases of partial permanent disability. Reports of 4,081 accidents were received during this time.

The National Employment Registry placed 785 persons, and authorized 71 contracts by which 212 laborers were sent to the interior of the country. The legal adviser's office gave help to a large number of persons, for many of whom it conducted suits.

Among other inspections made, there were visits to 66 bakeries all of which were found to be violating the law prohibiting night work in such establishments.

BOLIVIA

LECTURES ON LABOR QUESTIONS.—The "24 of September" labor association of the city of Santa Cruz recently offered an interesting series of lectures on various sociological topics and questions relating to the condition and needs of the local worker. The lectures were received with enthusiasm not only by the numerous workers who attended them, but also by the students who attended for the purpose of creating friendly relations between the student and laboring classes.

CUBA

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.—Cuban delegates to the International Labor Conference which met in Geneva on May 30, 1928, were as follows: Dr. Aristides de Agüero y Betancourt, Cuban Minister to Germany and Austria, and Señor Guillermo Blanck y Menocal, Cuban Minister to Colombia, now in Geneva as delegate to the League of Nations, representing the Government; Dr. Pablo de la Llama, representing the employers; and Señor Juan Arévalo, representing labor.

ECUADOR

CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY.—The celebration of Labor Day (May 1) in Ecuador was marked this year, in addition to the usual ceremonies, by an interesting act carried out by order of President Ayora, who issued a decree providing for the free granting of full ownership of the first model house built by the Government in the workers' section of Quito to the most deserving laborer of the capital. For, as the decree states, "It is the duty of the Government to stimulate the moral and economic progress of the Ecuadorean laborer, promoting the spirit of industry, honor, and patriotism by means of wise awards to the worker who distinguishes himself by these qualities."

The decree mentioned set a time limit within which all laborers desiring to do so might register for this competition, provided they were married (or widowers), with four or more children or other dependents. The contestants also had to be of good character, have no personal means, and have worked at least 15 years. The award was made by lot April 30 to one of the 80 contestants who fulfilled the above requirements. The house can not be transferred or mortgaged for 10 years.

PERU

SANITATION IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.—See page 859.

VENEZUELA

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.—In accord with recommendations of various labor organizations and the approval of President Gómez, Doctors Vicente Emilio Velutini and Gustavo Manrique Pacanins were appointed delegates to represent respectively Venezuelan employers and labor in the Eleventh Session of the International Labor Conference, held in Geneva beginning May 30, 1928.



ARGENTINA

SCHOOL LUNCHROOMS.—On April 24, 1928, in accordance with the plan based upon the results of investigations by the school medical inspectors, the National Council of Education in Buenos Aires opened six school lunchrooms to provide meals at noon for underfed

children. The investigations revealed that of 171,122 school children 26,761 were undernourished, and 4,981 without food before school.

The "Cantinas Maternales," an association which runs a number of restaurants for the benefit of poor mothers and which had already established three school lunchrooms, is cooperating with the Council of Education in those newly established.

BOLIVIA

CHILD HEALTH WORK OF ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Early in May the child-welfare section of the Carlos de Villegas Orphan Asylum in La Paz was opened with ceremonies attended by the President, Government officials, and other distinguished guests. The new section of the asylum will house all its child-welfare services, including a prenatal clinic for mothers. The physicians of this section will direct campaigns against infant mortality and carry out other measures tending to promote better health in children.

CUBA

DR. LEBREDO'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.—In compliance with a resolution adopted at the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, Dr. Mario G. Lebrede recently spent several weeks in Washington, D. C., entering on the discharge of his duties as Vice-Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and sharing in the work in progress. Dr. Lebrede is at present the Director of Las Animas Hospital at Habana, Cuba, and Chief of the Epidemiological Section of the Department of Health of Cuba. He has long been favorably known both in his country and abroad as an epidemiologist and laboratory researcher. He has also officially represented his country abroad on various notable occasions. A number of publications on yellow fever, mosquitoes, cancer, and tropical diseases in general, have been written by him, and he has now in preparation a most important book on his favorite subject, epidemiology. Dr. Lebrede is a Knight of the French Legion of Honor and has for years shared actively and prominently in every Pan American enterprise connected with public health.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Rosario consular district for 1927.	1928 Apr. 15	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Growth and improvements in Santa Fe, Argentina	Apr. 18	Do.
Railway construction in Rosario district	May 3	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Report on operation of cooperative clubs in La Paz	Apr. 21	C. H. Butler, vice consul at La Paz.
April, 1928, report on commerce and industries	May 3	Do.
BRAZIL		
Highways in the Pernambuco consular district	Apr. 1	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of Santos consular district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 19	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Supervision of Municipal accounts and management	Apr. 24	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Manufacture and sale of canned fruits and vegetables in Pernambuco district.	May 1	Do.
Extension of the Sao Paulo-Parana railway	May 4	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Purchase of the Curitiba tramway	May 5	Do.
Inauguration and opening to traffic of the Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo automobile road 503 kilometers in length, connecting Rio and Sao Paulo, on May 5, 1928.	May 5	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Operation of Bank of Brazil during 1927	May 8	Do.
April, 1928, review of Brazilian commerce and industries	May 10	Do.
Operations of State Savings Bank, 1927	May 10	Do.
Imports of cigarette paper into Rio de Janeiro, during 1927	May 11	Do.
Proposed Bahia State loan	May 11	Joseph F. Burt, vice consul at Bahia.
Importation into the port of Porto Alegre, during calendar year 1927.	May 12	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Road building in the State of Bahia	May 14	Joseph F. Burt.
Highways in the State of Minas Geraes	May 22	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Review for quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 21	Stephen C. Worster, vice consul at Iquique.
New Bank building for Iquique	Apr. 27	Do.
Review of Antofagasta consular district quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 23	Geo. D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Report on commerce and industries, Punta Arenas district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 25	John T. Carvin, vice consul in charge at Punta Arenas.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena consular district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 16	Edward B. Rand, vice consul in charge, Cartagena.
Review of Barranquilla consular district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 30	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Report on commerce and industries of Santa Marta district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	May 2	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta.
CUBA		
Proposed extension of public-works taxes	May 3	L. J. Kenna, consul general at Habana.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Cienfuegos consular district for 1927.	May 15	Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
April, 1928, report on commerce and industries	May 21	L. J. Kenna.
Obligating Government departments to purchase nationally made goods.	May 24	Do.
Production of jerked beef in Cuba.	May 29	Do.

Reports received to June 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Production of raw sugar in the Republic to May 1, 1928.....	1928 May 1	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
ECUADOR		
April, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	May 12	W. Allen Rhodes, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Changes in Guatemalan import tariff.....	Apr. 28	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
April review of commerce and industries.....	May 15	Do.
HAITI		
Production and distribution of coffee.....	Apr. 26	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Financial report for the month of April, 1928.....	May 23	Legation.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended March 31, 1928 (Puerto Cortes district).	Apr. 16	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
Review of the Puerto Castilla district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	May 12	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Proposed rehabilitation of electric light and power plant in Tegucigalpa.	May 24	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
NICARAGUA		
April, 1928, review of commerce and industries of western Nicaragua.	May 5	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Chinandega Chamber of Commerce favors compulsory instruction in English in all public schools.	May 16	Do.
PANAMA		
April, 1928, report on commerce and industries.....	May 14	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Panama City.
PERU		
The President of Peru by decree dated May 3, 1928, has created a Peruvian Institute of International Law.	May 8	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
April, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	May 1	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at San Salvador.
Increase in Salvadorean importations.....	May 3	Do.
Analysis of Salvadorean coffee crop, 1927-1928 season.....	May 6	Do.
URUGUAY		
Review of commerce and industries of Montevideo for the year 1927.	Mar. 9	C. Carrigen, consul general in charge, Montevideo.
Report on commerce and industries, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Mar. 31	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Contemplated harbor improvements for port of La Guaira....	Apr. 26	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Creation of free port at Turiamo.....	Apr. 30	Legation.
Review of commerce and industries of La Guaira consular district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	May 29	Ben C. Matthews.



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	\$0. 965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1. 95	0. 389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreís . .	2. 73	0. 546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0. 60	0. 121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 87	0. 973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 33	0. 465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1. 00	0. 200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5. 00	1. 000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1. 00	0. 200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2. 50	0. 500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2. 49	0. 498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5. 00	1. 000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5. 00	1. 000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	0. 965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24. 33	4. 866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2. 50	0. 500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5. 00	1. 000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 17	1. 034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0. 97	0. 193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0. 39 inch	Square meter	10. 26 sq. feet
Meter	3. 28 feet	Hectare	2. 47 acres
Kilometer	0. 62 mile	Square kilometer	0. 38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1. 06 quarts	Liter	0. 91 quart
Hectoliter	26. 42 gallons	Hectoliter	2. 84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15. 42 grains	Gram	15. 42 grains
Kilogram	2. 2 pounds	Kilogram	32. 15 ounces
Quintal	220. 46 pounds	Kilogram	2. 68 pounds
Ton	2, 204. 6 pounds		



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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

SOME FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE IN BRAZIL

THE PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

THE PROJECTED PAN AMERICAN "MAIN STREET"

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL IN 1927

THE BANKING STRUCTURE OF ARGENTINA

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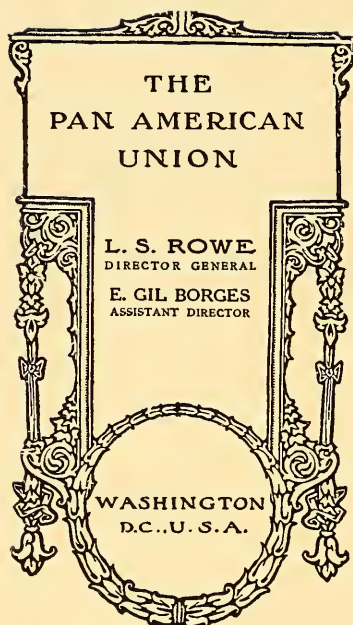
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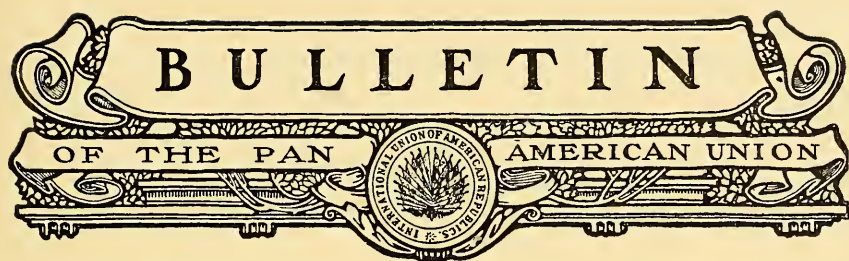
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SEÑOR DON CONRADO RÍOS GALLARDO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF CHILE, AND HON. WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER,
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

This photograph was taken on board the steamship *Aconcagua* on the occasion of the
return of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador from a trip to
the northern part of Chile shortly before the resignation of the latter



VOL. LXII

SEPTEMBER, 1928

No. 9

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHILE RETIRES

DIPLOMATS are people who come and go, who are constantly under the necessity of forming more or less intimately important attachments in and to the countries to which they are accredited, and then, before too long, of breaking them, only to repeat the procedure in the new field to which they are transferred. Even the *doyen* of most distinguished record and venerable service, in point of years, can hardly escape this harrowing, if useful and salutary, experience. It would seem as if the lily-encrusted gold lace of the official diplomatic uniform, like the white burnous of the Arab, is symbolic of that eternal spirit of unrest so characteristic of the wandering sons of the desert. Veritable nomads, the most finished indexes of the world's highest civilization, the modern diplomat in the fulfilment of his duty is transferred from one extreme of the earth to the other. Here to-day, there to-morrow, he is the living channel through which is transmitted the policy of his Government and the visible personification of its dignity, wisdom, and power. He it is who tirelessly sows the seed of international good will, who laboriously cultivates the soil from which spring the coveted harvests of increasing international trade and prosperity, harvests which, because of diplomatic and other exigencies, are too often destined to be reaped by another.

But among diplomats, as in every other profession, there are degrees, categorical distinctions, and all manner of subtle differentiations. Some there are who, in spite of the apparently inherent nomadic characteristic of their career, upon arrival in a country proceed at once to take firm and vigorous root. And such appears to have been the case with Dr. William Miller Collier, the retiring United States ambassador from Chile.

Doctor Collier, since his appointment in 1921 by the then President Harding, later confirmed by President Coolidge, is exceptional in that he has enjoyed an unusually long stay in Chile, somewhat more than seven years having elapsed between his appointment and his recent resignation, a resignation accepted by President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg with expressions of "sincere appreciation * * * of the high standard you have maintained in the carrying out of the mission you have had under your charge during the last seven years when you have worked unceasingly for the advancement of good relations between the United States and Chile."¹

But it was something more than the happy circumstance of long sojourn which called forth from every class of society the exceptional expressions of esteem, respect, affection, and regret which marked Doctor Collier's recent departure from Chile. To attend the departing diplomat with formal, ceremonious and even gracious expressions of regret, both written and printed, on the part of the Government and its officials, the leading exponents of the press, and individual friends and admirers, is one of the commonplaces of diplomatic experience. But Chile's farewell to its "Mr. Collier" was something much more than this. When such numerous demonstrations in the form of banquets, receptions, and memorials on the part of women's clubs, students' organizations, chambers of commerce, the principal social organizations of men, leading press articles, regardless of political creed and color, in even the most remote Chilean towns, and when, moreover, the organized labor element, including more than 200 unions covering every part of the Republic, combined to offer the retiring ambassador a farewell banquet, it must be agreed that exceptional is not too strong a word.

Commenting on the singular spontaneity of these manifestations, in which, as has been stated, every grade of society was represented, the Minister of Uruguay to Chile, Dr. Eugenio Martínez Thedy, observed that:

Few men of other nationalities than ours have been able to understand as Mr. Collier has done, with so much clearness of thought, the peculiarities of our international problems, and it is because Ambassador Collier thoroughly knows the history of our democracies. He knows it in its origin and in the different aspects of its development, in all that pertains to our moral, spiritual, and economic evolution. He has informed himself in detail as to our national characteristics. He knows the culture of our men of thought, the fortitude and bravery of our masses—everything which distinguishes the South American countries and makes them models in matters of justice and of international law.

That this characteristic was fully recognized by the Chilean Government, the Minister of Foreign Relations, the members of his official

¹ Extract from text of letter dated June 23, 1928, from the Secretary of State to the Hon. William Miller Collier, formerly the American ambassador at Santiago, Chile.

family, and Doctor Collier's diplomatic colleagues is abundantly manifest in the address which follows of His Excellency Dr. Abelardo Rocas, Ambassador of Brazil to Chile, delivered at the public manifestation in honor of Doctor Collier in the Municipal Theater of Santiago a few hours prior to the labor manifestation and banquet to which reference has already been made. It may be added that this address has been chosen from a score of equally eloquent tributes published by the Chilean press. The text in full is as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is a fable that beneficence and gratitude presented themselves one day at the gates of Paradise. Seeing them come together, Saint Peter congratulated them upon the work which, thus united, they must have done on earth. "No," they answered, "this is the first time that we ever met."

This just and splendid homage of farewell to Ambassador Collier shows us eloquently that it is not alone in Heaven, as this fable would have us believe, that good works and the recognition thereof find themselves together. We see them now intimately associated here in this meeting, where the Chilean working men have wished to tender this warm expression of thanks to the man who, during his long residence of seven years here, has always known how to share in the hopes and the illusions, the joys and the sorrows of the great working class of Chile. The representative of the United States not only because of his official position but because he is himself a typical exponent of the fine qualities of his race, Mr. Collier could not have been inspired with any other sentiments in his mission in Chile, considering that the powerful Republic of the North is par excellence a country of workmen and the one which has most contributed in modern times to the strengthening of democracy in the world.

No one is ignorant of the fact that it is North America which realized the legacy of the French Revolution and crystallized the democratic ideal, imposing upon the world with magnetic force that which formerly was nothing more than a mere abstraction, consecrating democracy as a finality in the political order of the world. In reality it has been North America which, in the present times, has raised the moral level of the people, and which in the material domain has fixed the standard of modern life, according to which everyone who works has a right to a certain degree of happiness and welfare, thus eliminating from the earth that old idea long extant which looked at the world only through the hateful prism of the poor man clad in rags and the master clothed in gold and pomp.

Many and great—too many and too great to make it possible to mention them now—are the claims to credit which the United States has in the promotion of human civilization; but that which it has realized up to date is perhaps only an outline of that which it will do to-morrow. A community essentially economic, the highest expression of modern materialism, there exists, at the same time, diffused through the soul of the North American people the greatest idealism existing in the world to-day. Without giving to politics an unduly prominent position, it has elaborated a constitution which, according to the statement of Gladstone, is the most notable document ever produced by the human brain. Despite the fact that as some pessimists affirm they have not incorporated general laws in the attainment of science, nor increased principles in the domain of philosophy, it is in the thousands of laboratories of the United States that to-day the greatest number of scientific investigations are carried on. With souls formed in the selfish atmosphere of business, it is nevertheless there that the loftiest manifestations of charity and of human beneficence are found.

Conserving the austere virtues which they inherited from the early colonizers, in no place do they pay a greater tribute to the pagan culture of life than in the country which is at the same time a center of puritanism and a center of pleasure. We can from now on imagine the immense projection with which the United States, in the future, when its different values and cultural ideals shall have found equilibrium amongst themselves and have constituted a harmonious and integral whole, will illuminate the march of humanity. When that shall have taken place, the tradition that will be handed down through the centuries that are to come will be, perhaps, as great as is that of the Latin wolf in the ancient world, so that just as we, with poets of the past, ask what antiquity would have been without Greece and without Rome, the man of the future will also ask what would humanity of this day have been without the flight of the American eagle.

A brilliant manifestation of this nature to the illustrious representative of so noble a Nation is something to which I could not be indifferent, and it was for me a great pleasure to accept the kind invitation of the intelligent workmen of Chile to join here in their enthusiastic applause and to give the modest cooperation of my adhesion and my solidarity in this meeting. All of us South Americans owe a debt of gratitude to the United States because it is to her we owe the conservation of our independence when the imperial régimes of conquest battled in the world. On the other hand, I could not fail to note with the kindest satisfaction the spectacle of a magnificent public meeting in which, in a manner so cordial and sincere, two of the greatest friends of Ambassador Collier join hands in a well merited triumph which for me is a heartfelt motive of genuine joy.

This great festival, born spontaneously from the soul of the Chilean people, is the most eloquent demonstration of the admirable work done here by Ambassador Collier, of the skill and of the tact with which he has served at one and the same time the converging interests of the two countries; and, on leaving this beautiful land, he can say with pride that he greatly enriched the patrimony of friendship existing between Chile and the United States. The present Government of Chile which, in this meeting and outside of it, is identified with the soul of the nation, has also desired to give expression to the fact that, if Ambassador Collier leaves Santiago to the sorrow of the people of Chile, he goes away no less to the sorrow of the administration. And it has therefore associated itself with this memorable homage to him in the person of its illustrious Minister of Foreign Affairs, that young man who only yesterday entered the public life of his country but who has already won well merited renown in the international politics of America.

It is said that Louis XIV, on naming one of the gentlemen of his court as ambassador, bade him farewell with these words: "The only instruction I give to you is that your conduct be absolutely different from that of your predecessor." Unlike this monarch, the Government at Washington, on naming the successor to the present ambassador, may well recommend that he be inspired by the same sentiments as Mr. Collier and that he conserve and carry on here his great work of Americanism and of closer friendship between the United States and Chile.

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN ∴ ∴ ∴

AMONG the 60 resolutions approved by the Sixth Pan American Conference held early this spring in Habana, Cuba, none has been of such widespread interest and vital significance to women of the Western Hemisphere as that by virtue of which a Pan American Commission of Women was created "to prepare the juridical information necessary for a proper consideration at the seventh conference of the civil and political equality of women." This commission, to consist at the beginning of seven, and, eventually, of 21 women—one from each American Republic—came into actual being when the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in April of the present year announced the nationality of the significant seven: Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, the United States, and Venezuela, this selection being complemented later by the appointment by these Governments of their respective commissioners. Definite acceptances have been received, to date, from Señorita Clara González of Panama, Señora Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz of Venezuela, Dr. Ernestina López de Nelson¹ of Argentina, and Doris Stevens (Mrs. Dudley Field Malone) of the United States. The acceptance of the official appointees from the three remaining countries is expected daily.

Although the program of this important commission can not be definitely determined until its membership is completed, it would seem the part of wisdom to begin with the vexed and confused question of the nationality of women, particularly as this question is one which will come before the World Conference on the Codification of International Law, called by the League of Nations to meet at The Hague in 1929, a conference in which both member and nonmember States will take part. Indeed practically the whole civilized world will be there represented, as Doris Stevens, the commissioner for the United States, has recently reminded us.

"The subject of woman's nationality," she says, "is in a completely chaotic condition. Women are eager for an opportunity to correct some of the existing evils. There is no uniformity in laws on nationality. A woman may find herself possessed of several nationalities or of none! In some countries of our Western Hemisphere, a married woman takes the nationality of her husband in all cases. Sometimes, as in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, she loses

¹The cablegram announcing Sra. de Nelson's acceptance arrived too late for more than this brief mention. In a later issue an account of this distinguished educator and leader will be given.

her nationality on marrying a foreigner, provided that her husband's country gives her his nationality. In some countries, as in Ecuador, she loses her nationality on marrying a foreigner only if she goes to her husband's country to live and if that country gives her his nationality. Also in Ecuador, and elsewhere, after having lost her nationality by marriage with a foreigner, a woman may resume it upon dissolution of the marriage, if she so desires. Sometimes, as in Costa Rica, when a woman loses her nationality by such marriage



DORIS STEVENS (MRS. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE)

Representing the United States and Chairman of the Pan
American Commission of Women

with a foreigner, she can only regain it by coming back into her own country as a foreigner, and being naturalized.

"In some countries the law works both ways. A woman native in these countries who marries a foreigner takes his nationality; a foreign woman who marries a man native therein takes his nationality. This is true of Haiti, for instance. On the other hand, there are countries in which the law works only one way. Again, as in Guatemala, a woman is given an option as to her nationality. She

may keep her own or take her husband's, as she prefers, if she makes a definite statement to this effect in the marriage agreement.

"In other countries the naturalization law for men is different from that for women. In Ecuador, for instance, the naturalization of a man carries with it the naturalization of his wife and children, but the naturalization of a married woman, on the other hand, does not carry with it the naturalization of her husband and children. In some cases, most illogical and lamentable of all, a woman has no nationality.



SEÑORITA CLARA GONZÁLEZ

Commissioner from Panama

According to her own country's laws she takes her husband's nationality, but if his country does not extend nationality to her, she has no claim on either land. There is no recourse whatever from such a condition. The woman is beyond the pale of nationality; cast off by her own country and not accepted by her husband's.

"In the United States a woman retains her nationality upon marriage with a foreigner only when he is himself eligible for United States citizenship. In other words, a woman may lose her nation-

ality upon marriage; a man does not. Again, in the United States, a woman who marries a foreigner and lives two years in her husband's country is presumed to have lost her nationality, and to maintain it she must overcome this presumption. If she lives with her foreign husband five years anywhere outside her own country, she is again presumed to have lost her nationality.

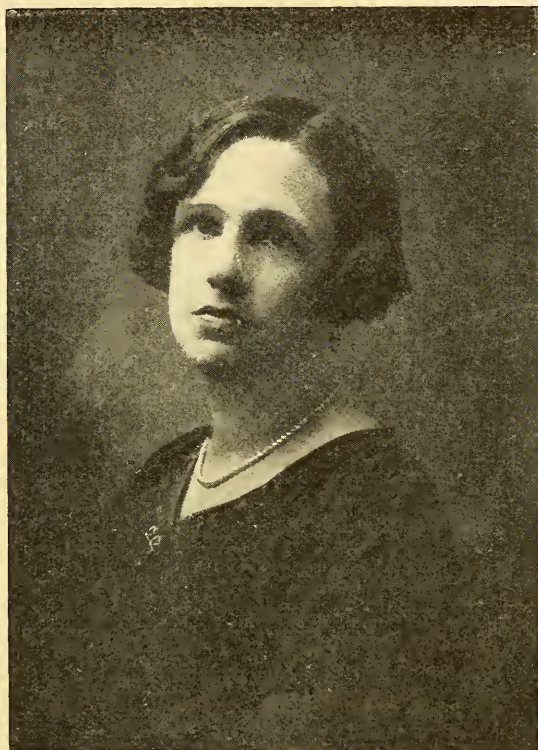
"The work of the Inter American Commission of Women will help clear up this tangle, and will be of decided assistance, it is hoped, in drafting a uniform proposal for the civilized world. Not women alone, but all governments are frankly in a quandary under the present system."

It will be a surprise to many citizens of the United States to learn that the Latin American countries, as a whole, lead the world in progressive nationality laws. In six of them women never lose their nationality on account of marriage. These Hispanic American countries, whose enlightened laws in this direction show the way, are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay, nations which are worthily upholding the glorious "Peninsular" tradition, particularly of Spain, which, according to James Brown Scott, played such a great part in the persons of her pioneer figures, Vitoria and Suárez, in the establishment of international law.

In view of the foregoing it is a particularly happy circumstance that the commissioner representing Panama, Señorita Clara González, has successfully completed her studies and received her degree from the school of law in the University of Panama. Later she was admitted to the bar, having in addition two years of legal practice in her native country to her credit. It may be added that Señorita González is, to date, the only woman lawyer of Panama. Moreover, in spite of her youth—she is still in the sunny twenties—she founded, and later became the first president of the National Woman's Party of Panama. It may be added that this gifted young woman has been commissioned by her Government to follow carefully all proposed feminist legislation in the United States and to study with special care the workings of juvenile courts and the conditions obtaining in women's prisons.

It is a no less happy circumstance that the commissioner representing Venezuela, Señora Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz—at present in Washington for an all too brief official visit—is a notable example of the modern doctrine that the fulfillment of the essential and fundamental duties of womanhood is no bar to the successful following of a career. A devoted wife and mother, Señora de Pérez Díaz has not only managed a home but has made distinguished contributions to the Venezuelan press remarkable for brilliance of style and clear thinking. She has, moreover, contributed to the historical research work of Venezuela, in recognition of which she received the coveted award of the National Academy of History.

The work of Doris Stevens, the representative of the United States, and chairman of the commission, is too well known to need special mention here. It would be indeed difficult to find one better qualified by inherent and acquired gifts to assume the leadership of the commission in question. Actually as chairman of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party and, formerly



SEÑORA LUCILA LUCIANI DE PÉREZ DÍAZ

The Commissioner representing Venezuela

in the final stages of the great struggle to obtain the franchise for the women of the United States, she has abundantly demonstrated those rare qualities of mind and heart which qualify men and women for leadership.

The presence of such women as these on the Pan American Commission of Women augurs well for ultimate success in the new work they have undertaken.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF VENEZUELA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

TO trace the origin of the National Library of Venezuela it is necessary to go back to the year 1811, when Juan Germán Roscio, one of the most notable and illustrious patriots among all those who figured in the First Venezuelan Congress, drew up with skillful reserve and presented to the consideration of the republican Government, of which he was a member, a *Bill for Establishing a Public Library in Caracas*, offering "to contribute to its creation nearly a thousand volumes which he owns of select works of science and literature, in the more common languages of Europe." This bill, to which the name of the author was not appended, met a favorable reception, but it could not be put into execution because of the great political events of that memorable epoch and the terrible struggle then precipitated and in Venezuela prolonged for more than a decade in the heat of passion and the noise of combat.

Nevertheless, the hazards of that stormy period did not prevent persons of enlightened mind from increasing their private libraries where, among books of philosophic, religious, and ascetic character, there lurked perhaps the *Histoire philosophique des deux Indes*, by Abbé Raynal; or a copy of that pamphlet "printed on paper, thick and firm, in quarto and with wide margin; all in italics," in which Nariño had published the Rights of Man, and which the Captain General of Venezuela had ordered to be seized as a seditious pasquinade, capable of turning the heads of foolish people.

The War of Emancipation over, Greater Colombia divided, and Venezuela constituted an independent State, an effort was made to create a public library, and for this purpose—as we are told by Dr. Arístides Rojas—Señor Antonio Leocadio Guzmán, Minister of the Interior in 1831, presented to the National Congress a bill reviving that project. This bill, according to the historian just cited, served as basis for the decree issued on July 13, 1833, by Dr. Andrés Navarte, then Acting President, which was, however, not considered by the National Legislature.

In 1834 Dr. Diego Bautista Urbaneja, Minister of the Interior, states in the report presented by him to Congress, that the Govern-

¹ From *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional*, November 1, 1923. Caracas, Venezuela.

ment has appropriated the sum of 1,000 pesos for the acquisition of various books indispensable to Congress and the public offices, and asks that, with the same object, a similar sum should be set aside for 1835, so that these books might serve as a basis for the National Library.

The Bureau of Public Instruction, created by Executive Decree of July 17, 1838, of which bureau Vargas and Cajigal were members, proposed, on being installed in part of the former convent of San Francisco, to assemble the volumes already purchased by the Government, secure some others, and organize a library which, although indeed it was to belong to the entity represented by that Bureau, might also be put at the service of the public, with certain limitations.

As customarily occurs, the praiseworthy initiative of the Bureau of Instruction served to stimulate other activities. About 1839 the young intelligentsia of Caracas conceived the idea of organizing a society, with the exclusive purpose of establishing a National Library. To this end, the *Liceo Venezolano* was founded, composed of distinguished personages of that time, among whom were Cristóbal Mendoza, Juan José Aguerreverre, Hilarión Nadal, Olegario Meneses, Manuel Ancizar, Aniceto Rivera, Félix Soublette, Teófilo and José María Rojas, and some others whose names escape us. This association worked so zealously and indefatigably that Dr. Ángel Quintero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote these significant words in his report presented to Congress in 1841: "The *Liceo Venezolano*, a private society of this capital which, relying on the patriotism of the citizens, proposed to form a public library, has obtained very satisfactory results. The society has collected 1,000 volumes and 2,000 pesos in cash, all of which it placed at the disposition of the Government in a communication of the fourth of this month. Marked public benefits of this kind deserve to be recommended to the Nation that it may appreciate at their true value the patriotic efforts of an association the first steps of which are signalized by so important an act. It is now for the Congress to make use of this assistance, considerable in itself, cooperating effectively in the establishment of the library. I ask, therefore, that an amount shall be designated in the annual budget for the acquisition of books and the remuneration of the librarian who should be appointed. If this idea be welcomed by Congress, the Government flatters itself that within a short time Venezuela will have a public library."

In 1850 the Government of General José Tadeo Monagas placed the library under the supervision of the president of the University and the Bureau of Public Instruction, in the building occupied by the Colegio de la Independencia. For the first time a librarian was appointed with the salary of 50 pesos a month, and an assistant at

25 pesos; but as Congress had not allotted any funds for this purpose in the budget, these employees went unpaid.

In 1868 and 1869 the Library, which had already received various gifts, among them books of Miranda, Bolívar, Dr. José Vargas and other illustrious compatriots, was enriched with a goodly number of volumes purchased by the Executive from Dr. J. Álvarez de Peralta and General Pedro Arismendi Brito, as well as with various works obtained and presented by Dr. Felipe Larrazábal.

After the successful revolution of 1870, Gen. Antonio Guzmán Blanco interested himself in giving a proper organization to the library, of which Dr. Adolfo Ernst was appointed director. To the latter is due the only general catalogue published up to the present writing.

About 1874 the Constitutional Government of the Republic, under the presidency of Gen. Guzmán Blanco, issued a decree ordering the addition to the University library of those of the former Tridentine Seminary and the closed convents and of every book which was public property and not of special and indispensable use in Government offices.

For many years the National Library was housed in the rooms assigned to it on the upper floor of the Central University, where few persons ever penetrated; then it was moved to other buildings, which naturally did not have any of the conditions desirable in edifices designed for library purposes. To the first administration of President Juan Vicente Gómez belongs the credit of having provided the library with the edifice which it now occupies and which was erected in accordance with the plan awarded first place in a prize competition. Dr. Alejandro Chataing, who designed the building and supervised its construction, presented a report which serves as basis for the following description:

The building is entered by a vestibule opening just west of the Central University. Above this vestibule there is a large hall, now used for national bibliography. Immediately behind the vestibule is found the reading room, named in honor of Andrés Bello, 92 feet long by 50 feet wide and 36 feet high, lined on the sides and at the back by sections 8 feet deep and 18 feet long which are divided horizontally by two floors full of book shelves. These same sections are divided transversally by walls serving as buttresses and supporting the framework of the ceiling. The surface of these walls, toward the interior of the hall, is finished in the form of lofty pilasters, between which run iron railings along the two intermediate floors, while in the highest part are spaces bounded by these walls and by small columns and filled in with glass windows. Above the pilasters there is a deep cornice directly under the ceiling. The roof is of metallic structure, with glass in the central portion, and cement tiles

over the remainder, while the middle of the ceiling is made of frosted glass, the balance being plastered.

The most important problem in library buildings is that of light, which must be uniform and well diffused throughout the hall. In the present case the problem was solved by following the same idea observed in the arrangement of the most modern and complete reading rooms—those in the National Library in Paris and in the Library of Congress in Washington—that is, a large section of glass in the middle of the roof and beneath it a ceiling of frosted glass, so as to permit the light to enter vertically, as well as laterally by the windows in the upper part of the wall. The latter also contribute to the ventilation.

According to official statistics, the total value of the National Library building is 324,000 bolívares and of the furniture, 63,830.75 bolívares. The books are not included, because they have not been inventoried and valued.

The general catalogue not having been completed, it is impossible to make an exact statement of the number of volumes in the library. The total of 60,000 which has sometimes been given seems exaggerated, even were a good many books in poor condition to be counted. However, the number of items increases from day to day, by purchase, by gift, and by receipt of national and foreign periodicals, the latter deserving especial mention as being most in request by the reading public, which seeks and finds in them the pulse of daily life in every nation.

A "MAIN STREET" FOR PAN AMERICA¹ . . .

PEOPLE can be excused for having dreams of great projects, for no great projects could ever come to pass if some one did not dream of them beforehand. One of the most grandiose of the dreams that are being dreamed to-day is that of a Pan American highway 10,000 miles long from Winnipeg, Canada, to Buenos Aires, and the man who first dreamt it and who has already got the project well under way is Mr. J. C. Nicholson, father-in-law of Lieut. E. C. Whitehead who parachuted from the United States Army plane *New York* when it crashed with the *Detroit* at El Palomar² a little more than a year ago.

¹ *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, June 23, 1928.

² The noted aviation field in the suburbs of Buenos Aires.

Although Mr. Nicholson's project is so big as to take your breath away for a time, it is nevertheless practical. And, what is more, it is inevitable. It may not come within the next 10 years or even 25 years, but it is as certain to come as it is certain that civilization will advance. The practicability of the project is evident from the fact that about one-third of the highway has already been opened, from Winnipeg to Laredo, Tex., and it is expected that it will be opened through to Mexico City by the end of this year.

"At the time I laid out the International Meridian Highway from Winnipeg to Mexico City," says Mr. Nicholson, "it looked as though it might never become a reality. Most of it was by-path and hundreds of miles of it were impassable for automobiles. This was in 1911. To-day it is United States Highway No. 81 across the United States, and by the end of 1928 it should be open clear into Mexico City. It is already open for quite a distance beyond Mexico City. Traffic now amounts to more than 2,500 cars a day where there was probably only one car a day 16 years ago. Busses now operate over most of the mileage between Winnipeg and Laredo and trucks are very common, especially near the wholesale cities."

Former Governor Allen, of Kansas, writes as follows in the Wichita Beacon regarding the Pan America highway project:

"Such a highway would span the distance between the North Temperate Zone and South Temperate Zone and most of those zones themselves. It would cross the Torrid Zone, affording the traveler one of the most remarkable journeys ever taken by man.

"What is, perhaps, of most importance is that this Pan American highway, which is to be evolved from the Meridian Highway, will do much to bring about that harmonious relationship between North and South America, that free interchange of trade and ideas, that Western Hemisphere solidarity which President James Monroe visualized a century ago, * * * particularly in Mexico and the Central American Republics. It would help allay suspicion on the part of the American Republics.

"For travel is the great educator. It is the best method of abolishing narrow provincialism and unworthy suspicion. And the free and constant visiting back and forth of multitudes of people from the two continents will further the world peace movement.

"In one sense it is equal in significance to the Panama Canal, for it means the opening of a new era in communication. Whereas the canal connected two great oceans, the Pan American highway will connect two great continents. The place where the highway crosses the canal would become the significant meeting place of two huge arteries of trade, humanity, inspiration, understanding."

"If the great roads of the United States had originally run north and south instead of east and west, the Civil War would never have

been fought," said a southern editor recently, in commending the Meridian Highway. And this is the theory upon which Mr. Nicholson is working.

The National and State Governments of the United States have associated themselves in a joint enterprise to push the Pan-American highway through to South America. The Senate and the House have taken specific action by inviting the nations of the world to meet at Washington in 1930 to discuss the general question of good roads, in addition to which the House of Representatives has taken a further step toward the realization of the Pan-American highway project. Out of these two movements is expected to come improved highways in all the Western Hemisphere, as well as in Continental Europe and the Far East.

The inter-American highway, which is likely to be the first that will actually materialize, is the objective toward which a joint resolution introduced by Representative McLeod, of Michigan, is directed. This joint resolution, somewhat amended when considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has been approved by the House and is now before the Senate with prospect of early action and becoming a law with the President's signature.³ The proposed highway is to start at a point in Canada, to traverse the United States and thence pass through Mexico, the Central American states, Panama and the republics of South America.

At the hearings on this bill all speakers supported the proposition which, originally, was to organize a definite plan and to do some preliminary work upon the project. The McLeod bill as actually passed provided that American Government agencies should immediately take steps toward assembling all information possible on the highway subject for submission to the Pan-American Congress on Highways which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1929.

In his report favoring the bill, Representative Cole, of Iowa, a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said that the inter-American highway undoubtedly would be put on the agenda of the Congress of Highways at Rio and also be taken up for consideration at the Sixth International Association of Road Congresses which is to meet at Washington in 1930. Referring directly to the inter-American highway, Mr. Cole's report said:

"The construction of the proposed highway or highways—for they will naturally radiate in several directions, especially in South America—may seem like something dreamed of, but without a doubt the realization of this dream, vast as it is, will not be long deferred. There is both Pan-American sentiment in favor of it and an economic demand for it. * * *

³ Was signed by President Coolidge May 4, 1928. The original report was later translated into Spanish and 5,000 copies distributed by the Pan American Union among the Highway Engineers of Latin America.

"Not only will this highway be used for automobiles and motor trucks, but it will serve those who in the future will travel and transport matter by air routes. With this purpose in mind the proposed highway will be of such width that it will at any point and at any time afford landings for airplanes that may be compelled to descend for safety. It will also serve as a marker for those who travel by air. Recently Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was able to blaze his own way across these trackless spaces. But all can not follow the guideless ways that this venturesome and intrepid young man pursued on his lone flight.

"It is not impossible to visualize an air traffic of vast proportions in the not distant future following this international highway.

"Attention need not be called to the good will and international unity which may be promoted among the republics of the two American continents by the projected Pan-American highway. Nations that are now separated will be brought closer together. Peoples who sometimes misunderstand each other may be brought into better mutual understandings. Along this highway there will be a constant interchange of ideas as well as interchange of commerce. As an evidence and a promoter of good will among the nations affected, the project under consideration will be worth all that it costs and much more."

It will be recalled that Representative McLeod's joint resolution was based on a resolution passed by the Sixth International Conference of American States, which reads as follows:

"To recommend to the Pan American Congress of Highways, which will meet at Rio de Janeiro in July of the present year [postponed to July, 1929], the consideration and adoption of agreements that will be conducive to the construction of a longitudinal communication highway to traverse the continent, taking into consideration and deciding all questions relative to studies, route, branch connections, technical and economic cooperation of the different countries, and other matters included in the determination of this problem.

"The Pan American Union is entrusted with the compilation of information and the preparation of projects which will serve to give effect to this resolution, submitting this material in due time to the Pan American Congress of Highways."

ARGENTINA'S BANKING STRUCTURE ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JAMES A. CUNEO

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BANKING in Argentina has a marked international character, due to the various nationalities represented in the formation of the economic and social life of the country.

The following rough outline gives an idea of the general structure of its banking system.

I. GOVERNMENT-OWNED BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

A. National institutions.

1. Commercial official bank:

Bank of the Argentine Nation.

2. Official institution authorized to issue notes:

Conversion Office.

3. Institutions closely connected with commercial banking:

x. *The National Mortgage Bank.*

y. *The Argentine Postal Savings Bank.*

B. Provincial (State) banks.

1. Public (capital provided by respective Provinces).

2. Semipublic (half owned by Province and half by private shareholders).

II. PRIVATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

A. Commercial domestic banks (with Argentine private capital).

B. Foreign commercial banks (vinculated to or branches of foreign banks).

III. THE CLEARING HOUSE.

I

NATIONAL AND OFFICIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS

1. BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA

The Bank of the Argentine Nation was created in 1891 (October 15), following the panic of 1890, with a capital of 50,000,000 paper pesos, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Government and as a shareholders' bank.

The rights and privileges which had been conceded to the extinct National Bank ¹ (national funds, judicial deposits, and exemption from taxes) were accorded to it. Its capital was divided into 500,000 shares of 100 pesos each to be offered to public subscription.

The bank was founded on the basis of a debt and in times so critical that nothing but the faith, the confidence, and the energy of the then President of the Republic, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, could have secured the triumph of a law which was bitterly opposed by the press, the banks, and a great part of the trading community.

The new institution arose on the ruins of the two great official banks (the National Bank and the Provincial Bank ²), and it had to commence operations at once, without waiting for the subscription of the shares, with a provisional board of directors, appointed by the Executive, and a debt contracted with the "Caja de Conversión," which, on its side, had been authorized to issue the fifty millions assigned to the bank as capital.

In an atmosphere of hostility, in the midst of a crisis which had shaken to its depths Argentina's economic organization, bereft of public confidence, without any save official elements, but with a board of directors who were men of the first rank in the social and commercial order of Argentina, the Bank of the Argentine Nation opened its doors on the 1st of December, 1891.

The law laid down that the bank should return to the Caja de Conversión the funds received in proportion as the shares issued were taken up. The Conversion Office, on its side, was to burn these notes, crediting the sums handed over by the bank to the account for notes so issued in advance, until that account should be entirely closed.

The issue of shares did not meet with success. Of the total 500,000 shares but 56,476 were subscribed. The Government ordered a return of these values to the subscribers.

The bank continued to work in a form which, if not irregular, was at least not that contemplated by the terms of the law of its creation, seeing that it had not complied with the conditions laid down. It

¹ In 1873 a group of wealthy citizens organized a national bank, the Government contributing half of the capital, and for some years this was a powerful institution, helping the development of Argentine industries such as sugar in Tucuman, the wine industry in the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, and agriculture in the Province of Santa Fe. This institution experienced financial difficulties in the crisis of the year 1890, going into liquidation Apr. 7, 1891.

² "This was a bank of issue, having fiscal privileges, and became a very powerful institution. It was, indeed, the pioneer and founder of the wealth of the country, its useful practice being to loan its money at low interest, with a 5 per cent amortization each 3 months, to the farmers and owners of land, enabling them to improve and develop the ranches. By such means did the principal land owners of Argentina make their fortunes. This bank had close relations with Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and became very powerful, having large credits in London and controlling the exchange market for many years, nevertheless the financial and political crisis of 1890 caused its suspension. To-day it is half owned by the Province of Buenos Aires and half by private shareholders." *The Americana*, vol. 2, p. 217.

was, therefore, lacking in the stability which the importance of its development required.

A law of September 30, 1904, put an end to this ambiguous situation. The bank was definitely recognized as a State bank, the Nation assuming responsibility for all its operations. The capital was fixed at the fifty millions originally granted to it, and the Conversion Office was ordered to cancel the debt contracted for this issue, as well as the bond for 500,000 shares which the bank had given it. Later laws provided for the increase of the capital to 100,000,000 paper pesos. As by article 20 of the law of 1904 the profits of the bank are to be applied one-half to the increase of capital and the remainder converted into gold, to reserve fund, the actual capital of the bank amounts to much more than 155,000,000 paper pesos.

To-day the Bank of the Argentine Nation is the largest and greatest of all the Argentine banks.

It is an entirely official bank. Although managed independently of the Government by directors named by the President of the Republic and confirmed by the National Senate, it carries on the latter's financing. It can not, however, loan to the Government in excess of 20 per cent of the capital of the bank. It is allowed to use 20 per cent of its resources to buy on the market obligations of the public debt.

It runs cash and deposit departments like other commercial banks; it operates as an agricultural bank, as an industrial bank, and as a bank of discount. The Argentine Government guarantees all its liabilities.

Its characteristics may be summarized as follows:

1. Government-owned and controlled.
2. Not a bank of issue.
3. Does a general business with the public.
4. Is the bankers' bank.
5. Loans money to agriculturalists and cattle raisers.
6. Renders special services to the country's industries.
7. Renders special services to the Government.

Before the war the banks worked entirely aloof from one another for lack of a central institution to connect them up. As a consequence of the outbreak of the war, the "Banco de la Nación Argentina," which was already a leading bank, commenced steadily to accentuate its rôle as principal bank of the country and "bankers' bank." Its deposits augmented progressively, and the war having at once made more apparent the absence of, and the need for, a common bond of contact, the rediscounting law was enacted. This law empowered the Banco de la Nación Argentina to rediscount the

negotiable paper of other banks and, in turn, to rediscount those bills at the Caja de Conversión.³

The Banco de la Nación Argentina has over 215 branches and agencies established throughout the Republic and carries roughly 40 per cent of the total banking transactions conducted in the country on its books.

It has no branches abroad.

Capital and reserves of the Banco de la Nación stood on December 31, 1927, at—

Capital, 157,101,798 paper pesos.

Reserve, 27,370,198 gold pesos.

Its gross total of deposits was as follows:

Gold, 2,165,493 pesos o/s. (o/s = *oro sellado*, minted gold.)

Paper, 1,528,486,917 pesos m/n. (m/n = *moneda nacional*, or paper currency).

Cash in hand:

Gold, 15,211,099 pesos o/s.

Paper, 315,211,157 pesos m/n.

Rediscounts: 649,950,891 paper pesos.

The Banco de la Nación Argentina is the only Argentine bank which must have a reserve representing at least 25 per cent of its aggregate deposits. There are no legal requirements as to the metallic reserves of other banks.

On account of its large dealings in foreign drafts, this bank controls the exchange market to a large extent.

CAJA DE CONVERSIÓN (CONVERSION OFFICE)

In studying the Conversion Office one must distinguish the present law of the conversion of the fiduciary currency which had its inception in 1899, a very positive and successful attempt to terminate the condition of inconvertibility, to give stability to the currency, and to prepare the establishment of a sane monetary system, and the law of 1890 creating the Conversion Office, or special directorate "independent in its action, and uniting the necessary faculties for the recovery, administration, and application of the elements that must be confided to it for the effectual accomplishment of its important mission," as was at the time stated.

It is true that this body was to see the gradual conversion and redemption of paper money, supervise the strict execution of all the

³ To legalize this authorization the conversion law had to be modified in the sense of permitting that institution to issue paper money against commercial bills of exchange and without the corresponding gold guarantee, always provided that the proportion of gold held by the "Caja" against the total paper money issue did not fall below 40 per cent.

The Banco de la Nación has rediscounted bills from the negotiable paper of some of the banks on frequent occasions, but it has never yet made use of the authorization conferred upon it to rediscount such bills with the Caja de Conversión, so that the "Caja" has not been called upon to issue paper money without the corresponding gold guarantee.

laws relating to paper money and oversee all issues of the same,⁴ but it proved a failure at its birth, and as an institution gave no results, leading an almost forgotten existence as a secondary and harmless department of the public administration until the year 1899, when the law of monetary conversion was passed. It was then intrusted with two missions of importance: (1) The establishment of an office for the exchange of paper into gold, and vice versa, at the rate of 2.2727 paper pesos for 1 gold peso, and (2) the formation of a conversion fund, to which more or less important resources were assigned.

The scheme of reform was worked out on the following basis:

1. To immediately fix the rate at which the future conversion would be effected, in conformity with the actual and contemporary value of the currency.
2. To form a large metallic fund to guarantee this conversion and to make it possible for money to become stable during this period.
3. To maintain a fixed standard by these two means:
 - (a) The creation, in the Conversion Office, of a bureau operating as an automatic regulator, in conformity with the tightness or slackness of money, and according to the necessities of the market; thus making elastic the paper currency, the circulation of which might increase or decrease, on account of the quantity of gold given out in exchange.
 - (b) The intervention of the Bank of the Argentine Nation in matters of international exchanges.

The conversion law was passed by Congress on October 31, 1899. The main provisions of the law were:

1. That the total issue of paper money should be convertible at the rate of 44 centavos gold for each 100 centavos paper, thus fixing the minimum official value of 227.27 pesos m/n for each 100 gold pesos.
2. That the Executive should determine the time at which such conversion should take effect.
3. That a conversion fund should be formed exclusively for the guaranty of the paper currency.
4. That certain specified resources should be appropriated to the formation of the said fund.
5. That the Caja de Conversión should be authorized to issue the necessary number of notes to effect the exchange of 1 paper peso for each 44 centavos gold deposited; and also to return an equal sum of gold at that rate in exchange for the paper presented.

⁴ Banks had the right to issue bank notes, under certain provisions. See Williams, John H., *Argentine International Trade under Inconvertible Paper; 1880-1900*. Harvard University Press; pp. 54-69.

The fund was intended solely for the redemption of the paper currency issued and in circulation prior to the passage of the law of 1899—some 295,000,000 pesos m/n.⁵ All subsequent issues were to be made as aforementioned—by the new bureau in exchange for gold deposited with it. At the end of 1927 the paper-money circulation was 1,353,092,804 pesos, based on a conversion fund of 466,550,375 pesos (gold), a guarantee of 78.4 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation.

The law of 1899 involved an acceptance of the depreciation and a recognition of some point at which the paper would be valued in gold. "The measure provoked a storm of controversy such as perhaps has never been called forth by any other proposal or event in Argentine history."⁶

The conversion law killed the fluctuating gold premium of former years and released commerce and industry from the state of uncertainty and instability which forms the worst feature of a régime of debased currency.

Its practical results were greatly beneficial to the economic life of Argentina. Yet "there is every reason for supposing that had matters been allowed to take their own course paper money would have eventually come to a par with gold."⁷ Population has trebled since 1890. The export trade has steadily increased. The great majority of years since 1900 have seen a favorable balance of trade and a considerable surplus in favor of Argentina's balance of payments. In addition, there has been a considerable inflow of new capital and a steady net inflow of specie.

In brief, the duties of the Conversion Office have relation to the receipt of gold and issuance of paper money for its legal value (44 centavos gold per peso), or vice versa, the conversion of paper into gold at the same rate, the exclusive control of the printing and issuing of the currency of the country, and the exchange of used notes for new.

⁵ In addition to the gold held by the Conversion Office, the Government established, as we have indicated, the redemption fund, which was kept in the Bank of the Argentine Nation. This fund was intended to be increased until it reached 128,000,000 pesos gold, the sum necessary to secure all the paper money outstanding at the time the act was passed in 1899 at the rate of 44 centavos gold for every paper peso. A subsequent act set the limit of the redemption fund at 30,000,000 gold pesos. By 1910 the full limit set was attained and remained at that figure until 1914. The outbreak of the European war forced the Government to pass some measures to meet the financial situation created by the war. On August 9, 1914, the directorate of the Bank of the Argentine Nation was authorized to convert and mobilize the conversion fund as it deemed expedient. There remained in this fund from 1914 through 1918 the sum of 10,000,000 gold pesos. The other 20,000,000 gold pesos were taken to the Conversion Office and exchanged for 45,454,454.45 paper pesos.

On November, 1923, the Bank of the Argentine Nation was authorized to utilize the part of the conversion fund then still not mobilized—10,000,000 gold pesos—to meet the services of the public debt held abroad, in order to save the heavy exchange premium, which at that time was nearly 40 per cent in favor of the United States dollar. In consequence the Bank of the Argentine Nation utilized 5.6 million gold pesos of the conversion fund up to November 23, 1923, so that the amount of this fund not yet mobilized has been reduced to 4.4 millions of gold pesos.

⁶ Williams, John H., *op. cit.*, p. 157.

⁷ Williams, John H., *op. cit.*, pp. 155-156.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK (BANCO HIPOTECARIO NACIONAL)

The "Banco Hipotecario Nacional" is strictly a governmental institution managed by a board of directors appointed by the President of the Argentine Republic and confirmed by the Senate.

This bank issues national "cédulas" (real-estate mortgage bonds, certificates to bearer), in lieu of cash, to borrowers on various forms of real estate. They bear 6 per cent interest and the Argentine Nation guarantees interest and amortization.

The bank was established in 1886. Its purpose was to bring together more effectively lenders of capital and needy landowners; and, by directing foreign and domestic capital to the land, to develop the agricultural resources of Argentina; to make the mortgaging of land safer and more attractive to both parties; to the landowners, by offering to them loans for long periods at lower interest rates than an ordinary banker or capitalist would accept, and redeemed gradually by small periodic payments; to the lender, by substituting for the individual guarantee of the mortgagor, the guarantee of the bank, which, in turn, had behind it the guarantee of the Government.⁸

The "cédulas" find to-day a ready market on the exchanges both at home and abroad. The Argentine "cédula" is a desirable form of investment because of the safeguards placed by the government around the mortgage business, viz: (a) The Republic does not recognize a secret mortgage; (b) no privileges take precedence over the rights of the mortgage; (c) the mortgage is signed before a notary and is registered; (d) the notary must demand a certificate stating that the property is free from incumbrances or debt.

These "cédulas" are free from all Argentine tax.

They may not be issued for less than 25 paper pesos or for more than 5,000 paper pesos each. No loan or series of loans to a single person or corporation shall be for a total less than 1,000 paper pesos or more than 500,000 paper pesos. The principal is paid off by an annual sinking fund of 1 per cent. The "cédulas" are issued in series of 50,000,000 paper pesos each.

Series	Interest rate	Amortization	Issued m/n	Paid off m/n	Owned by banks m/n	Amount in circulation
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>
7th.....	6	1	50,000,000	3,481,075	3,096,100	43,422,825
8th.....	6	1	50,000,000	3,481,175	2,399,550	44,119,275
9th.....	6	1	50,000,000	2,900,950	2,304,650	44,794,400
10th.....	6	1	50,000,000	1,967,050	4,139,175	43,893,775
11th.....	6	1	50,000,000	1,118,350	2,193,950	46,687,700
Etc.....						

⁸ See Williams, John H., *op. cit.*, pp. 73-78.

On December 31, 1925, there were outstanding some 26 different "series" and the capital stood at 1,500,000,000 paper pesos, with "cédulas" in circulation to a total face value of 1,191,437,750 paper pesos.⁹ Reserve funds amounted to 139,561,957 paper pesos.

Conservative valuation of the properties charged with the mortgage and the triple guarantee of the property itself, the bank reserves and the Argentine Nation have made of the "cédulas" a very popular kind of investment in Argentina as well as abroad.

NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANK (CAJA NACIONAL DE AHORRO POSTAL)

In September, 1914, an Argentine Postal Savings Bank was created under national guaranty and started operations in April, 1915.

This savings bank pays only a 4 per cent interest, but money deposited in it is free from any legal hindrance up to the amount of 5,000 paper pesos.

An appreciable number of its depositors is made up of children, and it has in existence close to 2,800 school agencies, besides the 1,250 offices of the postal service. This is the first institution whose only function is to promote saving. The Government controls the minimum and maximum amounts that may be deposited.

Growth of the National Postal Savings Bank, 1915-1924

Year	Number of accounts	Deposits	Drawn	Net
		<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>
1915.....	75,712	2,701,171	533,718	2,167,453
1916.....	81,896	6,699,794	2,924,126	3,715,667
1917.....	66,712	9,418,548	5,745,838	3,672,709
1918.....	70,560	10,923,964	6,645,760	4,278,203
1919.....	107,014	15,823,686	10,135,042	5,688,643
1920.....	84,726	18,680,474	14,223,999	4,356,474
1921.....	83,719	19,544,924	15,931,932	3,612,992
1922.....	110,283	26,442,184	18,555,288	7,886,895
1923.....	182,708	37,158,248	26,294,644	10,863,603
1924.....	159,051	42,580,132	34,348,787	8,231,344

⁹ According to the report of the National Mortgage Bank of Argentina for 1927, issued on Dec. 31, 1927, the cédulas of the bank outstanding on that date totaled 1,344,127,150 paper pesos. . . . A newspaper report states that as of Mar. 31, 1928, the amount outstanding was 1,349,326,425 paper pesos.—Note, Financial Division of Pan American Union.

SOME FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE IN BRAZIL

By HELOISE BRAINERD

Chief, Division of Education of the Pan American Union

EVEN a very brief visit to Brazil reveals the fact that many educators there are interested in the newer educational movements. All over Brazil, in fact, there is a quickened interest in educational problems, and in some of the larger cities interesting experiments are being conducted.

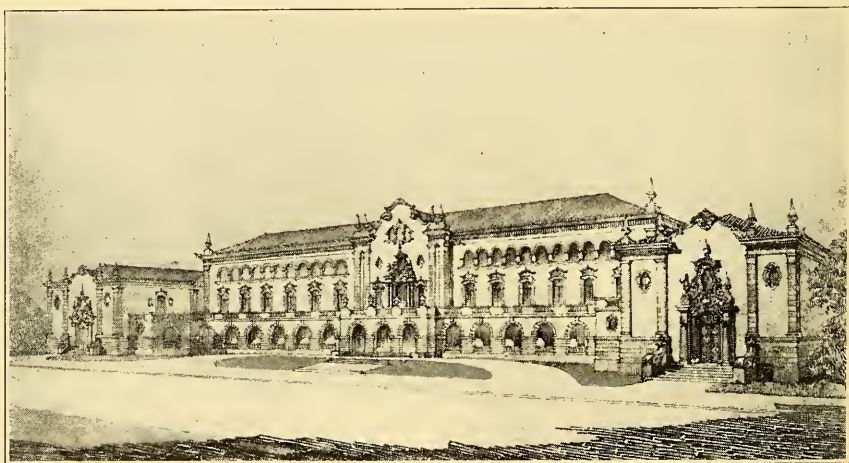
In the Federal capital there has been a general reorganization this year of courses of study in primary and normal schools. Among the significant changes are the lengthening of the normal curriculum by one year and the requirement of physical training in each year of every course. The normal school, now temporarily housed in an old building, is soon to have a splendid new home. In Bello Horizonte, also, new primary and normal curricula are being put into effect this year, and a special four months' training course for teachers has been instituted, comprising biology and hygiene, educational psychology, history of civilization and of education, teaching methods, and practice teaching. In the States of Ceará, Pernambuco, and the Federal District vacation courses for teachers have been held with excellent results.

The Decroly system of instruction organized about "centers of interest" is being tried out in a few schools in both Rio and Bello Horizonte and appears to be giving good results. Some educators feel, however, that the more expensive equipment and special training for teachers that are required are not justified in the face of Brazil's great illiteracy problem. In one "Decroly" school visited by the writer, first-grade children were beginning to read after four months' use of charts containing phrases, which are successively broken up into words, syllables, and letters.

Health education receives much attention in Brazil, due largely to the activity of the national Department of Health, which supplies many posters urging the necessity of cleanliness, vaccination, etc. Practically every school visited has its special room for regular medical and dental examinations, with a dental chair and necessary apparatus, and a first-aid outfit. In some cases a school nurse is

employed to visit children who are absent from illness, administer treatment for hookworm disease (which is very prevalent), and give general health instruction. Pupils are required to bring daily, with their books, their own towel and cup. "Health battalions" were found in two schools, with booklets in which the pupils indicated their performance of the various health "chores."

Recent school reforms have been in the direction of socializing the school, and in São Paulo especially the Government has urged upon teachers the desirability of forming "school republics" modeled on the State government. The Scout movement for both boys and girls is popular. A special project in character education is being tried out in two schools in Rio, using a Brazilian adaptation of the "Chil-



From drawing by Cortes & Bruhns, Architects

THE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIO DE JANEIRO

Architects' drawing of the new Normal School, which is now under construction

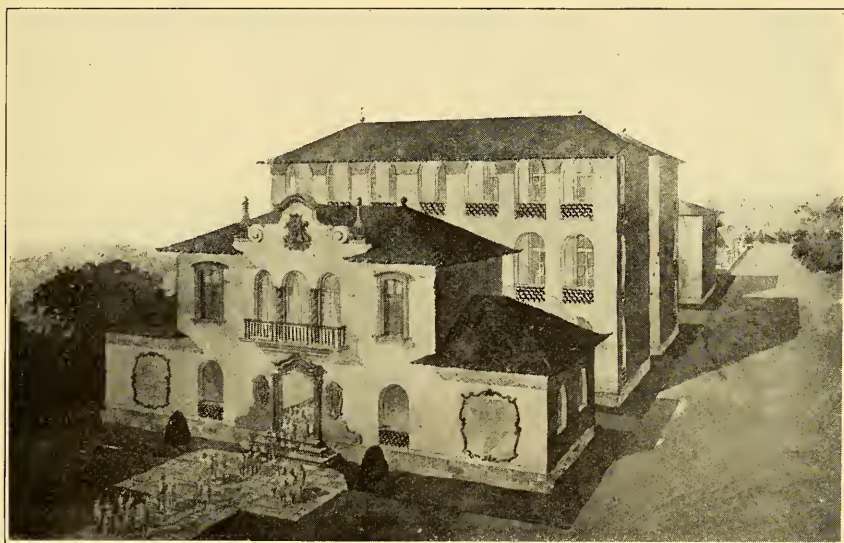
dren's Morality Code," which found its way there from the United States via Mexico.

Mental tests have been used for some years in the Federal District, and this year the primary classes in the city of Bello Horizonte, State of Minas Geraes, are organized into homogeneous groups, based on a combination of tests and the teachers' judgment. In one of the excellent private schools in the city of São Paulo tests are administered and a service of vocational guidance is maintained, based on physical and psychological examinations and school work, a cumulative record of each pupil being kept.

A recent entrant into the university ranks is the University of Minas Geraes, at the State capital, Bello Horizonte. It was organized September 7, 1927, by uniting the existing schools of law, medicine, engineering, dentistry, and pharmacy, to which will be added later

the school of agriculture. A tract of land has been set aside for the university and several new buildings will be constructed. A stadium is already nearing completion. Five hospitals included within the limits of the campus will provide clinical facilities for the medical school.

One of the organizations that is helping to focus public attention upon educational problems and is seeking their solution is the Brazilian Association of Education. Organized in October, 1924, this association now has several hundred members, branches or affiliated associations in four States, and delegates in four others, the headquarters being in Rio. The rapid growth of the association and the influence it exerts show that when a little group launched this educational



From drawing by Neréo & Fernandes, Architects

A "GROUP SCHOOL," RIO DE JANEIRO

A projected "grupo escolar," this being the designation of Brazilian schools having more than 18 classes

campaign four years ago the time was ripe for such an effort. Among the specific purposes of the organization are the maintenance of a center for lectures, an educational library and museum; the publication of educational works; a special study of physical, moral, and civic education, such agencies as the radio, the library, and interschool correspondence, and the care of abandoned children; the permanent organization in Brazil of educational statistics and the collection of national and foreign educational legislation; the organization of educational conferences and representation in international congresses.

The association works through 14 sections, covering technical and higher, secondary, primary, vocational, domestic, normal, and artistic instruction; character education and civics; physical education and

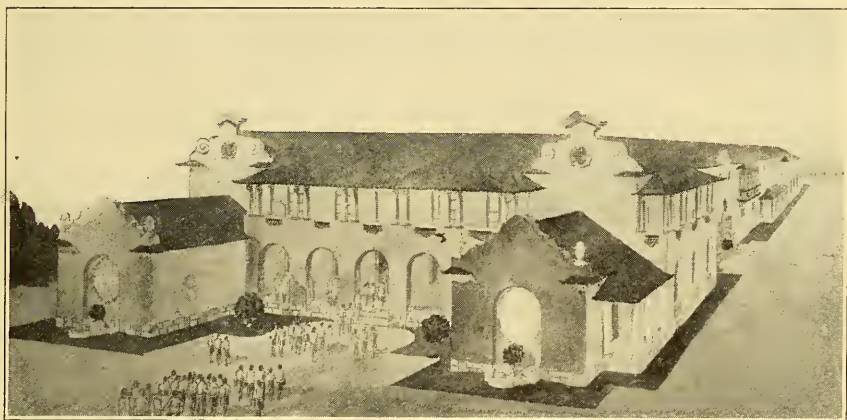


THE BENNETT SCHOOL, A PRIVATE INSTITUTION IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Upper: The dormitory. Lower: A domestic-economy class

hygiene; care of abandoned children; home cooperation; recreation for children; radio instruction; and psycho-analysis. These sections are carrying out such programs as the listing of moving pictures suitable for children, an investigation as to children's favorite books and the preparation of book lists, the fostering of parent-teacher associations, and the drafting of an outline course on character education and civics. A general educational campaign is carried on by posters and through the press.

In addition to these activities, a considerable number of lecture courses are given, open to the public. In 1926 the Section of Technical and Higher Instruction inaugurated a series of lectures which proved to be a great success. The program for 1928 comprises about 90 lectures in 16 different courses on such varied topics as folklore,



From drawing by Neréo & Fernandes

ANOTHER "GROUP SCHOOL" IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL

Architects' design of a new school building for 1,500 pupils, which is to be erected in a suburb of Rio de Janeiro

thermodynamics, the philosophy of Bergson, Brazilian architecture, and modern theories of chemistry. Other sections have also organized occasional courses, two given this year being on psychoanalysis and dietetics.

In September, 1927, the association held its first national congress on education, at Recife, State of Pernambuco, and plans to hold one annually, as the Recife meeting awakened great interest. It has affiliated with the International Bureau of Education at Geneva and is in correspondence with the World Federation of Education Associations relative to membership in that organization. It is thus rapidly extending its sphere of influence and its helpful outside contacts, and is unquestionably destined to be one of the strongest forces in spreading popular education in Brazil, thus contributing powerfully to the economic and social upbuilding of that great Republic.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN

(This series of photographs forwarded by Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, Chief of the Library Department, printed in the August issue of the Bulletin They



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

INAUGURATION OF THE LINCOLN LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

During the good-will flight of Charles Lindbergh to Mexico, the Lincoln Library was opened with appropriate ceremonies. Upper: Lindbergh's arrival with Ambassador Morrow, at the Library. Lower: The speakers' table at the inaugural exercises, in which the Minister of Public Education, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Ambassador Morrow, Lindbergh, and Miss Velázquez Bringas participated. The mural paintings by Montenegro, of which a glimpse is obtained, are a noteworthy feature of this library.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Ministry of Public Education, Mexico, was unfortunately received, too late for inclusion with her article will, however, be included in reprints of this article)



CHILDREN'S ROOM, LIBRARY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The walls are frescoed with scenes depicting that universal favorite of childhood, "Little Red Riding Hood." Several of Mexico's best known and most modern artists have contributed to the decoration of this and other children's libraries



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

THE CERVANTES LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

One of the larger public libraries opened in recent years in the Mexican capital

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

THE CERVANTES LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

At the time of its opening to the public, in 1924, the Cervantes Library included 20,000 volumes. Upper: One of the reading rooms. Lower: The children's room

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

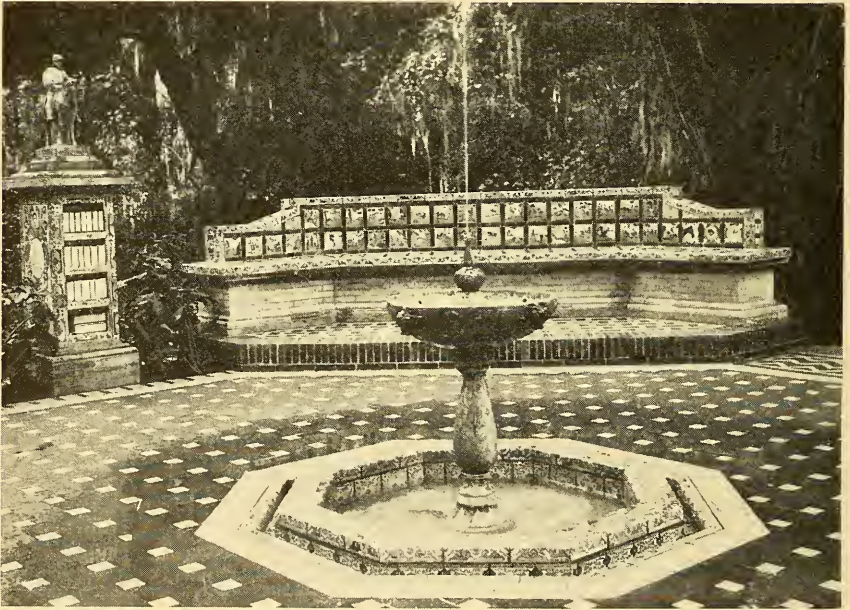
TWO OF MEXICO CITY'S LIBRARIES

Upper: The library named after the famous mystic and poetess, Juana Inés de la Cruz. Lower: The Francisco I. Madero Library

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN



LIBRARY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, MEXICO CITY



Courtesy of Esparanza Velázquez Bringas

PUBLIC BOOKSHELVES IN CHAPULTEPEC PARK, MEXICO CITY

A feature of the Don Quixote Fountain is the bookshelves, one of which is shown at the left, containing volumes of the classics. The tiled benches depict scenes from Cervantes' masterpiece

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO



A RURAL LIBRARY IN XOCHIMILCO, A SUBURB OF MEXICO CITY



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

A PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY

This library, in the Miguel Lerdo de Tejada School of Mexico City also serves the general public

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN



THE PALAFOX LIBRARY, PUEBLA

A colonial library of great beauty, the cases and other furnishings of which are of precious woods, beautifully carved



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

THE VICENTE RIVA PALACIO LIBRARY

One of the smaller branch libraries in the Mexican capital

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO



Courtesy of Esperanza Velázquez Bringas

TYPICAL LIBRARIES IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT

Upper: The María Enriqueta Library in Tacuba. Lower: The Manuel José Othón Library in Tacubaya

BIBLIOGRAPHY AS AID TO INTERNATIONAL UN- DERSTANDING :: :: :: ::

(In view of the resolution passed by the Sixth International Conference of American States by virtue of which a commission of expert bibliographers will convene "prior to 1933" for the purpose of organizing a continental bibliography "as a means to the promotion of closer relations of intellectual cooperation between the American Republics," the following article, by an internationally minded bibliographical student, provides a brief but scholarly review of the great existing bibliographies, together with a suggestive glimpse of their significance as elements in world approximation and understanding.—Editor's note.)

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE

Brookings School Library, Washington, D. C.

AMONG the resolutions adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States, sitting at Habana, January 16-20, 1928, was one the significance and possibilities of which must inspire both enthusiasm and reverence in all those to whom the cultural values of life are supreme. Resolution No. 12 provides for the meeting of a technical commission of bibliographic experts to be convened by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. No more, no less. But it carries the implication that here is a generous acceptance of the high function of intellectual cooperation among nations. It is a unique gesture in the world which, though called New, embodies ancient cultures magnificent even in their fragmentary remains. Intellectual cooperation as forecast in the resolution referred to presupposes not only the existence of records of the pageantry of human expression, but a cultural appreciation of those records, which through the long ages of man's striving have been the gift of one generation and of one people to another.

It is in these records that the souls of nations have been bared, be they records in color on canvas, in line of marble from the earth, in tonal harmonies, or in the various beauties and majesties of the written word.

The concept of intellectual cooperation among modern peoples is associated with a pioneer student of the resources of the Latin American States, Alexander von Humboldt. Writing to the Duke of Sussex in April, 1836, when the latter was president of the Royal

Society, Humboldt proposed international cooperation in promoting a knowledge of terrestrial magnetism. The reporter of the letter refers to it as one which "inaugurates the scientific conspiracy of nations." (Royal Society of London. *Abstract of Papers*, vol. 3 (1830/37), pp. 418-428). Since that day the world has become well acquainted with international cooperation. Congresses of the sciences, of history, archaeology, the law, labor, economics, etc., are well established, all of them providing opportunity for a better understanding among the participating nations.

Not until 1900 was there assembled an international group concerned with the book. In that year the Congrès International des Bibliothécaires was held in Paris, in August, the 20th to the 23d. After an interim of a decade the Commission Permanente des Congrès Internationaux des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires met in Brussels. The proceedings of this latter body, published in 1912, form a volume of over 800 pages. The most recent of these Congrès Internationaux de Bibliographie et de Documentation was held in 1927. The proceedings of 1900 and 1910 and subsequent years were largely given over to bibliothecal methodology.

Within the postwar period there has been created by the League of Nations an Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, with headquarters in Paris provided by the Government of France. Since 1926 there has been published by the institute a *Bulletin Bibliographique de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine*. Early in 1928 there was announced in the *Bulletin de Relations Scientifiques* of the institute, volume 2, No. 1, "une grande entreprise de coopération intellectuelle. Le projet d'annuaire international de bibliographie historique." While summarizing this record of international bibliographic activity, there should not be overlooked the Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, which though dormant at present, has behind it an impressive record of achievement, and that splendid undertaking the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, the demise of which must be recorded with regret.

Greatly outranking international bibliographic enterprise in point of time are the national bibliographies. Among the pre-war European countries France has published a current record of books, maps, and music, the output of her people, in the *Bibliographie de la France*, issued weekly since 1810. England, in the *Publishers' Circular*, published weekly since 1837, contributes an imposing record of intellectual production. Similar contributions have been made by Italy in the *Bollettino delle Pubblicazioni Italiane ricevute per diritto di Stampa*, issued at first semimonthly and more recently monthly, since 1886; by Belgium in *Bibliographie de Belgique*, issued monthly and at present in its fifty-fourth year of publication; Holland, in *Nederlandsche Bibliographie*, issued monthly, and now in its seventy-

second year of publication. Germany publishes a *Wöchentliches Verzeichniss aller neuen Erscheinungen im Felde der Litteratur*, which with the earlier retroactive compilations makes her book output traceable to 1797. Hungary has to her credit a long file of the *Revue Bibliographique Hongroise*. The United States has published a *Catalogue of Copyright Entries* since 1891. Of the postwar European countries Czechoslovakia stands out with an excellent current record of the printed output of her people. The publications named are issued either by the respective Governments or by associations of bookdealers, both, judging from the long, unbroken series, finding the enterprise a profitable one.

Interesting because of the more intimate acquaintance they enable the student to acquire with the intellectual activity of a people are the indexes of the periodical literature of a country. To avoid confusion it may be explained that these are distinct from periodical indexes, such as the *Index Medicus*, which comprises the medical literature of the world, and also from such as the *World List of Periodicals*, recently issued in England. The periodical indexes to which reference is made are of the periodicals published in some one country, and it will readily be seen that these offer a survey of the intellectual activity, as has been remarked, more intimate than does a documentation of books. Of such periodical indexes reference may be made to the *Dansk Tidsskrift Index*, now in its fourteenth year, the *Norsk Tidsskrift Index*, now in its ninth year of publication, and the *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften Litteratur*, of which 58 volumes have been published.

Another phase of national bibliography has recently been inaugurated by the Government of Mexico. It is a novel and very interesting example of the exploitation of the major industry of a country through the medium of bibliography. The *Bibliografía del Petróleo en México*, published in 1927 by the Departamento del Petróleo de la Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo of Mexico, is a most attractively printed small octavo of 169 pages issued as No. 8 of *Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas*. A noteworthy undertaking in itself, it acquires peculiar significance to the bibliographer because of the official recognition accorded in the preface to the contributory relation between bibliography and Mexico's most important industry. An earlier example of constructive bibliography also produced in Mexico, may—or rather should, because it is so often overlooked—be cited here. This is the chronological analysis in the *Memoria de Hacienda* of 1870 of the contents of not only finance but of all Federal departmental reports, fiscal year by fiscal year from the first year of independence to 1870. Each of these examples of Mexican bibliography, that of industrial exploitation and that of administrative history, are deserving not only of continuation in the land where they originated, but of emulation in other lands.

These are, then, some of the various angles of approach to bibliography. That harassing question of the exact meeds and bounds of bibliography, primarily whether or not it is correct to refer to any discipline other than the description of the physical properties of books as bibliography, remains open. It is admittedly an academically debatable point if bibliography is viewed as having merely the status of methodology. It loses all foothold, however, if bibliography is viewed as having the status of a record of cultural expression, whether of the arts, law, or the humanistic sciences. Viewed from this status bibliography bargains with no argument, but can proclaim quite as proudly as did the great Latin:

*Exegi monumentum aere perennius
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.*

—Horace. Conclusion third book of Odes.

EXPLORERS SEEK HISTORIC TREASURE IN BOLIVIA¹

SEEKING the hidden Jesuit treasure in Bolivia reputed to be cached by the fathers in 1778 and to be still lying untouched despite the various attempts already made to recover it, a group of British explorers have reached the Andes country and are now starting work on their dangerous venture.

The treasure is estimated to amount to the useful sum of \$60,000,000 in United States money. Sixty million dollars is bait enough for any group of hardy explorers. The adventure, however, promises to provide excitement in addition to the hope of reward. * * *

The treasure lies near the junction of the River Kato with the River Sacambaya, in the Department of La Paz, Province of Inquisivi. The expedition is equipped with 200 tons of material and instruments, including everything necessary for the undertaking, even to tractors, electric light apparatus, cranes and a diving outfit, and gas masks to guard the actual diggers against the poison supposed to be laid around the treasure. Sixty million dollars are worth a little

¹ The American Weekly, Buenos Aires, June 9, 1928.

risk, but it is not in the province of practical business men to take unnecessary chances.

At the bend of the river near the hill or mountain Negro Muerto, but still nearer the Caballo Cunca, are the ruins of the Jesuit monastery of Plazuela, reputed to have been erected in 1635, and finally abandoned when that religious order was banished from the country in 1778.

So long as Spain permitted the fathers to toil in peace they worked the gold and silver mines of the country with what was practically the only labor then available, the indigenes, and exported the product to Europe. But as they became wealthy, they also became political, conceiving the idea of making their territory an independent political unit—a threat not to be tolerated by Spain. As a result the order was ultimately peacefully expelled.

The Jesuits, however, receiving long notice before they were forced out were allowed to continue mining operations for a decade prior to expulsion, although the export of gold during this period was prohibited. The fathers, however, believed that with wealth and influence they would ultimately be able to remove the embargo, although they took due precautions against an adverse turn of affairs.

The struggle seems to have been machiavellian. Spain waited for the mines to be well worked, apparently intending to confiscate the gold. The Jesuits mined on, but secreted their treasure in the expectation of finally getting it out of the country. All they were allowed to take, however, when they did leave, was \$200,000 worth of gold each, the residue of that decade of work, together with the gold and diamond washings operated at Santa Cruz, being hidden and left behind. This balance, now waiting to be unearthed, is said to include \$60,000,000 in gold from the mines "El Carmen" and "Tres Tetilias." * * *

One of the priests, however, Father Gregorio San Roman, who suffered expulsion in common with his brethren, left a statement concerning this treasure, together with an indication of its location, with his brother, at that time Prefect of Callao. This document was passed on by the latter to his son (later president of Peru) who, it is said, himself made an attempt to recover the treasure, but having misread the document missed the great *cache*. However, he is believed to have found enough precious objects in the vicinity to recompense him for his pains.

The document in question, now in the possession of Doña Corina San Román, has through an intermediary been copied, the copy being now in the possession of the actual explorers. In this document Father Gregorio first states the location of the cache, then proceeds as follows:

"* * * It is a steep hill, heavily timbered, the top of which is flat, with long grass growing, where you will see, on the summit, in the middle of the grass a large stone, shaped like an egg, so big that it took 500 Indians to place it there. If you dig underneath this stone for 5 cordas (about 113 feet) you will find the roof of a large cave, which took 500 Indians $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to hollow out. The roof is 24 cordas long, and there are 2 compartments with a long, narrow passage leading from the room on the east side to the main entrance, 200 cordas away.

"On reaching the door you must exercise great care in opening. The door is a large iron one, and inside, to the right, near the wall, you will find an image of the Madonna, made of pure gold, three feet high, the eyes of which are two large diamonds. This image was placed there for the good of mankind.

"If you proceed along the passage you will find in the first room 37 heaps of gold and many gold and silver ornaments and precious stones. On entering the second room you will find in the right-hand corner a large box clamped with iron bars. Inside this box are 90,000 duros reales in silver money and 30 bags of gold. Distributed in the hollows on either side of the tunnel and in the two rooms are altogether 160 heaps of gold of which the value has been estimated at 60,000,000 duros reales.

"Great care must be taken on entering these rooms as enough poison to kill a regiment of the King has been laid about. The walls of the two rooms have been strengthened by large blocks of granite; from the roof down the distance is 5 cordas more. The top of the roof is portioned off in three distinct esplanades, and the whole has been well covered over for a depth of 5 cordas with earth and stone. When you come to a place 20 feet high, with a wall so wide that 2 men can ride easily abreast, cross the river, and you will find the monastery, church, and other buildings."

Other expeditions have tackled the hill Negro Muerto before but without success. Doctor Sanders explored the other hill, Caballo Cunca, and discovered a large artificial stone structure, square shaped, which appears to be the roof of the cave, and also a tunnel, probably a secondary entrance to the storeroom. This tunnel is in the direction of the monastery of Plazuela. Its roof is slightly above the level of the river during the summer.

Digging was commenced though it was then late in the season, and the rains were threatening. After a short span of work a wooden board with a crucifix was discovered. This spurred the excavators to greater efforts. Four meters farther into the tunnel they came across a wall, which completely blocked the passageway, a wall made of stones piled on each other, not cemented or bound. On dismantling the wall a hollow was found, and in the hollow what must have been a wooden box was seen. The wood crumbled at a touch, but inside was a parchment, in a fair state of preservation, the text being in Spanish, translated as follows:

"You who reach this place, withdraw. This place is dedicated to God Almighty, and a dolorous death in this world awaits the one who dares to enter, and in the world where he goes, eternal damnation. The riches that belong to the Lord our God are not for human use. Withdraw and you will live in peace, the blessings of the Master will make your life sweet, and you will die rich in the goods of this world. Obey the command of God Almighty, our Master in life

and in death. In the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen."

That was as far as the explorers got in 1926, for the floods make an island of the hill in question from December till April.

Doctor Sanders has stated that the British Museum experts find no reason to doubt the authenticity of the document in question, and Sir Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies of London University, has pronounced it genuine.

The company of adventurers have taken an option on the land involved, and on all the land round about. In their search they will have the aid of every mechanical assistance engineering science can provide. Before December, 1928, they hope to have laid their hands on the treasure, paid off the participants, and to have retired. That is, if they come through alive. * * *

NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO CHILIAN SEA PROWESS¹

By Commander F. A. WORSLEY

(The new screen epic "South," recently shown in London by the writer of the following brief sketch, an epic which it is hoped will soon be exhibited in the United States, has, in combination with the departure of Commander Richard Byrd, on a new research expedition in Antarctic regions, recalled to memory one of the most heart-stirring episodes in seafaring annals, namely, the Shackleton expedition to the South Pole in 1916, in which three South American Republics, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chili—notably the latter—played such important parts.—Editor's note.)

IN June, 1916, after making the 800-mile boat journey with Sir Ernest Shackleton from Elephant Island to South Georgia to get help for our 22 comrades, we came to Punta Arenas, Chile's most southerly port, in the Strait of Magellan, hoping to find a vessel to go south. All through that winter Shackleton, Cream, and I battled in unprotected vessels through gales and pack ice to save the marooned men. Shackleton was looked upon by many as mad to do this, but his anxiety for his men was so great that he could not rest. During four months of strain I saw his hair turn gray and deep lines, carved by care, appear on his face.

At Punta Arenas we met with such real kindness, help, and sympathy from Chileans and English alike that our spirits expanded and our hopes rose. It was like coming into safe haven after a hurricane. We can never forget the kindness and hospitality we experienced

¹ The Chilean Review, London, Third Quarter, 1928, No. 26.

there. The British residents subscribed £1,500, with which we chartered and fitted out the little schooner *Emma* of 70 tons. Many of our stores were given to us by the Chilean residents. The Chilean Government generously lent us the services of the lighthouse steamer *Yelcho*, Capt. Luis Pardo, to tow us one-third of the way to Elephant Island. . . .

To the Great Chilean
Nation who have
been the means of
saving our comrades
I tender my most
grateful thanks. I
feel the friendship
of 100 years will
grow deeper and
stronger in the future
Chile and Great Britain
will stand together always.
E. H. Shackleton

SHACKLETON'S LETTER OF THANKS

"To the Great Chilean Nation, who have been the means of saving our comrades, I tender my most grateful thanks. I feel the friendship of 100 years will grow deeper and stronger in the future. Chile and Great Britain will stand together always.—E. H. Shackleton"

The Chilean seamen are unsurpassed; to prove this fact came one Lieut. Ramon Aguirre of the Chilean Navy, accompanied by his guitar. I am sure he will forgive me if, after all these years, I may have slightly misquoted his name, but his genial personality is green in my memory. He was a grand seaman and a lovable shipmate; and during the 24 days of storm and trial in the southern ocean he

never lost his high spirits. He was even a shining example to us, for the names we called that little vessel were not proper to be set down here. One hundred miles beyond the point where we cast off the *Yelcho's* towrope we met the pack ice; 110 miles of heaving ice separated us from our men on Elephant Island. We nearly lost the *Emma* and ourselves in the roaring, crashing floes, and three weeks later I beat her into Stanley Harbor against a westerly gale. Again the Chilean Government came to our help by sending the *Yelcho* to tow us from the Falkland Islands back to Punta Arenas. Shackleton was then almost in despair. I was willing to try again in the *Emma*, but Shackleton thought a larger vessel was necessary. He had no available funds. The British Government were sending the *Discovery*, but, hampered by the war, she was long in coming. Shackleton was chafing at the restrictions being placed upon him, when the Chilean Nation came bravely to the rescue.

Once more their Government lent the *Yelcho* to Shackleton. Once more our friends Captain Pardo and Lieutenant Aguirre came south with us. We left Punta Arenas on August 25, 1916, cheered off by our friends of both nations who had shared our anxiety and suspense over the fate of the comrades on Elephant Island. Our Chilean shipmates were eagerly looking forward to an encounter under their own flag, with the southern pack ice.

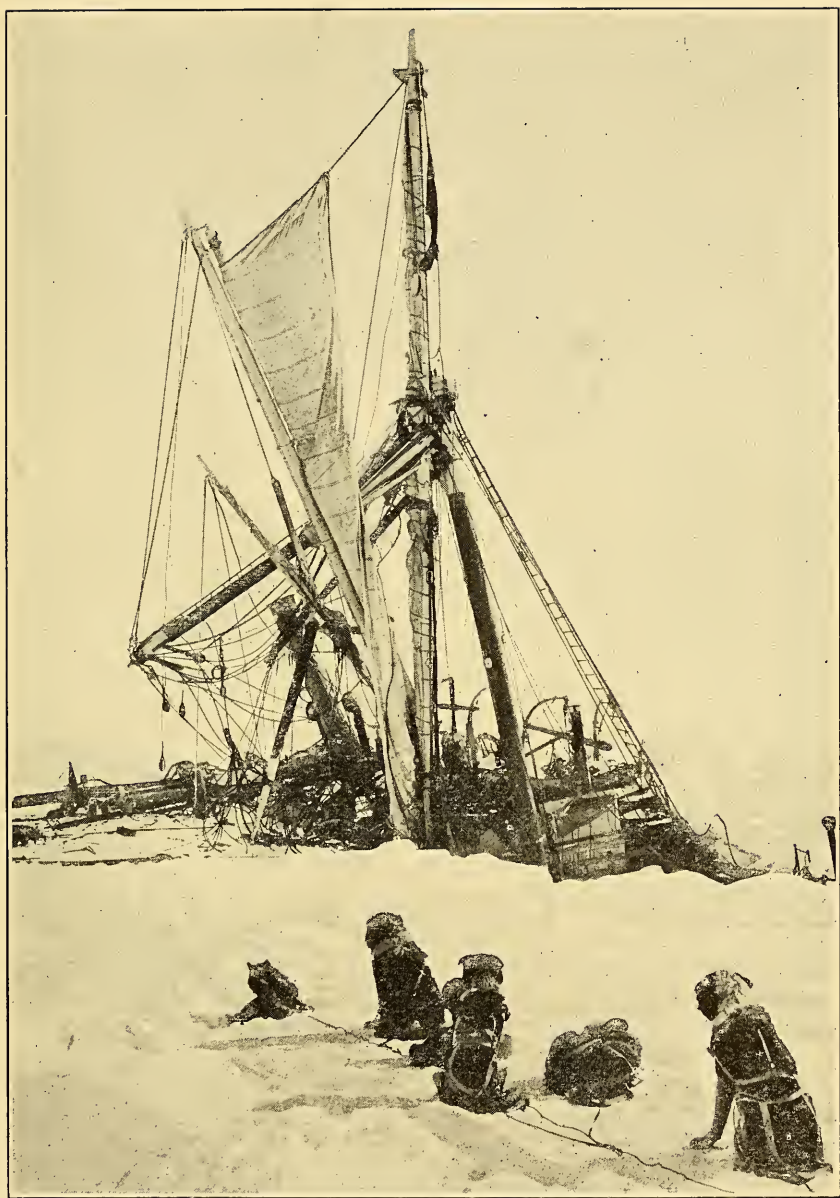
ON SHORE AT USHUAIA

We landed at Ushuaia, the farthest-south settlement in the world, and next day, as the *Yelcho* filled her bunkers with coal at an island just north of Cape Horn, I took the liberty of felling one of the farthest-south trees in the world. It was a fine tree and I trust that I did not transgress any government regulations.

I learned the Spanish words for ordering the helm and engines so as to be prepared for maneuvering through the ice, which was, of course, the only time I handled the vessel. It was the *Yelcho's* baptism of pack ice, and her captain and crew were so keen that I am sure they would make good Polar explorers.

The *Yelcho* made the run from Cape Horn to Elephant Island in two-and-a-half days. The last half of the passage was through scattered floes in dense fog. We steered on until we sighted the "white water" of the Nor-West Breaker spouting through the fog so close that we had to jam the helm hard over to clear it. Three hours later we had found the camp and were embarking our overjoyed comrades. It was a happy day for Shackleton and all of us, and our joy was shared by our Chilean shipmates. We owed them much.

Before leaving Punta Arenas, Shackleton, fearing that our men might be starving, told me to lay in plenty of good food and ample



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THE SINKING OF THE "ENDURANCE"

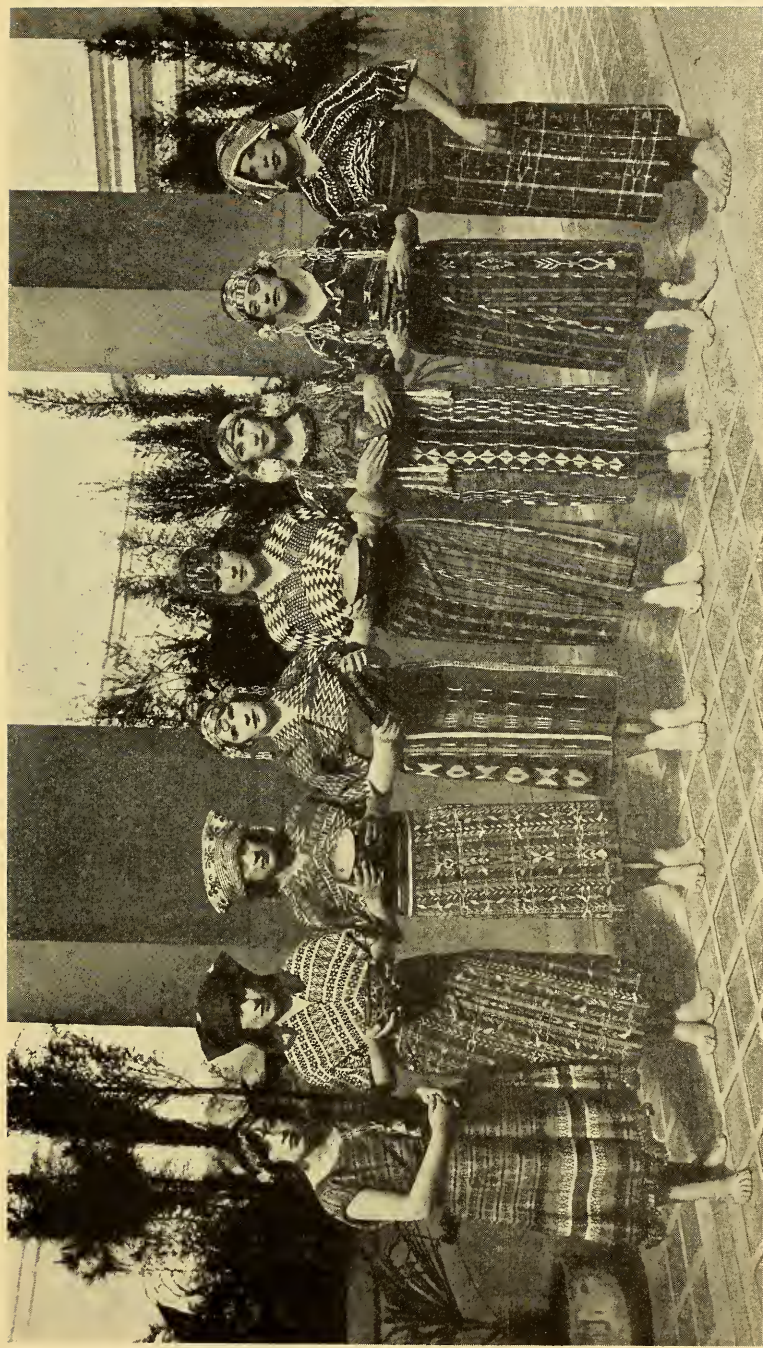
A last view of Shackleton's ship as the ice was closing over her

drink for them for the five days from Elephant Island to Punta Arenas. This, aided by the generosity of the citizens of that kindly city, I had done. We got our men on board at 1 p. m.—Viva Chile!—and by 1 a. m. the following morning they had drunk the ship dry. After two years' abstention they deserved some jollification.

It was on a Sunday forenoon when the *Yelcho* steamed into Punta Arenas with her joyous human freight. The good inhabitants were, very properly and devoutly, attending service in the various churches when we were sighted. Instantly all the fire bells were rung, the services were hurriedly curtailed, and the whole population of Punta Arenas poured forth to welcome the wanderers back to civilization. It was really affecting to our men; the home coming could hardly have been happier in their own country. The wild, ragged, bearded, and unkempt fellows were seized on by various of these most kind-hearted and hospitable people and carried off to be converted once more into civilized objects. That day the barbers of Punta Arenas were out on the war path, the sound of scissors was heard in the land, and the gutters of the town ran dark and turgid. After a week of the wildest hospitality we retired exhausted to Valparaiso, and the fatigued folk of Punta Arenas returned to their normal state of peace.

At the special invitation of the Chilean Government the whole party was taken to Valparaiso. Here our welcome was overwhelming. The little *Yelcho* steamed between the lines of the Chilean Navy. The order had been given to dress ship, and all Chilean vessels were showing the British ensign with their own. Every ship or small boat in the harbor had a big or little Chilean ensign at one end and a similar British ensign at the other, while their occupants waved pennants, one with "Pardo" and one with "Shackleton" printed on them. Thirty-five thousand citizens welcomed us on the quay—indeed, they welcomed us so heartily that they nearly pushed us into the sea. From thence to the Town Hall was the most glorious football scrum I have ever taken part in. As before, our whole party was carried away by the hospitably determined citizens of this splendid southern nation, or by members of the British community living there. After a hectic week of dinners, dances, horse races, and entertainments we departed for Europe and the war, full of regret at leaving our new friends, but hoping to meet them again after the war.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was fond of emphasizing how great a debt he and all of us owed to the Chilean nation for its unselfish help and generosity, and how nobly, in a time of stress and strain, Chileans came to the rescue of our twenty-two starving comrades.



Courtesy of Dr. Eduardo Aquirre Velásquez, Guatemalan Minister to Costa Rica

MAYAN FESTIVAL IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

During the spring a Mayan festival was given in Exposition Park, Los Angeles. The above illustration shows a typical group, made up of American, Mexican, and Guatemalan girls, wearing the native costumes of Quezaltenango and Totonicapán, Guatemala, who took a prominent part in the festivities. The Guatemalan consul, Col. Arturo Ramírez, addressed an audience of more than a thousand people in the auditorium of the Los Angeles Museum during the festival

PICTURESQUE DANCES OF MEXICO



Courtesy of the Mexican Ministry of Education

PICTURESQUE MEXICAN DANCES

Upper: The torch dance by pupils of the primary schools of the Federal District. This illustration gives an idea of the colossal dimensions of the National Stadium. Lower: An interesting moment in a Mayan sacrificial dance, as given in Yucatan

PICTURESQUE DANCES OF MEXICO



Courtesy of the Mexican Ministry of Education

DANCE OF THE TEHUANAS

In a recent national festival, schoolgirls of the Federal District presented various dance figures inspired by indigenous dances of the country. The two illustrations show groups in the dance of the Tehuanas (natives of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec)

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN TRADE

IN 1927

BY MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

OFFICIAL statistics of Brazil's foreign trade for 1927 give the value of the imports during that year as 3,273,163,000 milreis paper compared with 2,705,553,000 milreis during 1926. Exports totaled in 1927 3,644,118,000 milreis, against 3,190,559,000 milreis in 1926.

Expressed in terms of United States currency,¹ the foreign trade for the two years was:

	Imports	Exports
1927.....	\$387, 035, 946	\$430, 899, 609
1926.....	386, 452, 404	455, 729, 084

The leading exports in 1927, with comparative figures for 1926 were:

Leading exports from Brazil

Articles	1926		1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Coffee.....	² 13, 751, 000	\$335, 329, 952	² 15, 115, 000	\$304, 555, 397
Cacao.....	63, 310	14, 804, 170	75, 543	22, 161, 286
Hides.....	40, 554	11, 890, 872	59, 117	15, 484, 923
Yerba mate.....	92, 657	16, 314, 812	90, 092	12, 997, 635
Rubber.....	23, 253	16, 408, 655	26, 186	12, 548, 303
Tobacco.....	27, 898	9, 390, 944	31, 885	8, 352, 370
Oil producing seeds.....	87, 451	9, 041, 708	81, 613	8, 224, 665
Skins.....	3, 759	4, 712, 326	5, 065	5, 857, 750
Cotton, raw.....	16, 687	5, 897, 728	11, 917	4, 958, 732
Frozen and chilled meat.....	6, 994	1, 325, 953	32, 604	4, 777, 935
Carnauba wax.....	5, 768	3, 350, 378	7, 033	3, 743, 289
Wool.....	7, 206	6, 050, 421	5, 014	3, 451, 578
Sugar.....	17, 169	1, 236, 394	48, 461	3, 084, 781
Timber and lumber.....	107, 292	3, 047, 136	119, 611	2, 863, 426
Manganese.....	319, 825	3, 614, 340	241, 823	2, 509, 755

¹ Conversions to dollars were made at the average official rates for the respective years, i. e.: 1926, 7½001; 1927, 8\$457.

² Bags of 132 pounds each.

Export values to principal countries of destination for 1926 and 1927 were as follows:

Brazilian exports by countries of destination

Countries	1926	1927
United States	\$218, 024, 567	\$199, 102, 873
Germany	38, 061, 134	44, 772, 259
France	39, 754, 035	41, 432, 541
Argentina	28, 889, 015	25, 941, 941
Netherlands	28, 104, 270	24, 386, 898
Italy	24, 565, 490	19, 737, 377
United Kingdom	15, 925, 296	14, 658, 863
Belgium	10, 799, 171	12, 007, 686
Uruguay	13, 130, 981	11, 843, 444
Sweden	11, 862, 305	9, 302, 235
Denmark	5, 195, 972	3, 835, 284
Spain	1, 084, 703	3, 375, 902
Portugal	1, 930, 868	1, 765, 401
Other countries	18, 401, 277	18, 736, 905
Total	455, 729, 084	430, 899, 609

The principal items contributing to the import trade in 1926 and 1927 were:

Leading imports into Brazil

Articles	1926		1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Machinery, apparatus and tools	81, 742	\$47, 540, 779	75, 193	\$47, 827, 480
Wheat	542, 658	36, 564, 490	595, 537	35, 141, 184
Manufacturers of iron and steel	312, 484	30, 046, 421	325, 423	31, 140, 120
Manufactures of cotton	8, 804	22, 419, 082	8, 540	22, 032, 280
Coal, coke and briquettes	1, 939, 580	17, 549, 350	2, 214, 598	20, 280, 241
Automobiles	¹ 32, 954	18, 246, 393	¹ 29, 591	18, 738, 323
Wheat flour	221, 356	21, 654, 049	204, 167	17, 399, 787
Gasoline	152, 552	11, 612, 769	201, 242	13, 092, 586
Chemical products and drugs	38, 441	8, 403, 942	45, 231	8, 660, 163
Codfish	36, 978	9, 024, 425	36, 088	7, 871, 349
Iron and steel, simply wrought	100, 593	5, 303, 670	131, 641	7, 817, 296
Paper and manufactures	53, 918	8, 460, 362	47, 721	7, 448, 858
Cement	396, 322	6, 344, 665	441, 959	6, 973, 276
Kerosene	91, 021	5, 793, 315	111, 841	6, 792, 479
Jute, raw	20, 582	6, 113, 555	28, 475	6, 227, 385
Fuel oil	217, 599	3, 213, 112	358, 427	6, 034, 882
Pelts and skins	1, 121	4, 564, 490	1, 108	4, 359, 938
Lumber and timber	29, 862	1, 836, 166	36, 302	2, 229, 395

¹ Number.

The following table shows the value of imports by principal countries of origin for the years 1926 and 1927:

Brazilian imports by countries of origin

Countries	1926	1927
United States.....	\$113, 384, 802	\$111, 040, 795
United Kingdom.....	73, 148, 407	82, 133, 854
Argentina.....	38, 059, 134	46, 061, 960
Germany.....	48, 851, 306	41, 151, 472
France.....	24, 686, 044	24, 481, 494
Belgium.....	16, 625, 910	15, 850, 538
Italy.....	14, 354, 949	13, 385, 242
Portugal.....	8, 095, 986	7, 226, 677
Netherlands.....	4, 659, 620	6, 781, 838
Mexico.....	4, 636, 194	4, 938, 276
Switzerland.....	3, 952, 722	4, 513, 658
Uruguay.....	3, 277, 961	3, 616, 175
Spain.....	4, 613, 913	3, 484, 333
Norway.....	2, 999, 000	2, 682, 629
Canada.....	7, 120, 982	492, 019
Other countries.....	17, 985, 474	19, 194, 986
Total.....	386, 452, 404	387, 035, 946

TYPES OF RECENT CONSTRUCTION IN COLOMBIA



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

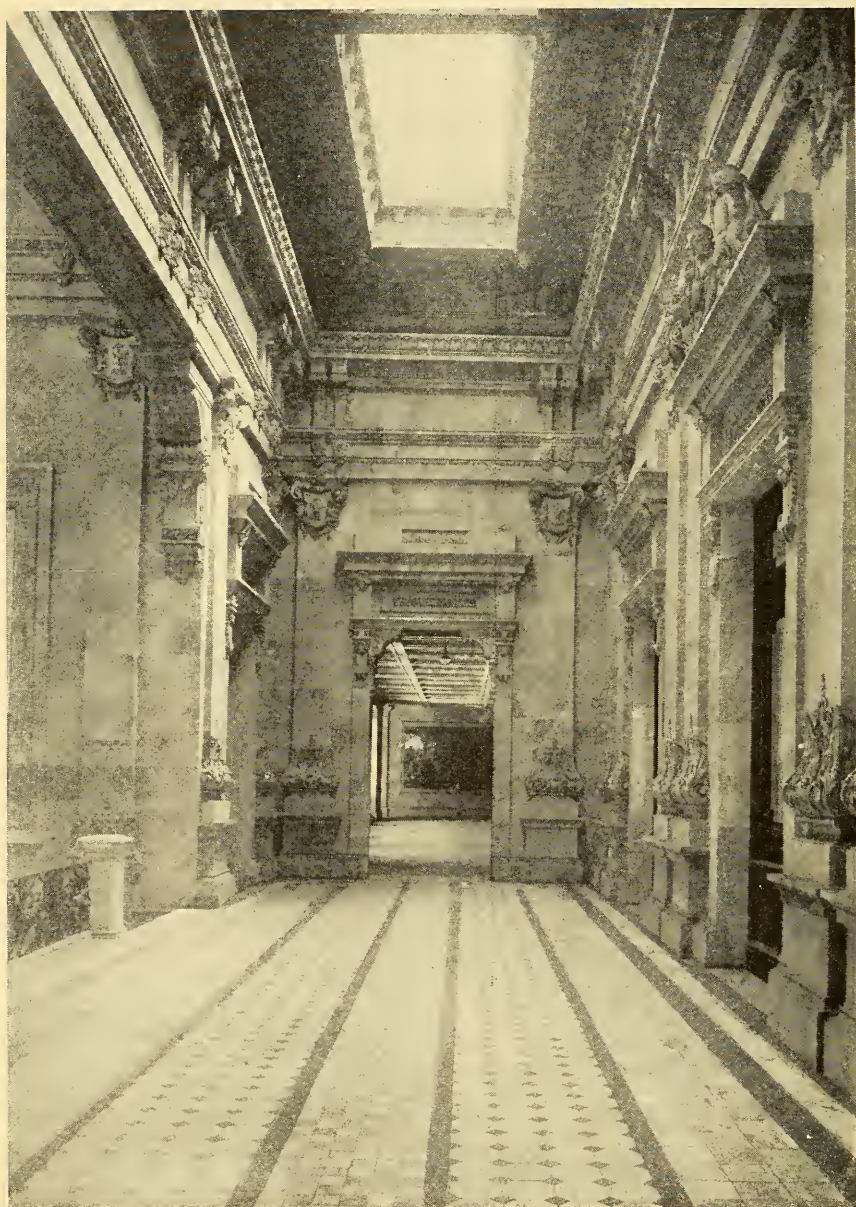
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOGOTÁ



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION, BOGOTÁ

TYPES OF RECENT CONSTRUCTION



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

VESTIBULE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS BOGOTA

TYPES OF RECENT CONSTRUCTION



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

THE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOGOTÁ

Upper: The façade and main entrance to the Institute. Lower: Detail of one end of the building

IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

TWO HOSPITALS OF BOGOTÁ

Upper: San José Hospital, Lower: San Juan de Dios Hospital

TYPES OF RECENT CONSTRUCTION



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

RAILROAD STATIONS, BOGOTA

Upper: Cundinamarca Station. Lower: Southern Railroad Station

IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



Courtesy of "El Gráfico"

NEW MARKETS IN BOGOTÁ

Upper: The Central Market. Lower: Market in one of the suburbs of the city

PAN AMERICAN UNION

NOTES ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE "dog days," particularly the humid variety in which Washington excels, would seem to be the least appropriate and the last to be selected for sight-seeing. The fact is, however, that with the exception of the Easter season and a presidential inauguration, July and August seem to be the most popular months for visiting the National Capital. And it may be added that, with the exception of the White House and perhaps the Washington Monument, no building in Washington makes a stronger appeal to the imagination or lives longer and more vividly in the memory of the visiting public than does the Pan American Union. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether any other architectural entity in active public service has ever in such a relatively short space of time become the center of such a widespread and constantly growing tradition of beauty—beauty of line, of proportion, of color and setting—as has that symbolic shrine of the Pan American ideal.

This fact undoubtedly explains why even in these recent most canicular of "dog days" a steady stream of visitors, amounting to something like 10,000 weekly, representing every State in the Union and, in recent years, practically every country in this continent, has passed through its hospitable portals. And the number of those who have obtained this fleeting but illuminating glimpse of Pan American activities, cultures, and ideals, increases year by year, so that it is quite certain that when the few remaining gaps in the great Pan American Highway are completed, a very considerable portion of United States citizens, men, women, and children, will be greatly predisposed and indeed ready to take that long American trail southward.

* * *

AMONG the distinguished foreign visitors who have recently honored the Director General of the Pan American with visits were Dr. José Carmen Ariza, former minister of the Dominican Republic at Washington, accompanied by the present incumbent, His Excellency Señor Don Ángel Morales, and a few days later, His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Argentina to the Central American Republics and Panamá, Dr. Ricardo J. Davel, who was accompanied by the then chargé d'affaires of Argentina, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, recently appointed minister from

Argentina to Holland. During the absence of the director general on a much-needed rest, Mr. John Barrett, former diplomat and director of the Pan American Union, paid his respects to the acting director, Dr. Gil Borges, and also to the various heads of departments, where he is always welcome. Dr. Pedro Yrigoyen, a cousin of the ambassador of Peru, who is on his way to Paris, also called, accompanied by the Peruvian ambassador, Dr. Hernán Velarde. Somewhat later Dr. M. O. Romero Sánchez, of Venezuela, stopped in on his way home from Europe; also Doctor Belaúnde, distinguished Peruvian historian and publicist, formerly of the University of San Marcos, now of the University of Miami, Florida, on his return from the assembly of the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, at which he and former Ambassador Pezet, also of Peru, were two of the most notable speakers.

* * *

AMONG the many interesting visitors in the respective offices of the counselor of the Union, the foreign trade advisor, and the editor of the *BULLETIN* may be mentioned:

DR. MAX JORDAN, who, representing several German newspapers, is on his way to Mexico and Central America, where he will take both still and motion pictures; William Dawson, the new consul general, who will shortly leave for Mexico City; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Fremont, who will spend a year in South American countries, the former representing commercial interests and the latter, a practising attorney, studying the attitude of women toward preparation for legal and other professions; C. A. Johannsen, representative of Dillon, Read Co., New York, in search of data on Latin America to be published by that firm; David C. Mackie, representing the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine; Mr. Edward L. Glenn, who has just returned to his duties at the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, after an absence of about a year as a member of the Kemmerer Commission to Ecuador and Bolivia; and Mr. Frederic Brenckman, Washington representative of *The National Grange*, in search of data and photographs to be used at an early date in the *National Grange Magazine*.

DR. WILLIAM J. SAMELS, representative of the National City Bank in Colombia, where he has recently visited every section of the country in the interests of that institution and to which he will shortly return, informed the counselor, Mr. Franklin Adams, that three new branches—one in Bogotá, one in Medellín, and one in Cali—will soon be opened by the National City Bank.

DR. CUPERTINO DEL CAMPO, director of the Argentine National Museum of Art, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, spent a week of August in Washington. Doctor del Campo, who is past president of the Buenos Aires Rotary Club, at the meeting of the International Rotary held in Minneapolis in June, was appointed governor of the Rotary Clubs for the region embracing Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay. Doctor del Campo was greatly interested in visiting the principal art centers of the United States, including the Corcoran and the National Museum galleries in Washington. With his family, he sailed for Buenos Aires, August 25, where the BULLETIN will hope to learn his attitude toward the possibilities of closer Pan American approximation in museum work in general.

THE counselor's department, which has entire charge of all arrangements for the increasingly popular radio concerts of Pan American music, has practically completed the program and other multiple preparations for the forty-second concert given under the auspices of the Pan American Union on the beautiful Esplanade overlooking its own park grounds and the lily pool, September 8, 1928. The program will be executed by the United States Navy Band assisted by two Latin American artists: Raquel Nieto, the noted Mexican soprano, and Nilo Menéndez, the equally well known Cuban pianist, while Alberto Galimany, leader of the National Band of Panama and well-known composer, who will reach New York early in September for a brief visit to Washington, will conduct several numbers in the program mentioned, including one of his own compositions. It may be added that Señor Galimany, who is recognized as one of the most talented of Latin American band leaders and whose fame as a composer is as well established in Europe as in the American republics, will also act as conductor in the rendition of his compositions by the United States Army Band in concerts to be given in the park of the United States Capitol and at the Sylvan Theater.

* * *

IN spite of the heat and vacation absences, the statistical division of the Union is well abreast of its important and never-ending task of preparing, for publication in the BULLETIN and other official distribution, the annual statistical tables, complete, covering the foreign trades of the Latin American Republics, both as to exports and imports, with the rest of the world. The report of Brazil for the year 1927 appears elsewhere in this issue, to be closely followed by those for Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay for 1927, while that of Venezuela for 1926 will, it is hoped, be completed some time in September.

At the request of the American Milk Products Corporation of New York, the statistical division of the Pan American Union recently compiled and furnished statistics showing the importation of condensed milk for a given period of years into Bolivia, Brazil, and Central America by countries of origin and ports of entry. This is but one of the many kinds of statistical information constantly requested from, and furnished by, this division.

* * *

THE members of the educational division are busily engaged in "carrying on" during the absence of their chief, Miss Heloise Brainerd, who is at present somewhere in South America, where she is making an extended visit in the interests of greater Pan American educational approximation, particularly in the direction of increased inter-American scholarships and a wider exchange of professors and students. Miss Brainerd writes that she has been very well received in Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where the respective departments of education and other friendly entities have been cordially helpful in cooperating in every possible way in the carrying out of her program. Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador and possibly Colombia are also included in Miss Brainerd's itinerary.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Reynolds, the former terminal passenger agent of the Panama Railroad Co., the latter a resident for more than 20 years in Panama, where she is vice president of the board of directors of the Inter-American Committee of Women, called recently on their way home from San Antonio, Tex., where Mrs. Reynolds had attended the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

* * *

One of the busiest sections of the Union during the month just closed was the financial division—a title which, like one or two others, appears to need amplification in order to be sufficiently elastic to at least suggest the great bulk of extremely important work now being organized in that division. During the last two months—to name but a few of the activities completed or on the way to completion—the following official publications were assembled and duly distributed, together with the related correspondence:

The program and regulations of the Second Pan American Congress of Highways, as formulated by the organizing committee at Rio de Janeiro, with each of which was included the pamphlet on the Inter-American Highway—the projected Main Street of the Americas—containing the hearings before the United States Congressional Committee, translated into Spanish in the Pan American Union; certified copies, Spanish version, of the Convention of Private International Law adopted at the Sixth International Conference of

American States, already ratified by Cuba, one copy of which in each of the four official languages has been sent to each of the signatory States for ratification; copies of a very special article by Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, on the Nicaraguan System of Highways, were dispatched to the highway engineers in each of the Latin American countries; and, finally, the sumptuous publication containing the history and explaining the conditions of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Architectural Competition, published in English, Spanish, and French, is being dispatched to the competitors already registered, the number of which to date is just under 1,000. It may be added that it is this division of the Union which is now responsible for all correspondence and related details incidental to this competition.

* * *

THE Editor is glad to record here the successful establishment of the latest "Oficina" to be installed in the Pan American Union: the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, which has come into being by virtue of the corresponding resolution approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States. This new division—one of the most important and fruitful in the whole range of Pan American Union activities—has been placed in the immediate charge (under the direction of Dr. W. A. Orton, Director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation as technical adviser) of Sr. Alberto Adriani, a young Venezuelan whose previous experience in international work—which includes the League of Nations—constitutes an unusual and most promising background for the new work he has just undertaken. Some idea of the perspective of activities now envisaged by Señor Adriani may be gathered from the very thoughtful article from his pen published in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, Spanish edition.

Among the first fruits of this new activity is the fact, recently announced by the Department of State, that the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council will function as the National Committee of Agricultural Cooperation of the United States; while the Permanent Committee of Agricultural Cooperation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has already appointed similar national cooperating committees in the republics of Guatemala, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama.

* * *

THE Columbus Library, as the official collection of the Pan American Union is so aptly named, has also had an unusually busy summer, since in addition to the customary demands upon the Librarian and his staff they have reclassified, in accordance with the Library of Congress system of book and call numbers, during

the brief space of less than 50 working days, a total of not less than 14,446 volumes and pamphlets—about one-fifth of the total number of books in the Columbus Library. This highly specialized work was put through with the help of an extra force of five senior students from the Library School of Washington University under the supervision of Miss Janeiro V. Brooks, Chief Cataloguer. The work of reclassification will be continued as rapidly as possible until the entire library has been reclassified in accordance with this most modern and flexible of methods. This important and radical change is in line with the most modern progressive methods looking toward the simplification and standardization of library methods and the consequent increased availability of material to readers and research workers in general.

The Librarian reports that, pursuant to the policy of exchanging duplicate books with Ibero-American libraries particularly interested in the acquisition of "Americana," a collection of 104 volumes and pamphlets were despatched during August to the Biblioteca Ayacucho of Tambobamba, Cuzco, Peru; and that a copy of the list of duplicates now existing in the Columbus Library will be sent upon request to other such libraries in Latin America.

Among the 160 official volumes and pamphlets received during August under the actual system, 17 were from the Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, and 20 from the National Library of Montevideo—the latter, in accordance with a special decree of the Uruguayan Government, including novels, poems, and works of history by national authors. In addition, a collection of 43 pamphlets, somewhat similar to the "Farmer's Bulletins" of the United States Department of Agriculture, were received from the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil. At least a score of new Latin American periodicals have been added to the list of periodicals received. As to these, the Editor hopes to publish in the next issue of the *Bulletin* some, at least, of the detailed information supplied by the Librarian but which, for lack of space, has not been included in the present issue. The same statement applies to new Latin American publications of a general character, the more outstanding of which will, from month to month, receive brief mention in the Pan American Union Notes.

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL SUGAR COMMISSION.—On May 12, 1928, the President of Argentina established the National Sugar Commission, to be composed of one delegate from each of the following institutions: National Sugar Association; largest association of sugar planters; Bank of the Argentine Nation; General Administration of Railways; Union of Sugar Consignees, all serving *ad honorem* under the chairmanship of the director general of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Ministry of Agriculture. This commission is to study national questions relating to the sugar industry, such as production, overproduction, exportation, and customs duties, and to embody its findings in regulations to govern the industry in the different parts of the country for the benefit of the sugar planters and the nation.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.—On May 11, 1928, the School of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires opened three new buildings for its hospital on the grounds of the school. One of these buildings is a surgical ward, the second is for purebred horses, and the third is for ordinary horses. Sheep, hogs, dogs, and cats will also be treated. When the hospital is complete there will be 15 buildings distributed over an area of nearly 10 acres.

HONEY IN 1927.—Of the 4,568,432 kilograms of honey (kilogram equals 2.2 lbs.) produced in Argentina in 1927, almost half, or 2,228,313 kilograms, originated in the Province of Mendoza. There are 2,778 Argentine bee keepers owning 133,070 hives.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.—The Bureau of Plant Industry or Genetics has recently been established as a part of the Ministry of Industry under Señor Gustavo Fischer. This bureau will conduct tests of seeds and investigations as to the best varieties for certain localities. For this purpose 5 experiment stations, which may be increased to 10, will be established in various zones of cultivation.

PRIZE DAIRY COW.—The prize cow Cariñosa Sylvia Colantha Pontiac, of the Holland-Argentine breed, bred in Argentina and tested under the control of the Argentine Rural Society, has recently beaten the world's record for butter fat production by cows under 2½ years of age, milked three times a day. Up to April 30, 1927, in 350 days she produced 10,218 kilograms of milk and 401 kilograms of butter fat (kilogram equals 2.2 lbs.), averaging 3.92 per cent. This cow, which was 2 years 3 months and 26 days old at the end of the test, has not only beaten records of butter fat production for

cows in her own age class, but in the age classes of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 , $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 years. She was exhibited at the National Stock Show held under the auspices of Argentine Rural Society at Palermo. Argentina already held two world's records for dairy cows.

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.—The Argentine Rural Society held its National Annual Livestock Show from May 19 to 25, 1928, at Palermo, near Buenos Aires. As usual, the show contained remarkably fine cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry of well-known breeds. The Ministry of Agriculture had an exhibit and offices at the exposition.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—See page 956.

BOLIVIA

RUBBER PRODUCTION.—According to recently published statistics on rubber production in Bolivia, this industry is growing. During the first quarter of 1927, rubber exports amounted to 1,017 tons worth 129,973,000 bolivianos, compared with 3,155 tons worth 543,400,900 bolivianos exported during the entire year of 1926. When figures on the total production of 1927 are available it is believed that it will be seen to have greatly exceeded that of the previous year.

BRAZIL

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND CONGRESS.—Beginning May 20 an agricultural fair was held in Bello Horizonte, capital of the State of Minas Geraes, which is considered the most important event of its kind so far celebrated in Brazil, 2,000 exhibitors from 112 municipalities having taken part. More than 2,000 cattle, horses, and pigs were exhibited. Several pavilions were devoted to coffee, wood, the dairy industry, and agricultural machinery. Simultaneously with the fair a stock-raisers' congress was held in the same city to discuss important problems related to the cattle industry.

NATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE.—From May 24 to April 1 a conference for the purpose of agreeing upon measures for the protection of the Brazilian sugar industry was held in Recife, at the instance of the Government of the State of Pernambuco. Representatives were also sent by the States of Parahyba, Alagôas, Sergipe, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The conference unanimously approved the establishment of a national organization intrusted with the direction of the sugar industry. A cooperative will be organized in each State, and an official committee of State representatives in Rio de Janeiro. The cooperatives will supervise the production and sale of sugar in the respective States, while the central committee will play a similar part in national production. The amount of sugar for export will be fixed annually; the minimum prices of the various types of products will

also be set. The plan likewise establishes permanent Government supervision of alcohol, and recommends measures restricting the use of alcohol derived from corn, sweet potatoes, etc.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CONGRESS OF MINAS GERAES.—See page 950.

POLISH SETTLERS.—See page 949.

CHILE

FARM SCHOOLS PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT.—See page 957.

COLOMBIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF FARM SCHOOL.—See page 959.

COLONIZATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—See page 949.

COSTA RICA

COFFEE EXPORTS.—According to information submitted by the Government and other reliable sources, 278,293 bags of coffee of approximately 152 pounds each had been shipped to the following countries this season up to May 24, 1928:

Countries	In Husk	Clean	Total
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>
England.....	134, 710	67, 974	202, 684
Germany.....	24, 793	15, 124	39, 917
Various European countries.....	54	6, 702	6, 756
United States.....	125	28, 663	28, 788
Other countries.....		148	148
Total.....	159, 682	118, 611	278, 293

Although it is not yet ascertained whether the above exports include the whole crop, they are slightly over 14 per cent larger than those of the whole 1926-27 season and almost 2 per cent larger than those of the 1925-26 season.

CUBA

PUBLIC LAND FOR FARMERS.—The Secretary of Agriculture has decided to make a division of Government land for sale on easy terms to farmers for the cultivation of small fruits, the necessary financing being done by the Agricultural Bank. The Government will expend the revenue from these land sales in improving agricultural conditions and in assisting small industries. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY.—It is expected that the pineapple industry will shortly produce from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pesos annually when new machinery similar to that used in the Hawaiian pineapple business is introduced. With this type of machinery there is no waste, for after the pineapple is sliced the remainder is converted into shredded pineapple or pineapple juice. From the rind alcohol, vinegar, and citrate of calcium are made, while from the pulp a successful cattle food is manufactured. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—See page 953.

MEXICO

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 961.

PANAMA

TIMBER CONCESSION.—On April 30, 1928, the Government of Panama granted a 20-year timber concession in two sections, one of 997 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) and the other of 995 hectares, in the Province of Veraguas on the Pacific coast. For this concession, which may be extended for 10 years, the contractor promises to pay in advance 50 cents annually per hectare and 10 per cent of the net profits. The land is to be used only for taking out timber in a scientific manner, so that the forests will not suffer through the useless cutting of young trees or trees bearing gums or other useful products.

PARAGUAY

CATTLE PORT.—Official authorization was given on June 5, 1928, for the habilitation of Gadea-cué, in the Department of Pilar, as a port for the shipment of livestock. It is to be provided with cattle dips and other equipment.

EXPORTATION OF ORANGES.—The Agricultural Bank has suggested to the Council of Agriculture and Industry that Paraguayan oranges be exported. The fruit will be wrapped in tissue paper bearing the stamp of the Agricultural Bank, crated and shipped to European markets in a steamer provided with cold storage.

PERU

COTTON EXPERT FOR PERU.—Mr. Guy S. Meloy, assistant chief of the Marketing Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently left for Peru to carry on for the Government of that country an investigation into various aspects of the Peruvian cotton industry.

The national cotton production of Peru varies between 200,000 and 250,000 bales of cotton annually, England purchasing almost the entire amount exported. For some time English importing firms have been complaining that the cotton was arriving in a damaged condition due, in their opinion, to the ginning methods employed.

A request from the Peruvian Government for expert advice was transmitted to the Department of Agriculture, which commissioned for this investigation Mr. Meloy, author of several well-known studies on the mechanical ginning of cotton. He is also experienced in cotton cultivation.

FIRST NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—The First National Conference of Agriculture and Livestock will be held in the latter half of November in conjunction with the Second Stock Show and the first National Wheat Contest.

URUGUAY

NATIONAL FARM EXPOSITION.—The National Farm Exposition organized by the Rural Association of Uruguay was held with brilliant success from May 20 to 27, 1928, in El Prado, Montevideo. Notable animals were judged for the prizes awarded to raisers of livestock, while other sections included: Dairy products; agricultural products; poultry; farm wines; honey, marmalades, preserves, and candy; horticulture; agricultural machinery; and other exhibits. The exposition was closed with a banquet given by the rural association to the agriculturists of the country and attended by official and other distinguished guests.

VENEZUELA

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION.—The Government of Venezuela and the Bureau of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico have agreed to collaborate in the preparation of a monograph on shade for coffee trees in America, to be published as a Bulletin of the Porto Rican Experiment Station. The task has been entrusted to Dr. H. Pittier, technical adviser of the Commercial Museum in Caracas. Doctor Pittier is considered the most competent authority available for the investigation of this subject, which is of great importance to Caribbean coffee-producing countries. According to the arrangement, the Government of Venezuela will continue paying Doctor Pittier's salary, while the Government of Porto Rico will meet the expenses of his trip to that island and to Central America. Colombia and the Dominican Republic will also cooperate by sending samples of trees used for coffee shade.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK BANK.—See page 954.

INDUSTRY and COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES PORT WORKS.—In the latter part of May the Director General of Navigation made a report containing the following facts on the first year during which he has been in charge of the port works of Buenos Aires:

On May 19, 1927, the Bureau of Navigation and Ports acquired the dock facilities in the new port for 846,772.96 pesos. As a result, it is expected that 2,682 meters (meter equals 3.28 ft.) of deep water docks and 15 buildings, including warehouses and sheds, on an area of 198,000 square meters will shortly be ready for public use. Three long piers, along which are the docks and warehouses, reach out into the Río de la Plata. Some of the construction work was done by government agencies and some by contract with foreign firms. Five thousand meters of roads were constructed and 53,325 square meters of granite paving laid on a cement base. Fifty-seven large cranes and 14 small ones are ready for the loading and unloading of vessels. About 1,000,000 pesos national currency has been spent so far.

BOLIVIA

EXPORT TAXES ON LEAD.—Export taxes on lead were recently changed to be as follows: (1) When the quotation on lead in the London market is £28 per ton, export duties on smelted lead will be 0.28 bolivianos per metric quintal and 0.10 bolivianos per quintal on lead ore; (2) when the quotation is over £28 per ton the export tax will be increased 3 centavos per quintal on smelted lead and 1 centavo on a quintal of lead ore for each pound sterling above £28; and (3) additional taxes on lead will be canceled while the London quotation does not exceed £28.

COLOMBIA

NEW COLOMBIAN CUSTOMS STATISTICS.—The Government has appointed special customs officials to prepare importation statistics in accordance with instructions from the General Customs Bureau. An importation statistics section has also been created as a part of the Comptroller General's Office in Bogotá to compile import and other statistics. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

STUDIES FOR HYDROELECTRIC PLANT.—According to the press, various studies are being made of the waterfall at Ujarráz preparatory to the construction of a hydroelectric plant there. It has been estimated that the falls have a capacity of 28 cubic meters in a de-

scent of 300 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) which could be made to produce 32,000 horsepower of electricity for the use of San José, Cartago, Tres Ríos, Heredia, and other cities near by.

CUBA

FOREIGN TRADE.—The foreign trade of Cuba for 1927, according to figures furnished by the Statistics Section of the Treasury, amounted to 582,557,424 pesos. Exports, which totaled 324,367,706 pesos, exceeded by 22,660,000 pesos the value of national products exported in 1926. Exports of sugar and by-products amounted to 273,991,092 pesos; tobacco, not manufactured, 25,557,396 pesos; cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco, 10,887,327 pesos; liquors, 1,260,344 pesos; fruits and grains, 4,514,651 pesos; honey and wax, 648,991 pesos; and minerals, 2,159,609 pesos; the remainder being accounted for by exports of animals and by-products, fish, forestal products, and other articles. Imports amounted to 257,384,062 pesos and merchandise reexported to 805,656 pesos.

OIL DISCOVERED.—The press reports that two American engineers have filed claim to petroleum deposits in the Province of Matanzas, depositing 30,000 pesos as a guaranty. Matanzas, which is a rich sugar Province, now expects to have a new industry, as some prominent financiers of that section are interested in the development of the newly discovered source of wealth.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME.—By order of President Machado daylight-saving time will be effective annually from May 1 to October 1, in accordance with the request made by the various important organizations.

GUATEMALA

IMPROVEMENT OF PORT FACILITIES.—A contract for the erection of an office building for the chief of the port of San José, at a cost of \$34,628.40, was approved by the Government on March 20, 1928. With the completion of this edifice, which is expected to be accomplished within a year, all the port facilities in San José, with the exception of the wharf, will be of the most modern type.

HAITI

FOREIGN TRADE.—Monthly statistics published by the general receiver of customs in Port au Prince show that the foreign trade of the Republic during the first eight months (October–May) of the fiscal year 1927–28 amounted to 167,311,000 gourdes. As during the same period of the previous year foreign trade amounted to 118,803,000 gourdes, there is already an increase of 48,508,000 gourdes for the present year.

MEXICO

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—The Bureau of Statistics recently published figures on industries in Mexico in 1926, which include the following:

Number of industries, 2,877; capital invested, 3,413,067,270 pesos. The principal industries include 771 shoe factories; 476 light and power plants; 539 tanneries; 197 flour mills; 182 soap factories; 176 ice plants; 163 tobacco factories; 141 cotton spinning and textile mills. There also exist, in less number, woolen spinning and textile mills, breweries, match factories, manufactories of chemical and pharmaceutical products, box factories, canneries, glass works, and paper and cement factories. The power and light plants in 1926 had an invested capital of 206,087,072 pesos.

POPULAR ARTS.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., of New York, recently donated \$15,000 for the work undertaken by the Art Center of New York City for the promotion of native arts in Mexico and the opening of a profitable market for such work. The Art Center has been exhibiting a large collection of Mexican handicraft, which includes fine examples of pottery, glassware, cloth, textiles, and other articles.

PANAMA

ICE-CREAM FACTORY.—According to the press, an ice-cream factory with a capital investment of \$12,000 subscribed in equal parts by local dealers is to be established in Panama City. The organization of this company is the direct result of the recent sanitary regulations requiring the Pasteurization of ice cream. The machinery which has been ordered cost \$7,000.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—The National Bureau of Statistics recently published the following figures on the foreign trade of Uruguay:

Foreign trade	First quarter			
	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Imports-----	15, 674, 924	17, 541, 626	18, 322, 943	21, 695, 246
Exports-----	32, 105, 616	35, 795, 735	32, 875, 576	35, 057, 209
Total-----	47, 780, 540	53, 337, 361	51, 198, 519	56, 752, 455
Favorable balance-----	16, 430, 692	18, 254, 109	14, 552, 633	13, 361, 963

COMMUNICATIONS and TRANSPORTATION

BRAZIL

SECOND PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—On June 19, 1928, Dr. Victor Konder, Minister of Highways, approved the regulations for the Second Pan American Highway Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro from June 19 to July 3, 1929. The objective of the congress is to guide the choice of methods and systems and secure the coordination of activities concerned with the construction, operation, maintenance, and use of highways. The members of the congress will be of two classes, official and adhering, the former having the vote and the latter not. The five sections will cover highways of various types; traffic and maintenance; parking of cars in large cities; legislation, administration, finance, and economics; Pan American and other international conventions; propaganda, education, and miscellaneous subjects. The official languages of the congress will be Portuguese, Spanish, English, and French.

OPENING OF NORTHERN AIR SERVICE.—Last June the *Potyguar*, a hydroplane of the Condor Syndicate, inaugurated the northern air service of this company in Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Victoria, Caravellas, Bahia, Aracajú, Maceió, Recife, Cabedello, and Natal, which cities were most enthusiastic over the rapid connection given them with those to the south. The trip from Rio de Janeiro to Natal takes 18 hours.

CHILE

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.—On June 22, 1928, from the Executive residence in Santiago, the President of Chile opened international telephone communication between Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay. Other official guests present were cabinet members, the diplomatic representatives of the countries now linked to Chile by telephone, members of the diplomatic corps, educators, members of the press, business men, and other distinguished guests. They listened in to the conversations between the Presidents of the three countries, who were talking from Santiago, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo, respectively. The telephone companies linked by this service are the Chile Telephone Company, the Compañía Telefónica Argentina, the Sociedad Cooperativa Nacional de Montevideo, and the land lines of the All America Cables Company.

COLOMBIA

HIGHWAY TO THE SEA.—On June 9, 1928, the Ministry of Public Works granted a subsidy of 530,000 pesos to the Department of

Antioquia, in accordance with the highway law, for the completed construction of 53 kilometers of the highway from Medellín to the seacoast. (Kilometer equals 0.62 mile.)

AIR SERVICE TO ECUADOR.—According to press notices the SCADTA, the Colombo-German Air Transport Co., which has for several years operated very successfully in Colombia, is planning air service to Ecuador, which would be of benefit to both countries, in the development of commerce and of better mutual acquaintance.

On June 12 the first "good will" flight from Colombia to Ecuador was made with the *Atlantic*, a Junkers hydroairplane with a 350-horsepower motor capable of a speed of 170 kilometers per hour. The *Atlantic* took off from the port of Buenaventura, Colombia, at 9 a. m., making the distance of almost 1,000 kilometers to Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 7 hours and 15 minutes. At the latter port the Ecuadorean authorities gave the crew of the plane a cordial reception.

RAILROADS.—After a recent call for proposals on railroad construction, the Ministry of Public Works granted the contract for the 100-kilometer Bucaramanga-Río Fonce section of the Northern Railway to an American company; the 100-kilometer section from Río Fonce to Puerto de la Libertad, in the south, to a national company; the 145-kilometer section of the Carare Railway from the city of Tunja to that of Vélez, to a Canadian firm; and the 125-kilometer section between Ibagué and Armenia to a French company. The construction of the Calarcá tunnel, 3,450 meters long, was awarded to second American company. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CUBA

TOURIST MAPS OF CUBA.—The Ministry of Public Works recently ordered the Bureau of Roads and Bridges to furnish maps of Cuban highways to the National Tourist Commission to be sent to the automobile clubs of the United States for the benefit of American tourists who desire to motor through the Republic over the fine new roads.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS.—During recent months progress on highways and other public works has actively continued. Among the important events in this direction are the following: Appropriation of \$377,000 for various highways and public works and of \$125,000 for the creation of a military and aviation school; and inauguration of the Estebanía, Las Charcas, and San Juan irrigation canals; of the important and excellent highway from Santiago to Puerto Plata; and of the frontier highway, Las Matas-Comendador, and the customhouse in Comendador. On the last-named occasion President Vázquez, of the Dominican Republic, and President Borno, of Haiti, were present.

ECUADOR

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP.—On July 6, 1928, work was begun on the preparation of a topographical map of Ecuador by the geodesic and geographic service of the army. (*Courtesy of the Ecuadorean Legation in Washington.*)

QUITO-ESMERALDAS RAILWAY.—On July 6, 1928, the first railway train arrived from Quito at Cayambe, opening a service of three trains daily. The service was officially opened on July 10, when officials of the Government and the diplomatic corps made the trip. By the end of the year the Quito-Esmeraldas Railway will be completed as far as the city of Ibarra. (*Courtesy of the Ecuadorean Legation in Washington.*)

GUATEMALA

HIGHWAY MAP OF GUATEMALA.—According to the press, an unofficial but reliable highway map of Guatemala is now available to persons contemplating extensive travel by automobile in that country. On it all highways upon which travel may be made in safety and comfort are carefully marked, while projected highways and those actually under construction are also delineated, although in a different manner. This map is not only an accurate guide to highway conditions at the present time, but is said to be the most complete ever made.

MEXICO

HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—Among the principal highways and other public works built or being constructed by the nation, the States, and municipalities are the following:

A bridge over the important Zitácuaro River near the town of Tuzantla, State of Michoacán, which gives access to a rich tropical zone.

Highway system connecting the principal agricultural and mining regions of the States of San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Aguascalientes.

Completion of the Toluca-Sultepec highway in the State of México.

Highway from Rosario to the busy port of Mazatlán in the State of Sinaloa.

Sanitation works in the port of Tampico.

Extensive paving and civic improvements in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, capital of the State of Chiapas.

Highways from Tampico through Victoria to Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas. The city of Matamoros is on United States border.

Waterworks for the town of Calpulalpan, State of Tlaxcala.

An extensive telephone system in the State of Oaxaca.

PANAMA

UNITED STATES TO CONSTRUCT ROAD.—In response to a request by the United States Government, the Government of Panama has granted the former the right to construct a road of access from the Canal Zone to Alhajuela, where a new dam for the Canal is to be built. This road will be approximately $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and will be of service to the Republic as well as the Canal Zone.

PERU

HIGHWAY PROGRESS IN PERU.—The following is a brief résumé of highway progress in Peru:

The reclaiming, resurfacing, and building of 7,000 miles of motor roads in 7 years is the showing of Peru, one of the world's most mountainous countries.

Let's spend \$3,500,000 more in the next three years, say the Peruvian officials in substance. This sum will add connecting links to the roads already in operation and thereby open new regions to exploitation—to the sheepman, the plowman, the mine operator, the immigrant from Europe. In addition to the several millions of dollars above noted, \$800,000 has been provided in the Government's budget; and this sum is to come from the general revenues, while the larger amount is provided by a national loan. On some of the new roads the system of tolls has been established and from this source a constantly increasing revenue is derived.

To-day there are in operation more than 10,500 motor vehicles in the country, and some of the traffic, particularly on the eastern slopes of the Andes, is through the primeval wilderness which until recent years was traveled only by the mule and the llana caravan. For instance, the motor-car service from the Oroya Railroad to the "tall timbers of Tarma" is working marvels in the progress of that interior region.

Of course, in Lima, Callao, and other coastal cities, the splendid new boulevards and suburban highways and the extension of some of these roads far into the country are notable. These new traffic routes are opening added delights for the tourist as well as for the citizen; and at least some of the more leisurely visitors to Peru are motoring in the heights of the Andes, where they behold awe-inspiring scenery second to none in the world.

SALVADOR

COMMUNICATIONS.—Communications of various types are receiving considerable attention in Salvador. The highway between Sonsonate and Juayúa was recently opened to traffic. Plans for a road to Alegría Lake were discussed at a recent meeting of the officers of the three municipalities of Santiago de María, Alegría and Berlín, which are much interested in the building of this road, since they believe it will bring people from all over the Republic to this picturesque region blessed with a good climate and mineral waters. Another means of communication now being pushed is the International Railway of Central America, which in Salvador extends as far as Metapán, and is being rapidly extended. It is hoped that the line will soon reach the Guatemalan frontier.

VENEZUELA

HIGHWAYS.—Venezuela, which already possesses many fine highways, continues to add to their number. Construction is being actively pursued on the highway from Barinitas to the Mérida State highway, which will link it with the trans-Andean highway. A road has been begun from Carache which will put it into communication with the highway system of the Republic. Furthermore, on May 28, 1928, concrete paving was begun on Los Chorros-Dos Caminos road, which connects Los Chorros with the magnificent highway of the east

IMMIGRATION and POPULATION

BRAZIL

POLISH SETTLERS.—On May 3, 1928, the *Diario Oficial* of the State of Amazonas published a preliminary contract signed by a Polish mission for the concession by the State Government for three colonization zones on the Mabira, Purús, and Negro Rivers. The Polish colonists are bound to introduce agriculture and stock raising on model plantations and provide roads and shipping lines. The definitive contract, which will run for fifty years, covers 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres), on which a minimum of 10,000 families must be settled. The capital of the company is to be 10 contos of reis per 10,000 hectares of land. This contract is similar to that for Japanese immigration made some months ago.

COLOMBIA

COLONIZATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The immigration and colonization section of the Ministry of Industries was authorized by a recent decree to organize agricultural colonies for national and foreign settlers on the Pacific coast, in the valley of the San Juan River and in the township of Meta, as well as in certain other townships in the Departments of Cundinamarca and Huila. The decree authorizing the settlements states the requirements made by the Government of the colonies and the privileges granted them.

MEXICO

FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.—The Ministry of Government through the Migration Department has authorized travel agencies and tourist companies to issue cards to visiting tourists which will serve as a pass for entering the country without further formalities.

ECONOMICS and FINANCE

BRAZIL

LOAN FOR STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—On July 11, 1928, a \$23,000,000 issue of State of Rio Grande do Sul 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds maturing June 1, 1968, were placed on the New York market by a group of bankers. The bonds are priced at 94¼, and will be redeemed by a sinking fund beginning in 1932, in amounts calculated to retire the entire issue by maturity. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for the Rural Bank, the sanitation of three municipalities, and the consolidation of internal and external debts.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CONGRESS OF MINAS GERAES.—The First Agricultural and Popular Credit Congress of the State of Minas Geraes met in the State capital on May 26, 1928, for the discussion of the problems and management of local and agricultural credit banks. Dr. Antonio Carlos, president of the State, acted as chairman of the opening session.

CHILE

NATIONAL REVENUE.—The Ministry of the Treasury furnished to the press the following figures on national revenue for the first five months of 1927 and 1928, showing an increase of 80,829,954.76 pesos for this year over the preceding:

Months	Ordinary revenues	
	1928	1927
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
January-----	71, 730, 531. 10	43, 542, 467. 44
February-----	68, 056, 441. 65	57, 693, 325. 87
March-----	76, 275, 219. 59	93, 934, 608. 67
April-----	63, 357, 171. 03	74, 906, 374. 16
May ¹ -----	121, 367, 801. 13	49, 880, 433. 66
Total-----	400, 787, 164. 50	319, 957, 209. 74

¹ The revenue was higher in May, 1928, due to the first six months' revenue from the income tax, which in 1927 was collected in March.

COLOMBIA

LOANS.—The Ministry of the Treasury has granted permission to the Municipality of Medellín to negotiate a loan of \$9,000,000 for public works. The President has also authorized the contraction of a loan by the Department of Bolívar with a New York firm of bankers for a sum not to exceed \$4,886,599 with a first issue of \$2,000,000, the proceeds of the loan to be used for the completion of departmental public works. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CUBA

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—On June 22, 1928, a contract was signed by the Cuban Government and representatives of a New York banking firm for a loan of 50,000,000 pesos for the construction of public works. The Government will pay its public works contracts in certificates against the banking firm, which will collect bonds from the National Treasury when it presents 10,000,000 pesos in certificates.

ECUADOR

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—A decree of April 26, 1928, provides 30,000 sucres for the piping and improvement of the water supply of the city of Loja. Another decree of May 10, 1928, provides 100,000 sucres for the construction of the necessary waterworks for the city of Cuenca. The commission of the Canton of Rocafuerte recently authorized the sale of ten lots of ground owned by the Canton to provide funds for the continuation of city improvements and for the construction of various buildings already begun in that region.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL BUDGET.—The budget of general expenditures and revenues for the fiscal year 1928-29 is as follows:

Revenues:	Pesos
Customs revenue.....	3, 710, 000. 00
Monopolies.....	2, 298, 000. 00
Stamp tax.....	840, 000. 00
Various services.....	1, 455, 000. 00
Miscellaneous revenues.....	256, 000. 00
	8, 559, 000. 00
Less: Percentage on receipts and commission on some revenues for special funds:	
For public instruction, 10% on customs revenue.....	Pesos 345, 000. 00
For public instruction, 10% on stamp tax...	279, 000. 00
For justice, 1% on stamped paper and reve- nue stamps.....	140, 000. 00
For justice, 1% on net revenue from liquor..	18, 555. 00
	782, 555. 00
Revenues for the public services.....	7, 776, 445. 00
Special revenues—special funds:	
Taxes for special funds.....	2, 146, 620. 00
Payments and percentage of other revenue..	782, 555. 00
	2, 929, 175. 00
Total revenue.....	10, 705, 620. 00
Expenditures:	
Interior.....	1, 707, 265. 32
Justice.....	341, 720. 00
Public health.....	235, 000. 00
Foreign relations.....	293, 622. 70
Public instruction.....	872, 520. 00
Promotion, agriculture and labor.....	2, 147, 088. 00
War and Navy.....	1, 596, 874. 75
Treasury.....	1, 166, 820. 80
Public credit.....	2, 344, 708. 43
Total expenditures.....	10, 705, 620. 00

MEXICO

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The Ministry of the Treasury stated that public revenue collected during the period from January to April, inclusive, of 1928, amounted to 89,853,403 pesos, although the estimated receipts for that period were only 84,442,849.32 pesos. The sources of this revenue were import and export duties, the taxes on petroleum, mines, railroads, natural resources, tobacco, and other products, and consular fees.

NICARAGUA

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The customs receipts for April, 1928, amounted to 302,000 colones. During January, February, March, and April 1,136,000 colones were collected, as follows:

	Colones
Customs revenue.....	770, 000
Consular fees.....	38, 000
Surcharge on flour and rice.....	43, 000
Special surcharge on loan of 1,000,000.....	285, 000
Total.....	1, 136, 000

It is estimated that this sum, including the surcharge for customs bonds, will eventually amount to 1,150,000 colones. The customs revenues for the months given above surpassed all previous records.

PANAMA

BRANCHES OF ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.—An official of the Royal Bank of Canada arrived early in June to select sites for two branches of that institution, one to be located in Colon, the Atlantic port, and the other in the capital city, Panama, on the Pacific. The bank, which has over 900 branches, is locating these two in Panama due to the immense amount of shipping handled through the canal, and to round out its Central and South American system.

LEGISLATION

COLOMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES.—The President of the Republic recently issued a decree providing that the Ministry of Industries be divided into the following bureaus: General Business; Mines and Petroleum; Public Lands, Forests, and Waters; Agriculture and Livestock; and Commerce and General Offices. These departments are also subdivided for handling matters pertaining to their various fields. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CUBA

REGULATION OF SUGAR CROP.—On June 12, 1928, President Machado signed a decree embodying the recommendations of the National Commission of Sugar Defense. The Sugar Export Company of Cuba is to receive 300,000 tons of sugar from the present crop of 1927–28, taken pro rata from stocks on hand June 14, and 15 per cent, not to exceed 300,000 tons, similarly taken from previous stocks. This sugar shall be disposed of in countries other than the United States, if possible to do so, at a price remunerative to the Cuban sugar industry. The bill also contains some provisions making explicit the action outlined above.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of May 23, 1928, published a law regulating the exportation of agricultural products, forbidding export in the following cases: (a) When the state of the product is such as to produce fermentation, mouldiness, or decomposition; (b) when the product is attacked or injured by insects which may destroy it; (c) when it is adulterated with other substances or foreign matter, such as unserviceable parts of the same product; and (d) when the wrappings used contain some poisonous substance or a substance which may be injurious to the quality of the product.

HONDURAS

REGULATION OF STAMP LAW.—A presidential decree of April 30, 1928, gives the regulations for the stamp law providing new rates on certain articles, licenses, insurance policies, etc. Revenue from this source will be used to amortize the internal debt of the Republic.

MEXICO

LEGISLATION.—Among the most important laws recently passed in Mexico are the following:

Customs Act.—This law, dated April 26, 1928, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 31, goes into effect on September 1, 1928, supplanting previous laws on the subject. It governs the transportation, dispatch, documentation, holding, and transit of merchandise by sea, land, air, or mail, and provides penalties for infractions of the law.

Budget Department.—This act, dated May 28 and published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 8, which became effective June 15, 1928, established a Federal Administrative Bureau of the Budget to prepare the annual national budget and oversee its execution.

National Bureau of Statistics.—An act containing amendments and additions to the law of December 30, 1922, creating the National Bureau of Statistics, was signed May 28, published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 8, 1928, and went into effect on the date of publication.

Weights and Measures.—This act, dated May 15 and published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 14, 1928, defines the units of weights and measures and regulates the use of standards and instruments of measure.

National Economic Council.—A decree dated May 10 and published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 15, establishes the National Economic Council, providing for its organization and functions. See BULLETIN for May, 1928, page 521.

Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Commissions.—The amendments to the regulations on these commissions, dated June 12 and published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 18, 1928, establish regional conciliation commissions for temporary service in addition to the permanent commissions, with regulations for their operation.

PARAGUAY

COLLEGE OF ELECTORS.—The *Diario Oficial* of May 8, 1928, published the regulations for the constitution of the College of Electors of the President and Vice President.

PERU

REGIONAL CONGRESSES.—In the latter half of June, 1928, the Regional Congresses of the northern, central, southern, and western sections of the country met to discuss their problems and to make recommendations to the Government. Education received considerable attention in the meetings as well as questions of local government.

PERUVIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—On June 15, 1928, a preliminary meeting of the Peruvian Institute of International Law was called in Lima for the election of officers. President Leguía, who created the Institute, was nominated by acclamation permanent honorary President of the Institute, while its active President is to be Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio. Voting members are: Dr. César A. Elquera; Dr. Pedro M. Oliveira; Dr. Angel Gustavo Cornejo and Dr. Plácido Jiménez. The secretaries are: Dr. Enrique Paz Soldán, Dr. Luis Ernesto Denigri; Dr. Enrique Castro Oyanguren and Señor Carlos A. Valverde, engineer.

VENEZUELA

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK BANK.—On June 5, 1928, a law was passed establishing for 30 years, which may be extended, an Agricultural and Livestock Bank to finance the agricultural and livestock business. The main office of the bank will be located in the city of Maracay with branches in localities indicated in the regulations. It is to be incorporated and to have capital independent of the National Treasury. Its personnel will be determined by the regulations and appointed by the President. The Nation will contribute a capital of 30,000,000 bolívars, for which the Bank will pay 2½ per cent annual interest. The capital may be increased, with the same amount of interest on the additional amount.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA—CHILE

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.—In accordance with the Treaty signed on October 20, 1904, by the diplomatic representatives of Chile and Bolivia, the Bolivian section of the Arica-Alto de la Paz Railway was turned over to Bolivia on May 13, 1928, as previously announced in the BULLETIN. The railway, a daring and impressive work of engineering which surmounts the Andes, was built by an English company, which began work in 1909 and concluded its task in four years at a total cost of £4,063,561 for 446 kilometers on Chilean soil, and £1,105,000 for the 240 kilometers on Bolivian territory. During the 15 years since its completion the railroad has carried 1,500,000 tons of freight. Chile will continue to manage the Bolivian section for three months until certain arrangements can be made, the revenue being divided 60 per cent to Chile, and 40 per cent to Bolivia.

CHILE—PARAGUAY

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On June 2, 1928, ratifications were exchanged in Asunción of the treaty on extradition between Paraguay and Chile signed in Montevideo in 1897, and ratified by the Paraguayan Congress on August 12, 1904. (*El Diario*, Asunción, June 4, 1928.)

EDUCATION and FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN PUBLICATION OF ARGENTINE WORKS.—As the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations has resolved to publish masterpieces of American literature in French, English, German, and Italian, and among such works proposes to issue four volumes containing works by Argentine authors, including *Facundo* by Sarmiento; *Bases* by Alberdi, the Gaucho poetry of Hernández and others, the President of Argentina has authorized the payment of £700 as a subscription to the publication. The Institute will deliver 500 copies of each of these books to be distributed among schools and dependencies of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—Recently a commission of educators interviewed the Minister of Public Instruction to solicit his support for the plan to establish a University Women's

House in Buenos Aires where young women entering the university from provincial schools and normal schools may live under conditions which will bring them in touch with the cultural life of the country. It will give the use of small study halls, parlors, and a library, offering also lecture courses and social activities as well as excursions to interesting and historical localities in the interior of the Republic.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Agricultural School for Boys at Gándara is an interesting and successful experiment. The Society for the Protection of Minors pays 40 pesos a month for the maintenance of each of 100 boys whom it has sent to the school. The boys live a healthful outdoor life and practice agriculture, receiving certain money compensation for their crops. Each enjoys the ownership, while in the school, of a pony which he learns to ride and to care for in accordance with the gaucho traditions of the Argentine pampas. The boys are also given primary education suitable to their ages, which vary from five or six into the 'teens.

SIXTH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Fifth National University Congress which states that future congresses shall be held in the various Argentine universities in order of their age, the Sixth Congress, to be held this year, will meet at the University of Córdoba, the oldest university of the nation, which was founded early in the seventeenth century.

BOLIVIA

TEXTBOOK COMPETITION.—In the latter part of May a competition on secondary school textbooks was held to bring them into harmony with the new curriculum prescribed by the General Bureau of Instruction. Each author of a book winning first prize will receive 2,000 bolivianos and the copyright on the book. There will be second prizes of 500 bolivianos and diplomas for third prizes. The competition will end on December 31, 1928.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—A contract was recently made with a publishing house of La Paz for the publication of 100 works of Bolivian authors, the collection to be known as the "Bolivian Library." The works chosen will cover various periods of Bolivian literature, beginning with the foundation of the Republic.

BRAZIL

PAN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The library of the Pan American Union has recently been enriched, through the courtesy of Dr. Max Fleiuss, perpetual secretary of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, by copies in French and Portuguese of its review containing a history of that venerable society, founded in 1838,

which has long been internationally known for its admirable work. It is extremely interesting to note that in June, 1927, the institute requested all the American Republics to cooperate in forming a bibliography of books on history, geography, ethnography, and archæology published in the respective countries since their independence, this bibliography to be published and distributed by the institute. This initiative antedates considerably the passage of a resolution on American bibliography by the Sixth Pan American Conference at Habana, and will be a valuable factor in promoting this means of inter-American cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.—Dr. Glenn Levin Swiggett, director of the international oratorical contest for the Latin American section, visited Rio de Janeiro and other South American capitals last May in the interest of this contest, which is participated in by high-school students under the sponsorship of large newspapers in the various countries. One delegate from each country entering the competition is sent to Washington to compete with the United States winner. In this way young people of all the participating countries may familiarize themselves with the questions under discussion, and may grow to know one another as representatives of friendly nations.

CHILE

TRENDS IN EDUCATION.—In his message read before Congress on May 21, 1928, the President made a statement in regard to education, here summarized in part:

The health of the child is the basis of all education, and of the future of the country. The Government can affirm that real reform is under way, since it is able to state that the condition of schoolhouses is being rapidly improved, the school dental and medical services extended, and physical education and playground material increased, including provision for the gymnasium work and sports of older children.

The school community center has been established as a necessary complement to educational reform, for by this means the school becomes a center of attraction in the neighborhood, and the means of permanent and close contact between parents, teachers, and pupils. The establishment of the school community center has brought about the improvement of the schools, has made the education of the child extend effectively into his home and widened the cultural influence of the school for the benefit of the child and all social classes.

The principal object of the present educational reform is to orient and adapt education to the needs of production and the growth of the country. The elementary school gives a course of six years, followed either by special trade training, or by the first three-year high-school course. Thus at 16 the pupils in the special elementary course may leave school with special preparation for a trade or an industry.

FARM SCHOOLS PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT.—As a result of the recent tour of the country by the Minister of Education in an effort to secure local interest and cooperation in the provision of educa-

tional facilities for Chilean children, the towns of La Unión, Los Angeles, and Osorno offered to the Government land and means for establishing schools. The first town, La Unión, gave 8 hectares, a building, and animals for the establishment of a farm school much needed in that region; Osorno agreed to give the Government 100,000 pesos for the establishment of a similar school, while two citizens of Los Angeles each offered 8 hectares, cows, and hogs for the farm school of that locality.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.—The President recently authorized the establishment of an Institute of Social and Political Sciences in Valparaiso. The first year of the course will include the following subjects: Introduction to the study of social sciences and philosophy, logic, history, political economy, mathematics, German, French or English, and Latin. The institute, which will be subordinate to the school of philosophy and letters of the University of Chile, will offer the choice of a three-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in social sciences or a four-year course leading to a master's degree in economic sciences, the former being a qualification for entrance into the law school.

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—In 1927 more than 2,000 students were enrolled in the various departments of the Catholic University of Chile at Santiago, the matriculation in some of the schools being as follows: School of law and political and social sciences, 299; school of physical and mathematical sciences, 96; agricultural school, 93; school of commerce and economic sciences, 148; school of philosophy and humanities, 138; and industrial polytechnic institute, 255.

COLOMBIA

CUNDINAMARCA SCHOOLS.—During 1927 and 1928 the Department of Cundinamarca had the following schools:

	1927	1928
City schools.....	402	440
Rural schools.....	214	352
Municipal rural schools.....	212	201
Night schools.....	15	52
Total.....	843	1, 045

The budget of Cundinamarca for public instruction amounts to 960,000 pesos annually, the larger part being expended on elementary education.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.—Señor don Joaquín Capina has recently published the first volume of a bio-

graphical and bibliographical dictionary of Colombia which includes facts on all distinguished persons in that country since the time of the Spanish Conquest.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FARM SCHOOL.—Carrying out the law of 1926 providing for the establishment of a Government farm school in each Department of the nation, a committee of agricultural experts has been appointed to choose the best site for a model school in the Department of Boyacá, the departmental government having promised an annual appropriation of 50,000 pesos for the support of the new institution.

NORMAL SCHOOL REFORM IN DEPARTMENT OF BOYACÁ.—An important reform measure for the normal schools of Boyacá has been passed by the Government. It makes changes in the distribution of courses and in the number of hours given to various subjects, and grants more self-government to the students.

COSTA RICA

NEW READER FOR SCHOOLS.—A committee of five was recently appointed by the Secretary of Education for the purpose of arranging and editing a new text book in reading which will afterwards be adopted as an official reader for all the schools of the country.

CUBA

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF HABANA HONORED.—Dr. Octavio Averhoff, president of the University of Habana, the first Latin-American institution with which the University of Miami, Florida, has undertaken the exchange of professors and students, was granted in June the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the above-mentioned University. In his address Dr. Averhoff praised the work of cementing friendship between Pan American countries carried on by the University of Miami, which has instituted courses in Latin-American history, tradition, laws and customs, and athletic contests between Latin and North American student teams.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—The National University has registered 3,285 students in the present regular courses and 863 in special courses.

FINLAY INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—See page 966.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VOCATIONAL WEEK.—In the latter part of June, 1928, the President of the Polytechnic Institute of Santo Domingo organized a Vocational Week, under the patronage of various distinguished persons. Lectures were given on the following subjects: Vocational Education; New School Orientations; The Influence of Art in New Educational

Trends; Influences of Technical Training; Reflections on Trade, Industry, and Agriculture; and Benefits Derived by the Community from Good Trade Practices.

ECUADOR

NEW CULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Eduardo Vitoria Society was recently founded in the city of Cuenca for scientific and literary purposes, having as members distinguished persons from the locality. They will endeavor to provide cultural privileges for all social classes of the region.

GUATEMALA

CELEBRATION OF ARBOR DAY.—Guatemalan youth was again reminded of the importance and beauty of trees by the celebration of Arbor Day throughout the Republic on May 27, 1928, following a custom established some years ago. In Guatemala City the exercises took on an official character when President Chacón joined the school children in their celebration and planted a tree in Aurora Park, a Government owned estate just outside the city of Guatemala, before a large gathering composed of cabinet officers, Government officials and other invited guests.

EVENING ART CLASSES.—It is reported that great interest has been manifest in the special evening classes held in the School of Fine Arts of Guatemala City, a total of 90, the majority of whom belong to the laboring classes, having been in attendance during recent months. Subjects taught in the school include freehand and mechanical drawing, perspective, painting, modeling, and casting.

OPEN-AIR PAINTING CLASSES.—On May 9, 1928, President Chacón issued a decree authorizing the expenditure of the funds necessary for the establishment of open-air painting classes by the School of Fine Arts in Guatemala City. The new work to be inaugurated by this institute will be conducted along the same lines as that in similar schools in North America and Europe.

MEXICO

NEW SCHOOLS.—In one of the mountainous regions of the State of Oaxaca, nine rural schools have been founded as the result of the recent visit made by Prof. Moisés Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, who has been touring the south of the Republic. It has also been decided to open a school in each of the markets of Mexico City for the benefit of the children of the proprietors of market stalls. An important event a few months ago was the opening of a large modern industrial School in the city of Aguascalientes, capital of the State of the same name.

THIRD ORATORICAL CONTEST.—Efraín Brito Rosado, a student from the Federal District of Mexico, won the national oratory contest held last June to choose the orator to represent Mexico in the international competition held annually each autumn in Washington. As readers of the BULLETIN will remember, Arturo García Formentí, a Mexican student, was declared world champion in the International Oratory Contest held in Washington last October.

AVIATION COURSES.—The National University offered in its summer school an aviation course under the direction of Gen. Juan F. Azcárate, a well-known aviator.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Early in June President Calles officially opened the Central Agricultural School of Puebla, located in Chapusco, in the vicinity of the city of Puebla. The school has 300 hectares of ground and a large main building with several smaller buildings, including the quarters of the faculty, the infirmary, the dairy, the stables, work-shops, poultry houses, and other necessities. The sum of 500,000 pesos was appropriated for construction. It will be remembered that several schools of this type have been established and have proved extremely popular and efficient.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOLS.—The municipality of Managua is planning the opening of additional municipal schools for the coming school year. These will include 14 rural schools, 3 in the city, and at least 1 evening school.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.—A number of appropriations have been made within recent months for the construction or repair of school buildings, among which are the following: 35,000 pesos for the construction of the school at Loma Pytá; 30,000 pesos for the completion of the second wing of the school building at Carapeguá; and 23,500 pesos for the construction of three school buildings in the Department of San Lorenzo del Campo Grande.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARGENTINE SCHOOLS.—As the result of a visit made by Doña Asunción G. de González to Buenos Aires during May, 1928, the Directress of the Argentine National Institute for the Blind offered five scholarships for blind Paraguayan students in the Buenos Aires school.

The Argentine National Institute of Domestic Economy has also offered one scholarship for a Paraguayan girl in that school.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY EXCHANGE.—The city of Asunción has begun an exchange of books with the city government of Paysandú, Uruguay, for the better acquaintance of both countries with each other's authors, history, and affairs. The lot of books sent recently to Uruguay numbers about 29 volumes.

The University of Paraguay has recently received a gift of books for its library from the Argentine Minister, Doctor Olivera.

PERU

SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.—On May 31, 1928, the ancient University of San Marcos was reopened for the new academic year by President Leguía, who declared in effect the new statutes establishing the autonomy of the university in regard to education, economics, and administration. The Government, however, retains the power of supervision. A new School of Economic Sciences has been established to give a practical trend to education.

NATIONAL CONTEST IN FOLK MUSIC AND DANCES.—In the middle of June the national competition in music and folk dances was opened in the city hall of Lima with the playing of unpublished music in the Incan and Creole forms submitted by composers in different sections of the country. From each Province came picturesque musicians and dancers to give the folk dances of their respective regions.

SALVADOR

LIBRARIES ABROAD.—The Propaganda and Information Section of the Ministry of Foreign Relations is establishing in the legations and consulates of Salvador libraries of works of national authors and collections of all kinds of Salvadorean publications.

NEW LIBRARY.—A library and reading room was recently established in Ahuachapán for the benefit of the public.

NEW COURSES.—The Council of Education has opened some new three-month courses of study in Tegucigalpa. The first is for newspaper reporters and the second a course in accounting for minor clerks and workers of both sexes.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—The city of Sonsonate recently appointed a board on open-air schools to make plans for opening schools of this type.

FOREIGN EDUCATION LAWS SOUGHT.—The Ministry of Public Education recently sent out to Salvadorean diplomatic representatives a circular letter requesting copies of foreign education laws and regulations in force governing public instruction and general culture in each country. The ministry also desires to know what educational reforms are being carried out in each country.

URUGUAY

PRIMARY EDUCATION STATISTICS.—According to figures published by the General Bureau of Statistics, elementary education in Uruguay during 1927 was given by 4,425 teachers and assistant teachers to an average of 122,872 children attending 1,464 primary schools.

DENTAL SCHOOL.—In the latter part of May the corner stone was laid for the new building of the Dental School in Montevideo, the

ceremony being attended by the President of the Republic and Government and university officials, as well as professors and students in the school. This new building, which will be opened before long, has all the modern equipment necessary for a dental college.

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—The National Council of Administration has appropriated the sum of 5,000 pesos to aid the National Anti-Illiteracy Commission in the work which it has been actively conducting.

VENEZUELA

NEW SCHOOLS.—The press reports three new evening schools in various sections of the country. The Municipal Council of the District of San Fernando in Apure recently established a night school in the town of Arichuna; a night school for men was opened in Sucre, and one for children of the Catalanian colony was started in the city of Maracay. Furthermore, a rural school was created in San Fernando.

LABOR

CHILE

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.—On May 21, 1928, the flourishing Society of Commercial Employees of Santiago celebrated the 41st anniversary of the foundation of their association.

HOUSES FOR EMPLOYEES.—On May 21, 1928, the new section of houses built for employees by the "Own Your Own Home" cooperative was formally opened with a ceremony to which were invited the Assistant Secretary of Public Welfare, the Inspector of Labor, members of charitable societies, and other guests. This development in the outskirts of the capital has attractive houses with gardens, and is one of the most important planned for workers.

ECUADOR

QUESTIONNAIRE ON LABOR.—For the proper preparation of labor legislation based on the needs and actual conditions of Ecuadorian workers, the Minister of Social Welfare and Labor has sent out a questionnaire through the Social Welfare section of the Ministry to industrial companies, workers, merchants, educators, public officials, professional men, and others throughout the country. The questionnaire included the following points:

Number and history of labor groups in each locality; number of members. Real estate and other property of each of these groups. Activities of such groups tending to promote character building, education, and better social and economic conditions of members. Proportion of union to nonunion workers. Moral,

economic, cultural, and social conditions of workers in each locality. Number of illiterate workers in proportion to total number of workers in each locality. Night and day schools for workers; average attendance; private efforts of each plant or business; university extension, lectures, attendance by workers and practical results. Average wage paid for each kind of labor and its relation to cost of living in that locality. Number of workers who are property owners and their proportion to the number of professional property owners. Consideration of small independent industries; relation between small property interests and large property interests in each locality.

PARAGUAY

LABOR DISPUTE SETTLED.—The difficulty which arose last May between river-navigation companies in Asunción and their employees who asked for a wage increase was settled through the good offices of the police department. The companies granted a rise in wages effective from May 1. The press expresses the hope that a national department of labor will eventually be established to take up the work of conciliation in similar disputes.

URUGUAY

LECTURES FOR WORKERS.—Doctor Frugoni, a well-known professor who gives a course on labor legislation and social welfare in the University of Montevideo, recently opened, with the cooperation of his students, a university extension course for the labor organizations of Montevideo. Among the subjects of the lectures were: Pensions, minimum wage, labor accidents, and woman and child labor.

VENEZUELA

LABOR BANK.—A bill providing for a labor bank has been enacted by Congress and signed by the President.

SOCIAL WELFARE and CIVIC PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

FOURTH REGIONAL PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OF THE NORTH.—On May 7, 1928, the Fourth Annual Conference of the Argentine Pathological Society of the Northern Region was opened in Santiago del Estero with delegates from the provinces belonging to the society, from foreign countries, and from institutes and medical societies and university schools. Diseases and conditions prevalent in the northern region were discussed with relation to the special problems which they present, and original studies on parasitic diseases presented. One interesting topic discussed was a disease known to the Quechua Indians as "paaj," which is an eruption caused by the *quebracho colorado*, a wood exported in logs, or in the form of extract, for tanning

leather. Recommendations were made for the establishment of an antitrachoma league.

BOLIVIA

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOSPITAL.—The expenditure of 94,000 bolivianos for the improvement and extension of the Viedma Hospital in Cochabamba has been authorized.

BRAZIL

LEPROSARIUMS OPENED.—In the city of Rio Branco, Acre Territory, a leprosarium for a large number of patients has recently been opened as a result of the call of the governor of the Territory upon the citizens for subscriptions to construct and install such an institution.

A model leprosarium has also recently been opened in the city of Manaus, State of Amazonas. The institution, which is located on an island, consists of small houses provided with water, light, and other conveniences, as well as a nursery for the new-born babies who, if they are immediately separated from their mothers, do not contract leprosy.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—In his message read before Congress on May 3, 1928, President Washington Luis included the following facts on public health:

* * * Sanitary conditions continued to improve in 1927. In Rio de Janeiro general mortality has diminished year by year until it reached the rate of 13.68 deaths per 1,000, a rate lower than any noted since the beginning of statistical records in 1859. * * * In 1927 in Rio de Janeiro (Federal district) there were 23,348 deaths, or 2,994 less than in 1926, and 2,877 less than in 1925. The mortality rate is almost 50 per cent lower to-day than in 1903 when the campaign against yellow fever was begun, and 27 per cent lower than in 1909 when Dr. Oswaldo Cruz left the administration of the Public Health Service after having improved the sanitary conditions of the city. * * * The present administration is undertaking an antimalaria campaign in the State of Rio de Janeiro and is furnishing treatment for malaria sufferers. * * * A new building for the School of Trained Nursing was erected by the Rockefeller Foundation. * * * Isolation wards were opened for patients with communicable diseases, including tuberculosis. * * * A regular registration of death certificates was established in the rural zones of the Federal district, thus cutting down the number of deaths from unknown cause to 307, whereas in 1926 deaths of unknown cause numbered 1,142. * * * Under the Bureau of Maritime Sanitary Defense improvements were made in Rio de Janeiro and ports of other States. The isolation hospital on Ilha Grande was improved to supply the hospitalization demanded.

SCOUT WEEK.—Boy Scout Week was celebrated last April in Rio de Janeiro with the gathering of Boy Scout troops from the national capital and the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. A dinner given for the heads of the scout organizations was addressed by Dr. Affonso Penna Junior, president of the Union of Brazilian Scouts. On April 28 the council fire took place, and on April 29 a scout concentration camp was held at Nictheroy.

CHILE

INFANT MORTALITY STUDY.—Dr. Luis Calvo Mackenna, as representative of the Health Commission of the League of Nations, recently announced in the press that the following districts, having a total population of about 400,000, had been selected for the infant mortality study to be carried out in Chile under the auspices of the aforementioned commission: A section of the city of Santiago and one in its suburbs, the town of San Bernardo, where no industry employing women exists, and San Isidro, a town in the department of Quillota, where no child health work is at present carried on. In the Santiago districts the workers in the child health centers will cooperate in the investigation, and in San Isidro the local branch of the Red Cross.

It will be recalled that similar studies are to be made in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS.—Owing to the large number of Panamanians who go to Costa Rica to rest or to recuperate and the corresponding number of Costa Ricans who make the journey to Panama to be treated at well-known clinics in the Canal Zone, a service of interchange and aid has been established between the National Red Cross of Costa Rica and that of Panama.

Among its other activities, the Costa Rican Red Cross has inaugurated a health campaign by means of posters which have been placed at points of vantage throughout the streets and in the schools of San José. The posters are said to be well planned and very effective in their appeal.

CUBA

FINLAY INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Finlay Institute and School of Public Health of the Government have been completed and are now in operation in Habana.

The departments consist of the administrative offices, the national laboratory, the section for animals used in experiments, the chemistry laboratory, classrooms, and other sections. Well-known Cuban medical authorities will give courses in preventive medicine and sanitation to the future sanitarians. The following subjects will be offered: Extension of public health, specific prophylaxis, eugenics and homiculture, epidemiology, immunology, maritime sanitation, experimental pathology, microbiology, parasitology, bromatology, sanitary statistics, sanitary administration, disinfection, and biology.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REFORM SCHOOLS FOR MINORS.—In accordance with an order of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, all delinquent minors now serving terms in the prisons of the country shall be transferred to the various reform schools.

CELEBRATION OF MOTHERS' DAY.—In addition to the usual events of the celebration of mothers' day in the Dominican Republic, this year, thanks to President Vázquez, the privilege of free telephone and telegraph messages was granted to those distant from home, who wished to communicate with their mothers. Over 4,000 telephone and telegraph messages from the capital alone were sent free under the President's thoughtful and generous provision.

ECUADOR

ANTIDYSENTERY CAMPAIGN.—The President authorized the expenditure of 5,000 sucres for the antidyentery campaign undertaken by the sanitary authorities of the Province of Esmeraldas.

FUNDS FOR A HOSPITAL.—In the middle of May, 1928, the sum of 50,000 sucres was appropriated for the completion and equipment of the Civil Hospital of Quito.

GUATEMALA

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES DURING 1927.—The following is a summary of a detailed report of public welfare activities carried on by the Government of Guatemala during the year 1927:

A total of 8,674 persons were treated in the General Hospital during the year. Of this number 7,601 were discharged as cured, 573 died and 500 remained under treatment. As a result of generous donations the hospital was enabled to establish an emergency service for rendering first aid, and an important work was carried on in the free dispensary and clinic where 12,086 persons were attended and 3,650 operations performed. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were cared for during the year in the Home for the Infirm, and 417 children were reported to be on the registry of the National Hospice on January 1, 1928. In this latter institution shoemaking, printing, baking, carpentry, sewing, and embroidering as well as the regular academic subjects are taught the children, and the proceeds from the sale of such articles, which amounted to 117,890.33 pesos during the past year, constitutes an important item toward the support of the institution. Excellent work is also being done in the other hospitals and asylums of Guatemala City and the several departments. During the year a hospital was founded in Totonicapán, and the new buildings being erected for the hospitals at Sololá and Petén were almost completed.

HAITI

SANITARY WORK.—Included in the sanitary work carried on during May, 1928, was the following: In Cap-Haitien 2,265 city buildings and 1,284 suburban properties were inspected for sanitary condi-

tions. The Gonaïves Hospital, as a result of the antityphoid campaign, completed injections of antityphoid serum for 103 pupils of the industrial school, and began injections for 160. The Jérémié Hospital also gave the series of antityphoid injections to 1,321 school children and to 1,407 adults. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, May, 1928.)

PUBLIC WORKS.—The newest public works to be completed, or nearly completed, are the following: Four rural dispensaries; 10 rural schools; extensions and additions to the agricultural schools of Damien, Plaisance, and Morne Rouge; the courthouse in Port au Prince; 3 new bridges in various places; and Haut de Cap-Grande Rivière, Limbé-Bayeux, Plaisance-Pilate, Gros Morne-Pilate, Jacmel-Marassa, and Jacmel-Trouin highways. Other highway work includes the extension and repair of several roads already built. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, May, 1928.)

HONDURAS

SEWERS FOR TEGUCIGALPA AND COMAYAGÜELA.—An American citizen has presented a proposal to the Government of Honduras for the construction of sewer systems in Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela, a measure which the Government has considered for some time.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PENITENTIARY.—A section for women is being constructed in the Central Penitentiary of Tegucigalpa.

WELFARE SOCIETY.—The societies for the protection of animals, for the protection of plants, and for civic development organized the past year in Ocotepeque recently joined forces in one association known as "Our Honduras," which has eight sections.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The General Bureau of Health has established a dispensary at the milk station in Tegucigalpa where poor children of Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela may receive free medical assistance.

MEXICO

SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—Dr. Bernardo J. Gastélum and Dr. Carlos Hoffman recently returned to Mexico City after making an investigation of sanitary conditions in Nuevo León. As a result of their studies in Monterrey and its environs the Department of Public Health will establish dispensaries, antirabies, antivenereal, and child hygiene institutes and a bacteriological laboratory; carry on a general vaccination campaign; send a sanitary engineer to study the problem of potable water; and inspect the production and distribution of milk and other foods.

CREATION OF PUBLIC DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.—A public defense department, whose duty it will be to aid the poor in the solution of their agrarian, administrative, and judicial problems by providing

legal service free of charge, was created in the State of Chiapas by virtue of a State decree of April 29, 1928.

MEDICAL-ELECTRICAL-PHARMACEUTICAL EXPOSITION.—A Medical-Electrical-Pharmaceutical Exposition and Convention will be held in Mexico City next October. The Exposition will be held under the auspices of the President of the Republic, the Mexican Medical Association, the Health Department, etc. Efforts are being made by the organizers to make this an attractive and popular event, not only to the medical and pharmaceutical profession but also to the general public. Further information may be secured from the Managing Director of the Exposition, Apartado 982, Mexico, D. F.

NICARAGUA

SANITATION.—During the week of April 15, 1928, an active sanitation campaign was undertaken in the city of Masaya. Over 800 children were vaccinated against smallpox, and 400 examinations for hookworm were made in the office of the Health Department. Another agency promoting the welfare of children is the public milk station and clinic recently opened, which is now caring for 27 babies.

The Ministry of Promotion has requested the General Bureau of Health to make Lake Asososca a sanitary reserve, so that it may be used to furnish water for Managua.

PANAMA

NATIONAL STADIUM.—On April 17, 1928, the municipality of Panama approved a contract for the construction of a national stadium, toward which it is to contribute \$30,000, or half of the sum necessary.

PARAGUAY

PROGRESS OF SANITARY CAMPAIGN IN ITÁ.—Measures recently planned for the extension of the sanitary campaign in Itá being carried on by the National Department of Health and the Rockefeller Foundation are rapidly being put into effect by the physicians in charge. Especially interesting is the work among the school children, of whom there are about 700 in the district. Hygienic conditions in the schools have been improved, treatments for hookworm diseases given, and a card file recording the age, weight, height and other data concerning the physical well-being of the child started. Important steps have also been taken for the general public welfare; a dispensary for the treatment of hookworm disease has been opened, a survey to determine the intensity of the disease

made, and data for the preparation of statistics and sanitary maps gathered.

NOURISHMENT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Daily distribution of 120 glasses of Pasteurized milk to undernourished and needy children in the President Franco Normal School in Asunción was begun on April 23, 1928.

RETURN OF DOCTOR LOFRUSCIO.—On April 9, 1928, Dr. Silvio Lofruscio, president of the Board of School Physicians, returned to Asunción after an extended trip, during which he visited and studied the various public health and child welfare organizations of the neighboring Republics. Due in a great degree to his influence, the Buntantan Institute, one of the most celebrated centers of biological study in South America, will establish a scientific center in Asunción before the end of the year, and admit two Paraguayan physicians to undertake studies in its laboratory in São Paulo.

DELEGATES TO HEALTH EXCHANGE.—Dr. Andrés Gubetich and Dr. Domingo Sanjurjo have been appointed by the Government to represent Paraguay at the Rural Hygiene Health Exchange conducted in Europe during several months in 1928 by the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The President recently approved a bid of 1,128,271 pesos for the construction of a new section of the penitentiary at Tacumbá.

TRAINING FOR SANITARIANS.—In the President's message delivered before Congress in May, 1928, he stated that three physicians of the health department had been sent abroad to study and that one physician of the Army Medical Corps had been commissioned to study serums and vaccines in Buenos Aires.

PERU

PRISON REFORM.—On May 10, 1928, the 206 prisoners formerly confined in the old Guadalupe Prison of Lima were transferred to a section in the Panóptico Penitentiary, where each inmate has a separate cell. There is a spacious patio, proper sanitary service, a patio for those prisoners who must be segregated from the majority, an infirmary with every convenience, medical and dental consultation offices; and work shops are soon to be installed, special attention being given to the shoe shop.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—After approval of the official regulations of the Junior Red Cross, which is being organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction, orders were given to the principals of all primary and superior schools for both boys and girls to establish chapters of the Junior Red Cross in their respective schools.

UNITED STATES

CHILD WELFARE IN THE AMERICAS.—By resolution of Congress, approved by the President on May 3, 1928, the United States has joined the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood at Montevideo, an annual appropriation of \$2,000 being made for support of this body. A similar sum is contributed by each member nation.

URUGUAY

DISPENSARY BUILDING.—The National Council of Administration has authorized the Syphilis Prophylaxis Institute to expend 18,000 pesos in the construction of a building in the city of Melo to house the dispensary for that locality.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.—The Bureau of Public Health of Montevideo has begun an intensive campaign against rats by exterminating them wherever they are found. In addition to this the bureau pays 5 centavos for each dead rat brought in by private persons.

SANITATION OF TWO CITIES.—The National Council of Administration recently approved two projects for complementary works approved by the Bureau of Sanitation for the purification plants of the water systems of the cities of San José and Treinta y Tres, allowing 9,887 pesos and 10,338 pesos, respectively, for their installation.

NEW HOSPITAL.—Early in May, 1928, a new public charity hospital built by the Government was opened in the town of Lazcano. Although the capacity of the new hospital is limited to 24 beds, it is provided with all modern requirements, having a laboratory, X-ray room, a free milk station and baby clinic, dental service, operating rooms, consulting rooms and other necessities and conveniences.

FEMINISM

BRAZIL

LAWYERS' INSTITUTE ADMITS WOMAN MEMBER.—On May 24, 1928, the Lawyers' Institute of Rio de Janeiro admitted as one of its new members Dr. Ormindia Bastos, whose speech upon entering this body outlined the progress of women in the professions previously open only to men, and touched upon the constitutional right of the Brazilian woman to the vote.

CHILE

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES UNDERTAKE SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.—As the result of a talk between the manager of a mining company and the Assistant Secretary of Social Welfare, two graduate nurses of the

School of Public Health Nurses, now part of the University of Chile, were sent on a mission of health and social welfare to the mine in question. The manager stated that efforts to provide decent housing for the miners' families had proved a failure, as the tenants had no idea of keeping their dwellings in good condition. As a result, the two nurses will be given a model house at the mine furnished by the company, in which they will give object lessons in the care of infants, cleanliness, and domestic arrangements, also holding a clinic for children and organizing a kindergarten, meetings, and healthful recreation.

COLOMBIA

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—A bill was recently presented to Congress providing that within constitutional limits women be granted the right to enter any profession, trade, or honest occupation without being debarred on account of their sex. This would permit the entrance of women students to the professional schools of the Republic, and allow them to fill public offices which do not carry authority or jurisdiction, without further requirements than the law demands of men in similar positions. In accordance with this bill woman is equal with man before the civil and penal law and before the courts. The bill in its 29 articles also refers to rights of tutelage, guardianship, management of property, determination of the marital domicile, separation of property and of husband and wife, and other similar questions.

PERU

GRADUATE NURSES.—On June 17, 1928, President Leguía attended the graduating exercises of the training school for nurses in the Arzobispo Loayza Hospital of Lima where he presented diplomas to 19 nurses who had completed their training. This school, which is sustained by the Society of Public Charity, was declared an official school on February 25, 1928, by a resolution of the President. This was the second class graduated by the hospital.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING.—On June 5, 1928, official recognition was given to the school of trained nursing in the British American Hospital of Bellavista. The diplomas of the nurses graduated from the three-year course in that hospital are now valid in any part of the country.

URUGUAY

FREE TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEER NURSES.—In the latter part of May free training courses for volunteer nurses were opened by the Sanatorium for Employed Women in Montevideo. At the inaugural assembly an address was made on "Woman's Cooperation in Social Welfare," by Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, the director of the sanatorium.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE EMBASSY IN BRAZIL.—A jury composed of Señor Sebastián Ghigliazza, Director of Architecture of the Ministry of Public Works, Señor Raúl Fitte, architect, and Dr. Antonio Mora y Araújo, Argentine Ambassador in Brazil, recently chose the winning plan, drawn by Señor Lucio Costa, from among 27 submitted in a competition for the design of the new Argentine Embassy to be erected in Rio de Janeiro. The embassy will be a beautiful 400,000-peso building of Spanish colonial type adapted to the needs of the chancery and of the ambassador's residence. Ample space has been left for gardens.

BOLIVIA

PICTURE EXHIBITION, POTOSÍ.—The Municipal Council of Potosí issued a call in the latter part of May, 1928, for the organization of an exhibition containing works by artists of that city. Many Bolivian painters who have succeeded in Europe and in South America are natives of Potosí, a city well known for the special artistic ability of its sons. A committee of judges will award prizes to the authors of the best works.

CHILE

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO IN CHILE.—Señor don Alfonso Graviotto, first ambassador of Mexico in Chile, presented his letters of credence to President Ibañez on March 29 last. The legation of Mexico in Chile was raised to the rank of embassy last December, Chile having taken similar action with regard to her diplomatic representation in Mexico.

COLOMBIA

CHILEAN PICTURES.—On May 24, 1928, four pictures by the Chilean artists Señor Alfredo Araya and Señor Luis Strozzi were presented by the Chilean Government to the Bogotá Museum of Fine Arts. Upon this occasion the Minister of Chile in Colombia made an address illustrated with slides on the development of art in Chile.

CUBA

MEMORIAL TO AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.—The Cuban Government plans a memorial to Americans who came to Cuba before the Spanish-American War and aided Cuba in

her struggle for independence. This memorial, built of white marble, containing the busts of McKinley, Roosevelt, Leonard Wood, and others, will stand in the new Maine Park of Habana near the Maine Memorial, said to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

CUBA CONTRIBUTES TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE.—The Government of Cuba will contribute 100,000 pesos toward the erection of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse to be erected on the Island of Santo Domingo. This quota will be payable in four annual installments beginning in 1930. Other funds for the same purpose will be collected by national committees from private subscribers.

BUST OF MARTÍ FOR VENEZUELA.—In return for the courtesy of the Republic of Venezuela in presenting a bust of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, to Cuba, the President has ordered that a bronze bust of the Cuban patriot José Martí, by the Cuban sculptor Juan José Sicre, be presented to the Republic of Venezuela for a park in Caracas.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMPETITION FOR COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE.—Architects all over the world have responded with great enthusiasm to the call to the competition for architectural plans for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse to be erected in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic. By the middle of August, 1928, the total number of architects registered in the Pan American Union was 1,091, from 58 nations and territorial divisions. The handsome quartos containing the conditions for the competition will be mailed to reach competitors September 1. Beautiful examples of the bookmaker's art, these volumes, prepared by Mr. Albert Kelsey, technical adviser of the competition, contain a history of the project, a map showing the site, the program of the preliminary competition, rules to govern both stages of the competition, and "Impressions of and Observations by an Architect after Having Visited the Dominican Republic." There are also included reproductions of an excellent photograph of President Vázquez of the Dominican Republic, who has given his ardent support to the project for the Columbus Light, and attractive line drawings by Frank Hazell of the tomb of Columbus in the cathedral at Santo Domingo and other Dominican scenes.

PANAMA

VENEZUELAN GIFT TO PANAMA.—President Gómez of Venezuela, through the medium of Dr. Luis Alcalá Sucre, Venezuelan Minister to Panama, has sent a gift of 25,000 bolívars toward the reconstruction of the historic Church of San Francisco in Panama City.

PERU

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHT.—The President of Peru has appointed a commission for Peru to handle the matter of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, which is to be built in the Dominican Republic. He will also request Congress to appropriate \$20,299.28 as Peru's quota toward the construction of the Memorial Lighthouse, to be paid in four installments, beginning in 1930.

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA TO PERU.—Señor don Jacinto L. Villegas, the first Argentine Ambassador to Peru, arrived in Lima on May 9, 1928, to take up his new post in the city where he began his diplomatic career. The Argentine Legation in Lima was raised to the rank of embassy in the latter part of 1927.

VENEZUELA

STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—Official announcement of the action taken by the United States Government on February 24, 1927, when a sum of \$41,000 was voted by Congress for the erection of a statue of Henry Clay in the city of Caracas, was made the Government of Venezuela by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Caracas on April 16, 1928. The Venezuelan Government signified its willingness to accept the statue, which will form a fitting complement to that of Simón Bolívar presented the people of the United States by Venezuela on April 19, 1921.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1928

SUBJECT	Date	Author
BOLIVIA		
Report on the commerce and industries of Bolivia, for May, 1928	1928 June 8	C. H. Butler, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
The Mayrink-Santos extension of the State owned Sorocabana Railroad.	May 12	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Delay in the Sao Paulo railway improvements.	May 29	Do.
Decree No. 737 of June 1, 1928, in regard to the building of the Riosinho-Guara railway, Paraná.	June 6	Do.
May, 1928, review of Brazilian commerce and industries	June 8	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Paraná State Bank loan on coffee, timber and maté.	June 9	C. R. Cameron.
Highways in Perambuco consular district (second report)	June 10	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Formation of telephone company at Ilheos, Bahia.	June 25	Joseph F. Burt, vice consul at Bahia.
CHILE		
Report on commerce and industries of Punta Arenas consular district, quarter ended March 31, 1928.	Apr. 25	John T. Carvin, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
CUBA		
Clarification of paragraphs in new tariff.	June 2	J. L. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of construction work in Habana consular district.	June 7	Do.
Cuban coffee crop in 1927.	June 12	Do.
Foreign navigation companies subject to 5% profit tax.	June 13	Do.
Telephone development in Cuba.	June 16	Do.
May, 1928, review on commerce and industries.	do.	Do.
Cuban budget for fiscal year 1928-29.	June 21	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Completion of highway extending from Puerto Plata to Santiago de los Caballeros, opened June 2.	June 4	William B. Lawton, vice consul in charge, Santo Domingo.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for May, 1928.	June 9	W. Allen Rhode, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
May, 1928, review of commerce and industries.	June 19	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1927	May 31	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
May review of commerce and industries.	June 15	George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of commerce and industries, Puerto Castilla consular district, calendar year 1927.	June 10	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
MEXICO		
Projected scheme of erecting a new hotel at Monterrey, an important tourist center, after the Monterrey-Laredo highway is finished.	July 5	Henry H. Balch, consul at Monterrey.
Schools in Ciudad Juarez consular district.	June 27	John W. Dye, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
NICARAGUA		
May review of western Nicaragua.	June 1	Christian T. Stegar, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
Report on commerce and industries for May, 1928.	June 13	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.

Reports Received to July 15, 1928—Continued

SUBJECT	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Commerce and industries of Paraguay, first quarter of 1928....	1928 June 1	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul in charge, Asunción.
PERU		
Review of Peruvian commerce and industries for May, 1928....	June 4	Samuel Reber, jr., vice consul, Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Annual review of El Salvador for the year 1927.....	May 15	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at San Salvador.
Report on the commerce and industries for May.....	June 4	Do.
Junction of El Salvador-Guatemala Railways will be com- pleted early in the coming year.	June 14	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Annual report of the Puerto Cabello consular district, for the year 1927.	May 30	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
A free port with bonded warehouses, etc., to be established at Turiamo.	June 15	Legation.



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano.	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1 00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



OCTOBER

1928

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE COMPETITION

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SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF HIGHWAYS

END OF A FAMOUS COLOMBIAN TRAIL

SEVENTY YEARS OF ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA
FISCAL YEAR 1927-28

OCTOBER, 1928

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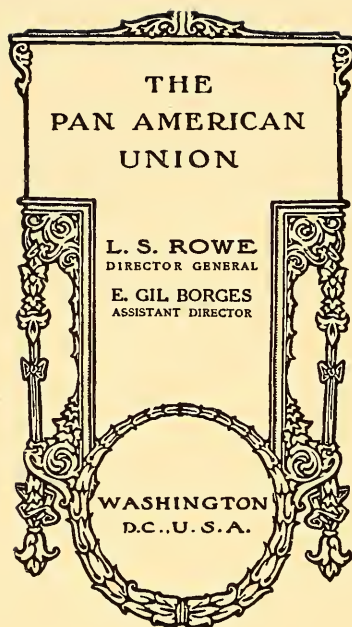
PAN AMERICAN UNION

OCTOBER

1928



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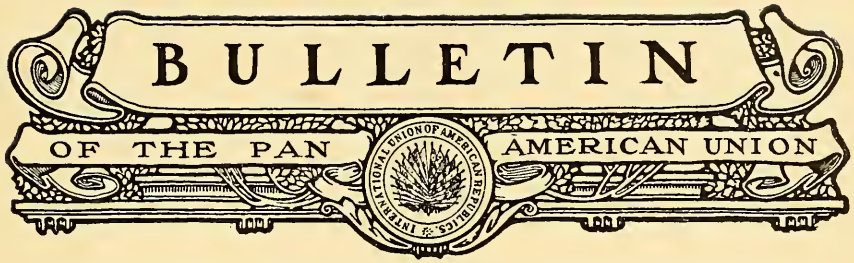
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HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI
RECENTLY INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY
1928-1932



VOL. LXII

OCTOBER, 1928

No. 10

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE Republic of Paraguay is to be congratulated upon the felicitous induction into the elevated office of Chief Magistrate of the nation of Dr. José P. Guggiari, one of its most eminent and distinguished citizens, the official ceremony having taken place August 15, 1928, as the result of one of the most active and orderly electoral campaigns in the history of the country. Doctor Guggiari will hold office four years.

The 15th of August, a date chosen some years ago for the celebration of the inauguration ceremony, is of great significance in Paraguayan history. It is, according to tradition, the day which, in 1536, witnessed the founding of Asunción, the capital of the Republic, a city which for centuries later was the chief colonizing center of the Río de la Plata region and the nucleus of the Paraguayan nation from the dawn of Spanish-American independence.

The distinguished journalist, jurist, and statesman who to-day directs the destinies of the sister Republic of Paraguay was born in the city of Asunción on March 17, 1884, the son of Don Pedro Guggiari and Doña Petrona Corniglioni de Guggiari. His family having moved to Villarrica, he received his early education in that place, but returned to the capital to enter the national secondary school, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then matriculated in the University Law School in the same city, obtaining his degree in due season and shortly thereafter began the practice of his profession.

It did not take very long to establish the fact that in Doctor Guggiari a jurist of keen intelligence and solid attainments had been added to the Paraguayan bar, so it is not surprising that in 1908 the

supreme court appointed him prosecuting attorney in criminal actions, only to promote him the following year to the position of acting attorney general, a position in which he rendered most signal service to the country. In 1910 he resigned from public service to enter private practice, and it was about this time that he began to take an active part in journalism and in politics.

Together with a number of active young patriots he founded an independent political group called the "Alonianos" which attracted national attention, with the result that Doctor Guggiari, with the rest of this group, took a most active part in the concerted liberal movement of 1904, becoming subsequently one of the founders of the Constitutional Party. This was later incorporated with the Liberal Party under the leadership of Don Manuel Gondra, a combination which infused new life into the latter organization. Doctor Guggiari acquired great prestige at this time not only among the galaxy of talented and patriotic young men but also among the *patres conscripti*, because of his unswerving devotion to the liberal cause, his good judgment and equanimity in critical moments.

Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1912 and, later, reelected for several successive terms, he served in that body until summoned in 1920 by President Gondra to be Minister of the Interior. His record in both offices is a noteworthy one. For some time chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Chamber of Deputies, he used all the influence of that office to promote the revision of the penal code, the organic act on courts, the code of measures, and other important and progressive laws. As minister he gave conclusive evidence of his ability as a constructive statesman.

After giving up this portfolio, at the end of two years, Doctor Guggiari was again elected deputy and also president of the Liberal Party. He likewise became editor of *El Liberal*, a well-known daily of Asunción. This portion of his career as deputy is marked by his ardent advocacy of the present electoral laws: the basis and guarantee of internal peace. At the time of his election to his present exalted office, Doctor Guggiari was president of the Chamber of Deputies, from which he took leave in a notable session the day preceding his inauguration, a session in which was expressed the gratitude of the nation to the Argentine delegates to the presidential inauguration for the magnanimous action of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies in voting to remit the war indemnity due Argentina from Paraguay and to return the battle trophies captured in the great and devastating Five Years' War with Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina which began in 1865.

Doctor Guggiari served in 1927 as vice president of the Paraguayan commission to the international conference on the Paraguayan-Bolivian boundary question which met in Buenos Aires.

Just prior to his inauguration, Doctor Guggiari visited the neighboring Republics of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, in all of which he was received with the warmest evidences of friendliness and where he was entertained with the utmost cordiality and the most lavish hospitality—a most vivid and convincing proof of the actual solidarity between Paraguay and these sister Republics. It may be added that while in Chile President-elect Guggiari was decorated by President Ibáñez with the Grand Cross of the “Al Mérito” Order of that Republic.

The new Chief Executive of the Paraguayan nation has the good fortune to assume the responsibilities of his high office at a time of wide-spread and well-established national prosperity, a prosperity greatly fostered during the administration of Dr. Eligio Ayala, his distinguished predecessor, a condition which will undoubtedly be maintained and greatly intensified by a president so richly endowed as is Doctor Guggiari with those special qualities so conducive to a wise, stable, and truly prosperous government.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union unites with the Paraguayan nation in wishing the new Chief Magistrate an undiminished series of triumphs in the four years to come.





SEÑOR DR. MANUEL E. MALBRÁN

The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Argentina to the United States

THE NEW AMBASSADOR FROM ARGENTINA ∴ ∴

BECAUSE of the resignation in March of the present year of that distinguished diplomat, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, from his position as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina to the United States, the Argentine Government in due time appointed the eminent statesman and jurisconsult, Dr. Manuel Malbrán, to fill that much coveted position, the latter presenting his credentials to the White House September 17, 1928.

In view of the already great and constantly increasing importance of the Argentine Republic in the industrial, commercial, and political affairs of the world, and in view also of the intimate relations existing between this prosperous country and the rest of the American family of nations, an appointment to this position is always a matter of more than ordinary interest, particularly when, as in the present instance, it falls upon a man of the attainments and high integrity of Doctor Malbrán who, for the space of 20 years or more, has successfully filled some of the most important diplomatic positions in the Americas.

Doctor Malbrán does not come to Washington as a stranger; he is, on the contrary, a figure well known in the official and social circles of the Capital, since from 1911 to 1913 he discharged the duties of First Secretary of the then Argentine Legation, in which he served on more than one occasion as *chargé d'affaires*.

The new ambassador was born in the city of Cordova August 3, 1876, his parents being Sr. Don Tristán A. Malbrán and Doña Jacoba Achával Rodríguez, both well-known families, dating back to colonial times.

His early education was obtained in the Colegio San José, of Buenos Aires, where he completed both the primary and secondary courses. He then matriculated in the National University, whence he was graduated from the school of law in 1897 with the degree of doctor in jurisprudence and social sciences.

His initial entrance into the professional world was made in the office of the most eminent and now deeply lamented Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, where he remained until 1900, when he was appointed juridic assessor of the National Department of Hygiene, an office which he held until 1905, when he returned to the active practice of his profession.

The year 1909 witnessed his entrance into the diplomatic world, his first appointment being that of First Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Lisbon, Portugal. Two years later, as already stated, he filled the same position in Washington, which he left only upon his appointment in 1913 as Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia and Venezuela, residing in the capital of one or the other of these countries until, about the middle of 1919, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary before the Government of Mexico. A few years later he returned to his own country on leave of absence, there to remain until President Alvear, in 1923, named him first Ambassador to Chile, a position he still held when he was appointed Ambassador to the United States.

Doctor Malbrán has also served in a number of important special missions, among which may be named Special Ambassador in 1920 to the Government of Mexico on the occasion of the inauguration of President Obregon, and again, similarly, on the celebration of the centenary of Mexican Independence. In 1925 he was chief of the Special Embassy from the Argentine Government to Chile on the occasion of the transmission of the Presidential Mandate in the latter. He was, moreover, a delegate to the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, which took place in Washington in 1912, and to the Fifth International Conference of American States, which met in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. It should be noted that while Minister to Mexico the National University of that nation honored Doctor Malbrán with the title of Doctor *Honoris Causa*.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most respectful greetings to the new ambassador, together with its most cordial good wishes for complete success in the honorable and important mission with which he has been entrusted by his Government.



THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE COMPETITION

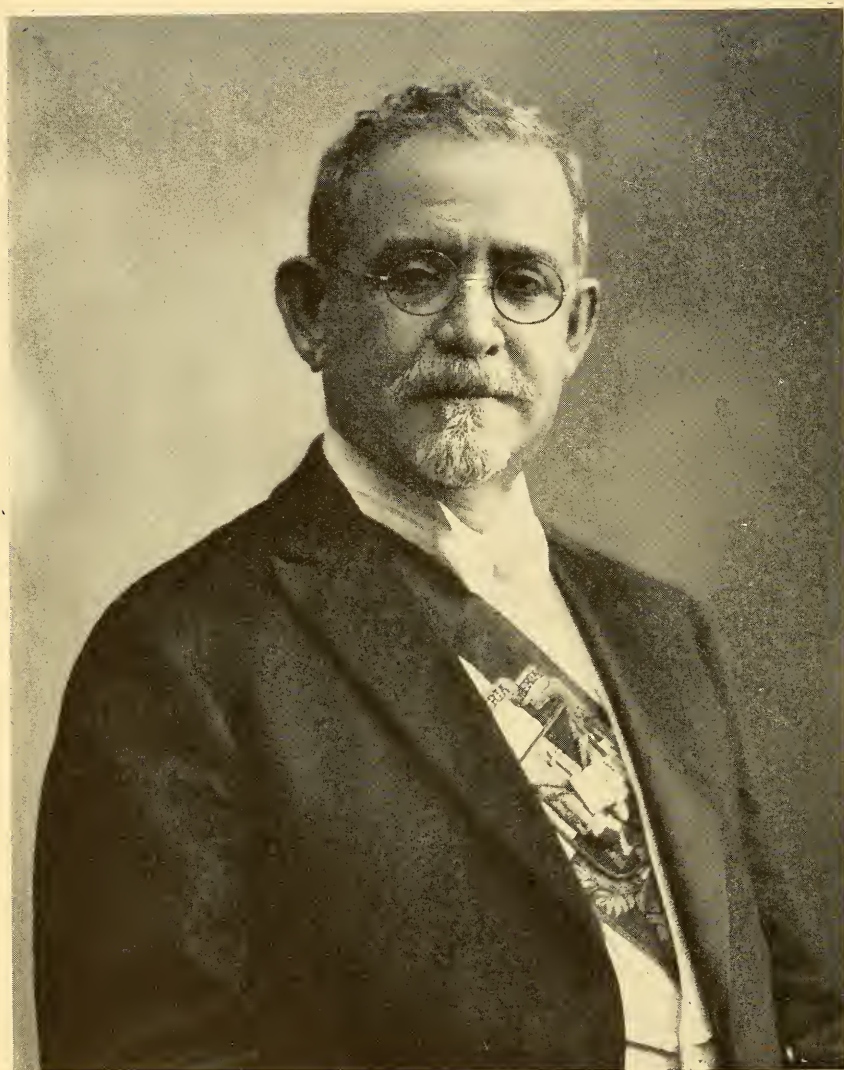
THE Permanent Committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse fixed September 1, 1928, as the date on which the architectural competition for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse should begin. The lighthouse will be erected in the Dominican Republic, in accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States, through the cooperation of the governments and peoples of all the nations of the world.

The architectural competition consists of two sections, the first of which is open to all architects without distinction of nationality. The second is limited to the 10 architects whose designs are awarded first rank as a result of the preliminary competition. The latter will close April 1, 1929, when all competing designs must be in Madrid, Spain. An international jury of three, to be chosen by the competing architects, will meet in the Spanish capital April 15 of the same year to make the preliminary awards. The authors of the 10 successful designs will each receive a reward of \$2,000 and, in addition, there will be 10 honorable mentions of \$500 each.

The winning 10 will then proceed to compete for the final awards, amounting to \$10,000, \$7,500, and \$5,000 for the first, second, and third prizes, respectively, and \$1,000 to each of the remaining six competitors.

In announcing, early in May, the dates of the preliminary competition, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Hon. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba at Washington and representative of Cuba on the Governing Board, made the following statement:

The Permanent Committee has fixed these dates for the first stage of the competition in order that architects throughout the world may have ample opportunity to inform themselves of the conditions governing the competition, to prepare their drawings, and to have them in Madrid in time for the preliminary award. As the Memorial to the Discoverer will be erected through the cooperation of the Governments and peoples of all the nations of the world, the Permanent Committee is most anxious that architects of all countries participate in the competition. It is for this reason that the opening date of the competition was set as late as September 1. New applications to compete are con-



GEN. HORACIO VÁZQUEZ
President of the Dominican Republic

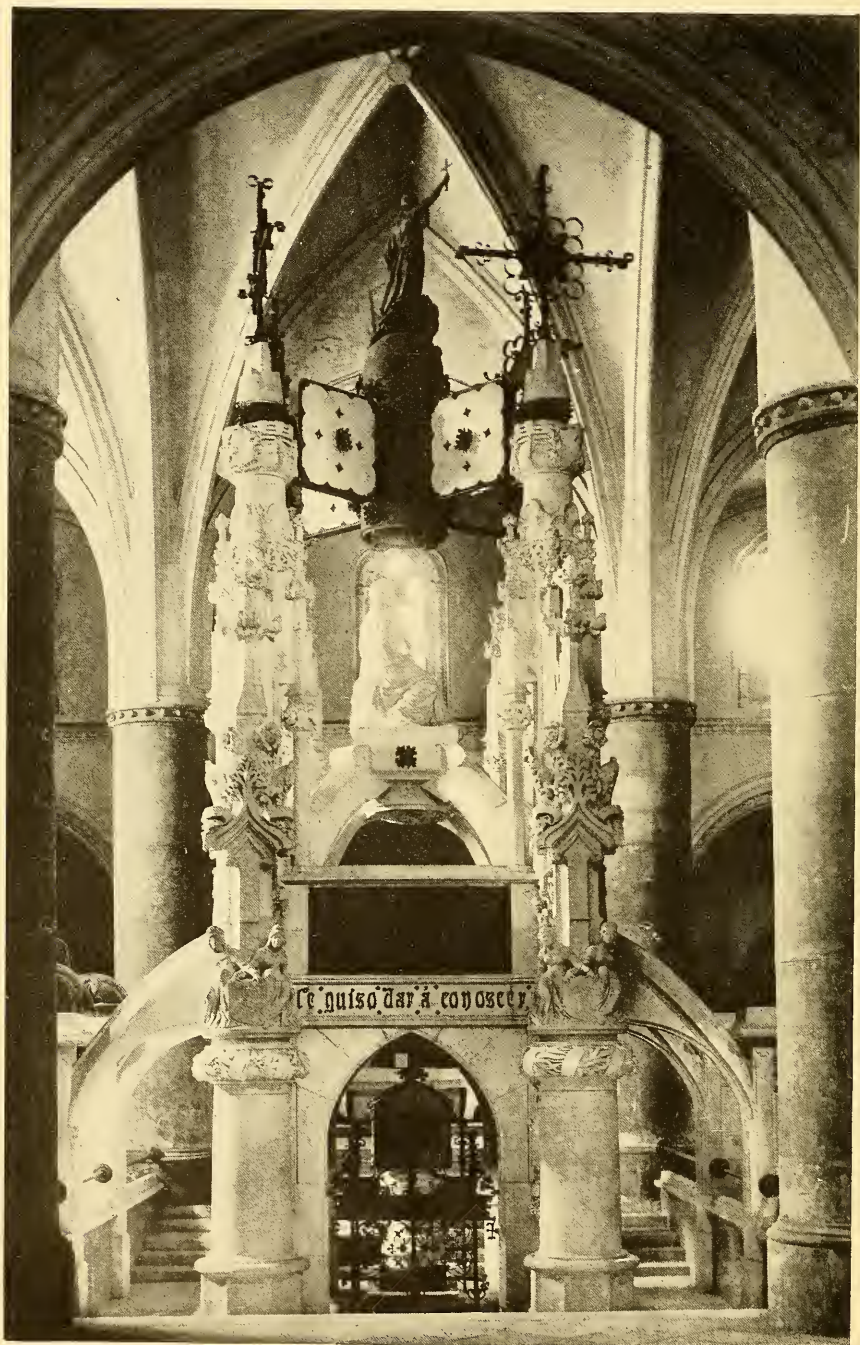
stantly being received and, as other architects may wish to enter, it is desired to give them ample opportunity to file their applications before the competition is officially inaugurated.

The Committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union now has in preparation a report containing complete details of the conditions that will govern the competition. The report will be issued in Spanish, French, and English. In order that the competing architects may have this book at approximately the same time, no distribution of the book will be made until just before the competition is scheduled to begin on September 1. It is also proposed that the books intended for those competitors residing in more distant countries shall be mailed sometime prior to those intended for competitors nearer Washington. Given the world-wide nature of the competition, it is the desire of the Permanent Committee to establish conditions that will insure equal opportunity to every architect, irrespective of where he may reside.

It may be added that the publication referred to by Ambassador Ferrara, which is a sumptuous volume in quarto and which, in addition to the program and rules governing the competition, contains all possible data which the competing architects could conceivably need in the preparation and despatch of their designs, was duly published and distributed during August to more than 1,100 architects in 56 countries, most of whom are active competitors.

The world-wide character of the competition and the plan to erect the monument through the cooperation of all the nations of the world gives to the undertaking an international significance. As stated in the Foreword of the book mentioned, "the great historical figure and his stupendous achievement which are to be commemorated are already definitely situated in their historical perspective, and in their contemplation the competing architects will find the inspirational elements to evoke a full realization of their significance in the evolution of world civilization. To find the perfect symbol which will worthily represent the Man and the Deed to be commemorated, the artist must seek a universal viewpoint; his vision must include the five centuries of world history in which the discovery of America is the most transcendental fact. He must adjust his conception to the ample proportions of the picture of that historical epoch, in which stand forth in high relief the Renaissance, the civilization of the Spain of Isabella, the three American civilizations, native, colonial, and modern, the transference of the classic routes of commerce from the inland Mediterranean to the limitless Atlantic and Pacific, and the influence of the New World in the ideological, economic, and political orientation of western civilization."

The setting of the projected monument will be exceptionally fine, embracing as it does 2,500 acres of waterside property which, later, will become a carefully restricted Pan American Park including the site of the original town founded by Bartholomew, brother of Christopher Columbus, and the historic ruins of the Dominican Church, the oldest Christian church in the Western Hemisphere.



THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS

This monument, now in the cathedral in Santo Domingo, will be removed to the chapel of the Memorial Lighthouse

Except for these remains—which are to be scrupulously preserved—the site is unencumbered and free from thoroughfares of any kind. The competitor has, therefore, an unusually free hand; indeed the only restrictions are: (1) That the memorial shall stand upon a mound or terrace, or series of terraces, about 40 feet high, in order that its base may be visible over the tree tops from every point of view; (2) that the structure shall include a chapel large enough to house the Columbus Monument now in the cathedral in Santo Domingo; (3) that a museum be provided either as part of the chapel or elsewhere to contain such Columbus relics as may become available in the future; (4) that the memorial shall support at least one great lantern; and (5) that the design as a whole, as seen from a distance, shall be such as will arrest the attention and capture the imagination of all beholders.

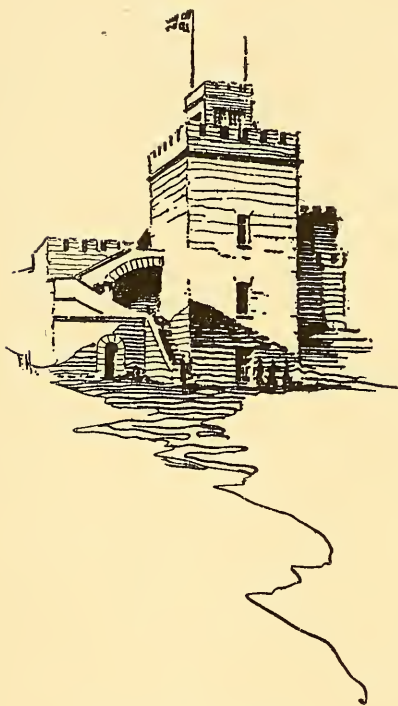
Of these mandatory suggestions, that of the great Light, or Lantern, would seem to offer the strongest possibility of capturing the imagination not only of those “who go down to the sea in ships” but of all who picture the frail but dauntless caravels of the “Great Admiral,” feeling their way through the wine-dark waste of tropical sea—just missing the furious hurricanes of the Antillean region—in whose shining wake were destined to pass the argosies of the world. That the powerful beams of such a glorious candle should at last long illuminate the final stretch of Columbus’ immortal journey is, indeed, an arresting and captivating thought!

* * *

“The Columbus Memorial Lighthouse project is not a new one,” as Mr. Albert Kelsey, the technical adviser to the Permanent Committee, observes in his History of the Project. Nor is there anything new in the idea of requesting the peoples of the earth to contribute to the cost of erecting such a memorial in the Dominican Republic. Indeed, the Dominicans, in spite of small numbers and limited means, and in spite also of the numerous other ways in which they have consistently honored the “Great Navigator,” have for generations tried to achieve such a memorial. It was the Dominican patriot and historian, Don Antonio del Monte y Tejada, who about the middle of the last century first suggested the idea, couched in the following words:

The time has arrived with this Era of Enlightenment, the Nineteenth Century, when the verdict of posterity should be anticipated and proclaimed. This verdict must be as noble, generous, memorable, and eternal as his deeds. Let all America proclaim it in unison, and let her acknowledge by all means and by every manner that the honor of the Discovery belongs to Columbus; that to him, as the initiator of such great exploits, are due the many discoveries that have been made by others to this day; that all the influence exerted by this inestimable act on the history of civilization is his because of the revolution that it

effected in the sciences and in the spirit of modern nations; that, without exception, all nations who have possessions in America owe him a debt of gratitude because he was the instrument chosen by the Divine Providence to help them to achieve such possessions and the happiness that it had prepared, in the course of time, for their subjects in this hemisphere; and in order that this acknowledgment may be worthy of the New World let us erect in the most visible and notable place in America, in a central point and where it may be visited by travelers as they approach her shores, the statue that his greatness and remembrance demand. I am daring enough to designate, as such a place, Cape Isabela on the island "Hispaniola," because there the first city in America was founded. Let this statue be a Colossus like that of Rhodes, and let it be designed by the



THE HOMAGE TOWER

It was from here that Columbus was sent back to Spain in chains

best sculptor available and paid with funds raised by popular subscriptions in all the cities of Europe and America; and let this statue have its arms extended and pointing to the one and the other American Continent. *In order that this symbol may carry within itself all the attributes of perpetuity, let there be established in it a lighthouse so travelers from the Old and New Worlds may look, full of gratitude and emotion, towards that venerable image when they sight the first land from the ocean.* If the descendants of the illustrious House of Veragua feel that to them belongs the right to promote this act of recognition to the greatness of Columbus, no one is better able than they are to see that the memorial is worthy of the Great Navigator, and that it may serve posterity as a beacon of light and enlightenment in the dark night of the Ages.

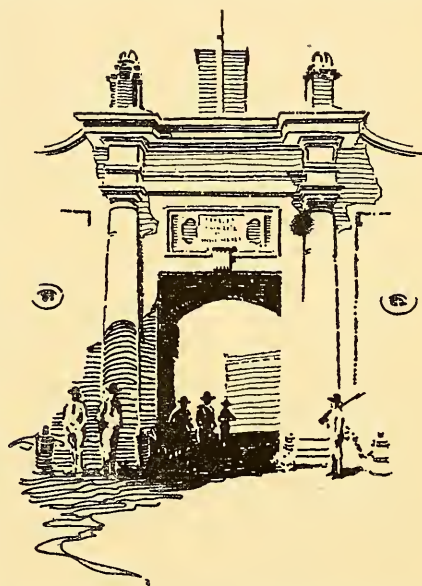
And it was General Gregorio Luperón, Santo Domingo's great hero in its war with Spain (1863-1865), who, in 1880, some time after the finding of Columbus' remains in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, issued a decree as provisional president of the Republic, authorizing

the solicitation of financial aid from the American nations and those European nations having possessions in America for the purpose of erecting in the city of Santo Domingo a monument worthy to commemorate the illustrious Discoverer of the New World, Santo Domingo, herself, pledging \$10,000.

Although neither of the projects mentioned was realized, the idea of a Columbus memorial, international in character, still persisted, gaining new strength with the passage of years. In 1887 a monumental statue of Columbus was erected by the Dominicans in the

principal square of the capital, to be called thenceforward "Plaza de Colón." In 1892, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, the Dominican Government appointed a National Committee encharged with the construction of a monumental tomb worthy of holding the precious remains of the Discoverer. This committee, in which figured some of the most eminent names in the country, built, with funds derived from a special tax laid upon the people, the tomb now located in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo. The Committee hoped that later on this tomb would be moved to an appropriate site and crowned by a lighthouse; but as the special tax was repealed, nothing further could be done for lack of funds.

It was in 1914 that Mr. William Pulliam, Dominican General Receiver of Customs, began an active campaign in favor of the long-desired memorial, a campaign energetically indorsed by the *Bulletin* and general publicity of the Pan American Union, as well as by the leading newspapers and periodicals of the United States. It was Mr. Pulliam also who appeared before the Committee of Foreign Affairs in an effort to obtain the participation of the United States in the proposed universal expression of gratitude to Columbus. On Oc-



ENTRANCE TO THE ANCIENT FORTRESS

Built in Santo Domingo by Carlos III

tober 12, 1923, Provisional President of the Dominican Republic, Don Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, reorganized the National Columbus Committee, now presided over by the Dominican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a committee which includes many eminent men in both official and private life and which has done and is doing excellent work.

But it was not until the Fifth International Conference of American States, held in Santiago de Chile in 1923, went on record as favoring the project, that all these years of effort gathered any real international support.

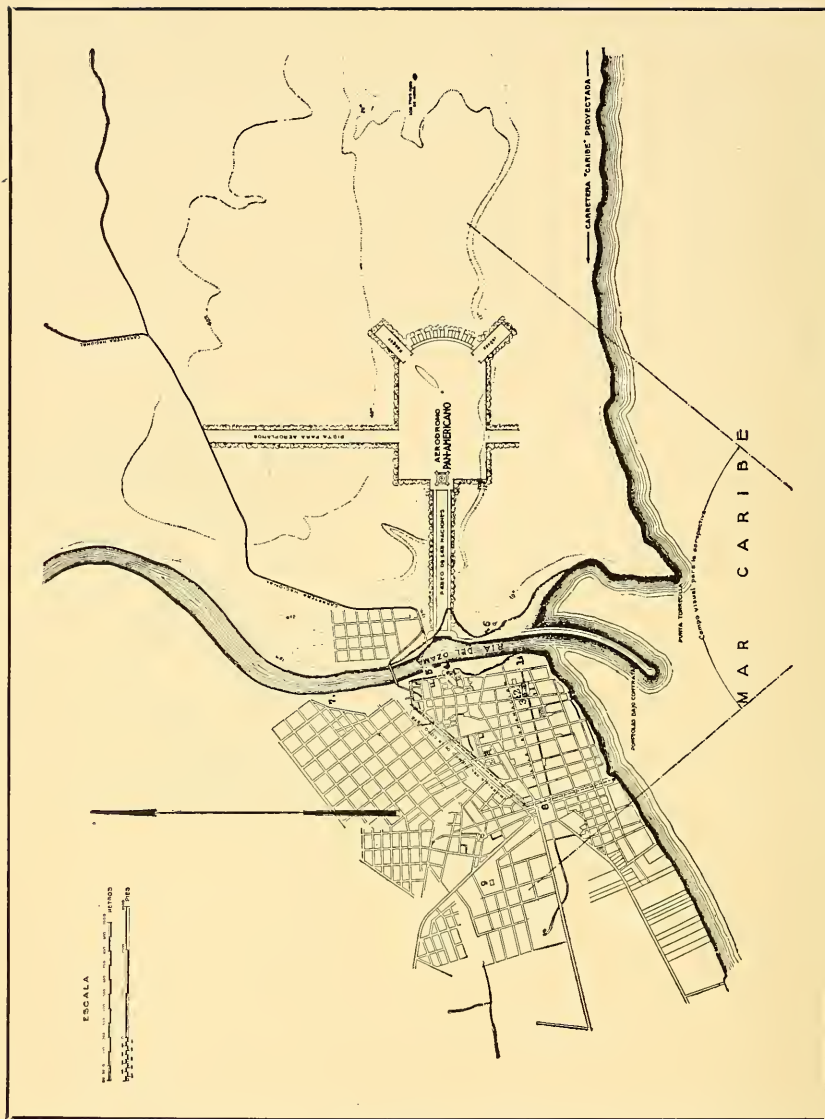
MAP OF SITE ACQUIRED FOR THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE

Showing the necessary extension of
the aerodrome and runway

References:

- 1.—Homage Tower
- 2.—Colon Plaza
- 3.—Cathedral
- 4.—Ruins of the House of Diego Columbus
- 5.—Custom House
- 6.—Ruins of Rosario Church
- 7.—Columbus Fountain
- 8.—Bastion February 27th
- 9.—Presidential Palace

Note: The perspective is to be made
from a point 5,000 feet directly south
of the Punta Torrecilla and 4,000 feet
above the ground level



The following resolution was proposed by the Dominican representative to that Congress, Sr. Tulio M. Cestero, and was unanimously adopted:

Whereas a monument has not yet been erected in America to perpetuate the collective sentiment of gratitude, admiration, and thanksgiving towards Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America and benefactor of Humanity; and

Whereas the city of Santo Domingo, in ancient Hispaniola, now the capital of the Dominican Republic, was the scene of the glories and the misfortunes of that remarkable man, and therefore is intimately associated with his history;

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, by the erection of a monumental Lighthouse which will bear his name, on the coast at Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, and which shall be built with the cooperation of the Governments and people of America, and any others who may so desire.

(Signed) TULIO M. CESTERO, Dominican Republic; J. C. VIDAL CARO, Cuba; ALEJANDRO ALVARADO QUIROS, Costa Rica; RAFAEL M. ARIZAGA, Ecuador; PEDRO CESAR DOMINICI, Venezuela; GUILLERMO VALENCIA, Colombia; CARLOS CUADRA PAZOS, Nicaragua; CECILIO BUSTAMANTE, El Salvador; JUSTINO JIMENEZ ARECHAGA, Uruguay; NARCISO GARAY, Panama; AGUSTIN EDWARDS, Chile; FERNANDO SAGUIER, Argentina; S. GURGEL DO AMARAL, Brazil; BENJAMIN VILLASECA M., Honduras; HENRY P. FLETCHER, United States of America; MAXIMO SOTO HALL, Guatemala; M. GONDRA, Paraguay; ARTHUR RAMEAU, Haiti.

Santiago de Chile, April 24th, 1923.

On January 27th, 1927, the Congress of the United States of America ratified the action of the Santiago de Chile Conference, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of this Congress that the United States approves the international project advocated at the Pan American Conference, held at Santiago de Chile, April, 1923, to erect a memorial lighthouse at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Christopher Columbus, and that the several States participating in that conference be notified through the usual diplomatic channels of the desire of the people of the United States to participate in this movement to honor the memory of the Great Navigator and Discoverer.

The project had been discussed by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union before individual nations began to ratify the action of their representatives at the International Conference of American States held in Santiago de Chile in 1923; but it was not until May, 1926, that it went formally on record, the following resolution being unanimously adopted at the meeting of May 5:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has heard with deep interest the presentation made by the Minister of the Dominican Republic of the plan for the erection of a Columbus Lighthouse. In view of the fact that the Fifth International Conference of American States recommended to the Governments of the American Republics that a memorial be erected to Christopher Columbus,

to take the form of a lighthouse off the coast of Santo Domingo, which lighthouse will bear his name,

Be it resolved, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, to express its concurrence with the proposed memorial in honor of the discoverer of the New World and its adherence to the recommendation made by the Fifth International Conference, and to recommend to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they cooperate in the erection of this memorial.

Resolution adopted at the meeting of the Governing Board held March 2, 1927:

Be it resolved, That the Pan American Union take the necessary steps to assure the realization of the project to erect the Columbus Lighthouse. The Governing Board of the Union understands that the Dominican Government will pay all the necessary expenses incidental to the preparation of plans and awarding of prizes, etc., from the \$300,000 appropriated by the Dominican Republic. The Pan American Union will do everything possible to obtain the cooperation of the other Republics of the American Continent in the appropriation of the total contribution necessary, in accordance with the plan approved by the Governing Board.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY MEANS OF PAN AMERICAN COOPERATION,
ETC., AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING APRIL 12, 1927

The Committee appointed to report on the statement made by the Minister of the Dominican Republic in the name of his Government and on the draft of resolution which he offered to the Board, has studied the subject with the attention which was due the high purpose which animated the Conference of Santiago when they recommended this idea for Pan American cooperation.

The Committee has welcomed the ideas contained in the statement of the Minister of the Dominican Republic which do honor to the Government which has so nobly taken the initiative.

In accordance with the resolution of the Fifth Pan American Conference, the Government of the Dominican Republic suggests that the Columbus Lighthouse be erected on the coast of Santo Domingo, and this site is a most appropriate one for rendering homage to the memory of the Great Navigator. This coast was the first land touched on the journey which discovered the continent; it was there that the vision of the New World given to civilization by the genius of Columbus and the zeal of Spain assumed reality; it was in Hispaniola that Columbus wished his ashes to rest and there receive the veneration of America; and it is but just that the monument to his glory should be erected on the scene of his fortunes and his misfortunes, near the site of the first colonial city and near the tomb where the piety of a nation has for centuries done reverence to his remains.

The countries of America have each as a nation done honor to the name of Columbus by raising public monuments to him, and they have consecrated the day of the discovery as the initial date in their annals, but his memory still awaits the collective homage, the common tribute of all the nations of this hemisphere. The tardiness with which this debt of gratitude is paid helps to place the man and his achievement in their proper historical perspective and there can be no more adequate testimony of the great work of Columbus and the great significance of the discovery of America than the 21 nations which will come to pay him homage already entered into full political virility, maturity of thought, and in the plenitude of their economic powers.

No symbol can represent more exactly the past and the future of America than the memory of Columbus. Herein are united in a common devotion men of every race and the civilizations of diverse origin which have developed in this hemisphere. In this monument America will perpetuate the recollection of a notable achievement and by embracing in one worthy act of homage the man who had the inspiration and faith in the existence of the New World and the nation whose was the heroism and the glory to give them reality, will affirm in a solemn and tangible manner the singleness of its origin and the singleness of its destiny. In the discovery the nations of America find the deep historical root from which has sprung the feeling of continental solidarity which has blossomed in the Pan American ideal.

And in order that the offering may be more nearly perfect and more genuinely expressive of the significance of the discovery, of the measure of progress and well-being brought to humanity by the store of natural wealth on the continent discovered by Columbus, and of the contribution of culture brought to civilization by the intellectual labor of America, the Committee believes it would be fitting for each American nation to send, in addition to the pecuniary contribution, a portion of earth from its soil to be deposited at the base of the monument, and a product of its art or industry to be used in the building, thereby giving real symbolic significance of what is most fundamental and most sacred in the national existence of each country, its territory, and of what is most elevated and noble in its spiritual life, the creations of its thought in art, science, and industry.

The Committee affirms its appreciation of the initiative taken by the Government of the Dominican Republic, which, with a liberality which does honor to the nation, has assumed a generous share of the debt of gratitude which belongs to America as a whole.

The Committee proposes to the Board the following draft of resolution:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in order to comply with the resolution of the Fifth Pan American Conference, which recommended to the nations of America that they cooperate in the erection of a memorial lighthouse to the glory of Columbus and the Discovery of the New World:

Resolves, That the Committee appointed by the Board to study the form in which the project should be executed, constitutes itself a permanent committee to study and recommend to the Board the best means of complying with the Resolution of the Fifth Conference.

The Board authorizes the Committee to employ the services of an American or Spanish architect residing in the United States to determine, on the ground, in agreement with the Government of the Dominican Republic, the most appropriate site for the erection of the lighthouse, and to advise the Committee in regard to the conditions to be established for a contest which will be open to all architects in Spain and all the countries of America.

When the preparatory studies have been concluded, the Committee shall submit to the Board the conditions of the contest and the bases for the cooperation of the American nations in the erection of the monument.

(Signed) MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
Ambassador of Chile.
 ANGEL MORALES,
Minister of the Dominican Republic.
 CARLOS IZAGUIRRE,
Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1927

Whereas the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, although limited to a recommendation that the Republics forming part of the Pan American Union cooperate in the erection of the Columbus Lighthouse, contemplates the possibility of other countries of the world participating in the tribute to the memory of the Discoverer,

The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union

Resolves, 1. That the Governments and peoples of all the nations of the world be permitted to participate in the tribute to the memory of the Discoverer;

2. That the competition for the erection of the Columbus Lighthouse be open to all architects without distinction of nationality, the resolution of the Governing Board of April 12, 1927, being amended in this respect;

3. That the report of the Committee be approved, together with the modifications recommended therein of the report of the architect, Mr. Kelsey;

4. That the Permanent Committee be authorized to have the report of Mr. Kelsey printed, together with the bases of the program of competition with the modifications recommended in the report of the Committee;

5. That the Committee be authorized to develop a plan of organization that will result in the international dissemination of the idea of a tribute to Columbus, and to prepare a plan to obtain the cooperation of the Governments and peoples of all the nations of the world.

During the summer Mr. Cruchaga resigned as Ambassador of Chile and Hon. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina, was thereupon appointed in his place to head the Permanent Committee.

Supplementing this review it remains to be said that on June 6th, 1927, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, comprising the Ambassadors and Ministers of the American Republics in Washington, presided over by the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America, not only confirmed the action of its Permanent Committee on Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, by appointing Mr. Albert Kelsey, F. A. I. A., one of the architects of the Pan American Building in Washington, technical adviser, and by requesting him to at once accompany to Santo Domingo His Excellency Dr. Angel Morales, the Dominican Minister at Washington: (1) to assist in the selection of a suitable site; (2) to procure an accurate survey of the site to be selected in its relation to Santo Domingo City, as well as in its relation to international navigation both by sea and air; (3) to write the program and draw up the rules and regulations to govern the competition for the selection of an architect to design the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse and its accessories. He went to that country, conferred with President Vázquez and other officials of the Government and shortly after his return submitted the report referred to in the resolution of November 2d.

At the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Havana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, Dr. Tulio M. Cestero of the Dominican Republic reviewed the steps that had been taken to carry out the resolution on the Columbus Lighthouse adopted at the Fifth International Conference, which met at Santiago, Chile.

At the same time the delegations of Bolivia, Mexico, and Peru, which countries were not represented at the Fifth Conference, expressed their warm adherence to the project, thereby making unanimous the indorsement of the 21 Republics of the American Continent in favor of the construction of a Lighthouse to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus.

On the resignation of Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón as Ambassador of Argentina at Washington, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba to the United States, was appointed Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.

With a view to carrying out the recommendation of the Governing Board that the Permanent Committee develop a plan of organization that will result in the international dissemination of the idea of a tribute to Columbus, the Permanent Committee at the meeting of the Governing Board held on April 4, 1928, submitted a report recommending that National Committees of Cooperation be appointed in each country as soon as possible on the initiative of the respective Governments. The purpose of these National Committees is to cooperate in carrying out the plan for the erection of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse. The recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted by the Governing Board.



POSTAGE STAMP ISSUED BY THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN HONOR OF
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

BY MANUEL CRUZAT VERA

Librarian of the National Library of Chile

THE National Library of Chile was created during the first years of national independence. On August 19, 1813, the "Junta de Gobierno," headed by General José Miguel Carrera, passed an act authorizing the establishment of a public library and soliciting the aid of eminent men of the country in its formation by donations of money and books. Among other arguments especially adduced was the fact that "the first step taken by a nation in the direction of wisdom is the establishment of large libraries."

The formation of the new entity was entrusted to the director of the tobacco tax, Don Agustín Olavarieta, who was assisted by a board of competent men both in Santiago and in the Provinces. Olavarieta's initial steps were very successful. In a short time he had collected thousands of volumes which were deposited in one of the classrooms of the old University of San Felipe; but, unfortunately, the fall of the patriotic party, as the result of the defeat at Rancagua, and the rise of the "royalist," paralyzed the work for a time.

After the Battle of Chacabuco, which put a definite end to Spanish rule in Chile, the interrupted work for the library was resumed. General San Martín, the Argentine Liberator, fully comprehending the country's need of such an important cultural center, donated 10,000 pesos, thus setting an exalted example which was followed later by many eminent men. In fact, a few days after the receipt of this gift, Col. Antonio Bellina, recently arrived from Europe, presented the new library with 150 well-chosen volumes.

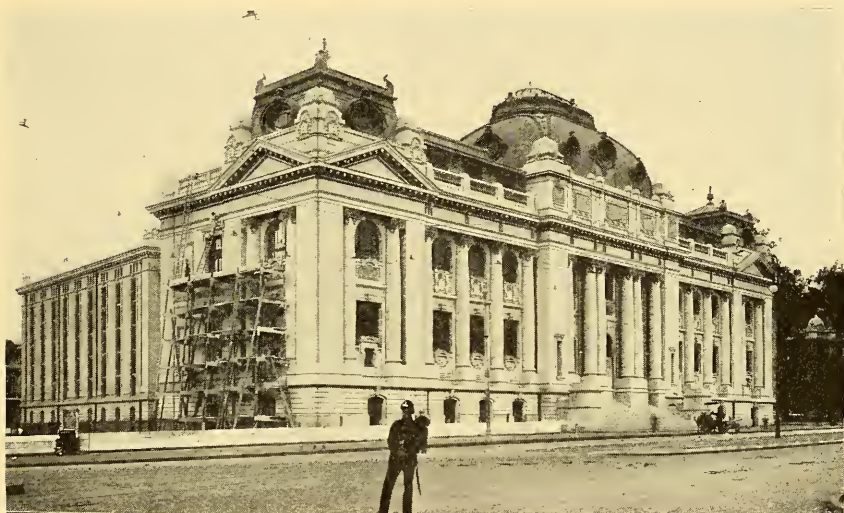
By the middle of 1818 the collection of books already included about 8,000 volumes, the result of gifts and the acquisition of the old libraries of the Jesuits, the Jesuit college of San Carlos and the Royal University of San Felipe. Indeed, it may be said that these three colonial libraries were the basis of the National Library of Chile.

In the same year, 1818, a Government decree was issued providing for the administration of the library. Don Manuel de Salas, one of the most cultured men of his time, well equipped to frame the library regulations, to prepare the catalogue, and increase the number of

¹ Translated by Janeiro Brooks, Chief Cataloguer, Library Staff of the Pan American Union.

books, was named librarian. During the next five years Salas worked unceasingly, assisted by Camilo Henríquez, a priest and writer, who is credited with the founding of national journalism with the publication of "La Aurora," the first issue of which appeared February, 1812. It was not, however, until five years later, on the anniversary of its founding, August 19, 1823, that the library was opened to the public in two rooms of the old customhouse building under the modest name of Reading Society of Santiago. From this time onward the National Library has continued to develop its important service to every phase of national culture.

Don Manuel José Gandarilla, a writer and financier who remained in charge only two years, succeeded Don Manuel de Salas as librarian,



Courtesy of All Americas Cables

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE IN SANTIAGO

being followed by Don Ignacio García Huidobro, a man of great learning, who was librarian for 27 years and during whose administration the Egaña Library, composed of 10,000 volumes in addition to valuable manuscripts, was acquired.

Upon his retirement Sr. García Huidobro was succeeded by Don Vicente Árlegui, a representative in the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, who directed the publication of the first catalogues and drafted a new code.

In 1868 Árlegui was replaced by the noted bibliographer, Don Ramón Briseño, who contributed a great service to the Library by the establishment of the Bureau of International Exchange, a bureau which to-day maintains close relations with more than a hundred similar foreign libraries. During his term of office, more-

over, Señor Briseño published a work entitled "Bibliographic Statistics of Chilean Literature, 1812-1874," a monumental work still consulted by all bibliographers and research workers.

In 1886, upon the retirement with pension of Señor Briseño, the government appointed Don Luis Montt as his successor. The new incumbent, who like his predecessor, was a distinguished bibliographer and writer, continued in office until 1909, his administration being a fruitful one in every sense of the word. Among his special achievements were the organization of an exhibit composed of rare and curious books, the creation of the public circulation department, and the organization of the manuscript division by the consolidation of the archives of the old Captain Generalcy, the "Real Audiencia," and the Jesuit Order. He greatly increased the collections of books by the acquisition of foreign publications, and initiated the publication of the "Year Book of Chilean Publications" which, as the name indicates, is the complete annual record of the intellectual output of Chile from 1886 to 1915. During the administration of Don Luis Montt the Library, as a result of the reforms introduced by him, became a center of higher learning and culture in the broadest sense of the words.

After the death of Señor Montt in 1909, Don Carlos Silva Cruz, Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction, who had with singular fitness been appointed to the post July 22, 1910, took charge of the Library. The new director devoted himself with great energy toward providing the Library with an adequate building meeting all the requirements of a modern library, and he had the happiness of seeing his efforts crowned with success. The national collection is now housed in a beautiful and appropriate building which is regarded as one of the most costly in the country.

Among the many useful works undertaken by Carlos Silva Cruz may be mentioned the founding of the "Review of Chilean and Foreign Bibliography," a publication that has been of great assistance and which has won the highest encomiums from bibliographers and research workers both at home and abroad. He also began the publication of the "Chilean Dictionary of Bibliography," of which, to date, only the first volume has been published; he undertook the classification of the entire collection of books according to the decimal system adopted by the Bibliographic Institute of Brussels, and greatly extended public library service by establishing branches in various educational institutions in the capital.

In March of 1927, Don Carlos Silva Cruz retired and Dr. Eduardo Barrios, well-known writer and novelist, was appointed his successor. Upon assuming the directorship, Doctor Barrios presented, and the government approved, a project for the complete reorganization of the institution, including the selection of personnel and the revision

of the various departments. The National Library and the National Archives were then combined under the title of Department of Libraries,¹ all the public libraries of the country being made branches thereof. In accordance with this reform the National Library was divided into four principal sections, as follows:

1. The Chilean section, composed of all national works published in Chile, and containing in addition all the books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers published in the country since 1812.

2. The American section,² a valuable collection of American books. In this section can be found the interesting collections donated by the "Comision Protectora de Bibliotecas Populares del Gobierno del Uruguay," the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Commission of Libraries of the Argentine Republic.

3. The general collection, the largest and richest of the library, made up of literary and scientific works of European origin. This section is a veritable treasure house of bibliography; in it can be found works on philosophy, theology, physical science and mathematics, history, statistics, arts, law and jurisprudence, sociology, literature, and the fine arts.

4. The section of international exchange, charged with the maintenance of exchange relations with similar foreign institutions, through exchange of national works. This section is charged with supplying bibliographical information upon any subject relating to the foreign collections and, also, with promoting the work of all the public libraries of the country.

The library also includes other sections, such as the public circulation department composed chiefly of literary works and works dealing with the arts and crafts, which can be borrowed for a specified time by special permission, or upon a specified deposit of money. The children's library, designed exclusively for children, is composed of carefully selected books and magazines. The accounting department, which keeps a careful record of all acquisitions, has charge also of the accounting and all that pertains to the financial management of the library.

The Medina salon, which contains the large library presented to the nation by that eminent historian and bibliographer Don José Toribio Medina, consisting of nearly 30,000 printed volumes and 500 manuscripts, is one of the most valuable of American collections. The library of Don Diego Barros Araña, also presented to the nation, will be installed next to the Medina collection. Other important sections are the division of printing, charged with the execution of Government printing dispositions; the register of copyrights where all scientific, literary, artistic, and other publications are copyrighted; and the superintendency of documents, where copies of all Government publications are on deposit for sale to the public at a nominal price.

¹ A division under the Minister of Public Instruction.

² The American section is really a Pan American section.

The National Archive is a recent organization in which is included all the historical and administrative documents of the country. Prior to its organization, the main public archive was that known as the general archive of the Government, in which were kept all state documents subsequent to 1810. In 1925 the National Historical Archive was organized with the Division of Manuscripts of the National Library as its basis. In this section are preserved ancient documents from the archives of the "Captaincy General," the "Real Audiencia," and the Jesuit Order, together with other private documents. The notarial archives of the entire country have also been included, as well as those from courthouses in old towns, a step which saved them from the destruction to which they were exposed in cities remote from centers of culture.

Toward the close of 1927 the General Governmental and the National historical archives were merged into the National Archive, which has become the most important depository of documents in the country. To it are added annually documents from the various Government ministries, the reports of municipalities of more than 60 years of existence, notarial protocols, court records covering more than 80 years, and all public documents originating in the different administrative offices of national or historical interest. The National Archive is at present divided into two sections, one historical and the other administrative; the first is responsible for the accession and cataloguing of historical documents properly so called; the second with furnishing the public with copies and notices recording public services on behalf of the state. In cooperation with the Chilean Historical and Geographical Society, the National Archive publishes a quarterly historical review, a publication which, during the 17 years of its existence, has been exceedingly helpful to research workers and students, not only at home but abroad.

The National Library now contains almost 600,000 volumes. In 1927, 120,000 readers consulted 185,000 of these volumes.

Upon the appointment of Don Eduardo Barrios to the Ministry of Public Instruction, in November, 1927, Sr. Manuel Cruzat Vera was appointed as his successor, a post he still holds. It may be added that Don Manuel Cruzat Vera was, as chief of a division, one of the principal collaborators with Señor Barrios in the task of reorganizing and modernizing the National Library, a work to which, as librarian, he is now giving the final touches, in the latest installations of the new building and the bringing of the collections up to date by the addition of the most important of recent publications, in so far as the economic resources of the Library will permit.³

³ According to the National Budget for 1927, the Department of Libraries has 49 employees on its staff. The total appropriation is 202,697.48 pesos, a Chilean peso being equal to \$0.121.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN URUGUAY ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By HELOISE BRAINERD

Chief, Division of Education of the Pan American Union

THE traveler who spends some time visiting Uruguay's educational institutions is impressed by the excellence of their work and the high quality of the teaching force. The small size of the Republic and the homogeneous character of its population have made possible remarkable educational progress, which Uruguayan educators generously attribute to the ideas brought from the United States about 1870 by José Pedro Varela.

The direct administration of public instruction is in the hands of two national councils or boards, under the Minister of Public Instruction, and of departmental commissions. The Council of Primary and Normal Instruction has charge of these branches and maintains a corps of supervisors throughout the Republic. The Central University Council has under it a council for each faculty, among them the Council of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction. There is also a National Commission for Physical Education, and, under the Department of Industries, a Council of Industrial Education, with a local commission in each Department.

Uruguay's public-school system forms a link between that country and the United States, from which its inspiration was drawn. The story is an interesting one. In 1868 José Pedro Varela, then a young man of 23, went to the United States on a business trip and there met Sarmiento, who was studying the American educational system. The latter's enthusiasm was communicated to Varela, who began to visit schools, consult educators, and gather a pedagogical library. Upon his return to Uruguay he formed, with the aid of the most intelligent men of his generation, the "Society of Friends of Popular Education." The model school organized by the society eventually revolutionized the scant programs and memoriter methods of the schools of that day, for when, a few years later, Varela was appointed Director of Education, he implanted in all the public schools the broader curriculum and the spirit of observation and reasoning that characterized the model school. Varela is justly regarded as the founder of modern education in Uruguay, and his portrait is seen in practically every school building.

Urban schools are of three classes—first grade, having only the first four years, mostly in semiurban districts; second grade, having the full 6-year course required for admission to the secondary school; and third grade (found only in Montevideo), having additional seventh and eighth years of a general cultural character, which are attended largely by girls who are not going to the high school. Rural schools have a 3-year course adapted to the special needs of the region. In 1927 there were 367 urban and 929 rural schools in the Republic, or a total of 1,296. The enrollment was 145,105, average attendance 106,379, and number of teachers 3,722. The cost of instruction per pupil enrolled was ₧34.33, the Uruguayan peso being worth slightly more than the American dollar. The Council



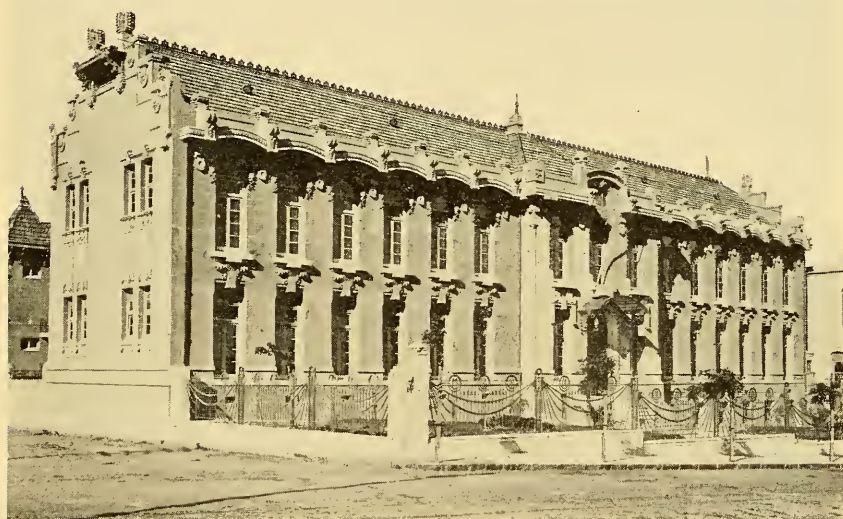
A MODERN FIRST-GRADE SCHOOL OF URUGUAY

Schools of this class, which are located generally in semiurban districts, include only the first four years of the primary course

of Primary Instruction estimates that of all children between 8 (the age at which a large number enter school) and 14 only 21.88 per cent are illiterate, and a determined effort is being made to reduce this number. Two hundred and fifty-two new schools have been founded during the last four years. It must be remembered that Uruguay, in common with most Latin-American countries, has a very scattered population and that it is impossible to provide schools for children living on isolated ranches. An unofficial but important national illiteracy committee, with branches in all the Departments, is doing splendid work.

Let us visit one of Montevideo's many excellent schools to see what is really going on there. It is one of the practice schools of the Girls'

Normal Institute and bears the name of Venezuela. From the entrance hall we step into a glass-roofed patio, or court, out of which the class-rooms open. We are taken into the first-grade room, and the whole class rises to greet us with a cheerful "Buenos días," while we are introduced to the teacher. As we are comfortably ensconced in chairs at the front of the room—for one simply can not slip in unnoticed here—the teacher bids the children be seated, and they politely murmur "Con permiso" as they sit down. They do not seem to mind the interruption at all, however. A phrase is shown, "Lola is tall," and after a little drill on the sounds represented by the letters, the teacher asks who can spell the first word. Nearly every



A SECOND-GRADE SCHOOL, POCITOS

Schools of the second grade provide the six-year course necessary for admission to the secondary school

hand is enthusiastically waved in the eager desire to pick out the cardboard letters from a pile on the teacher's desk and place them against the blackboard for all to see. Uruguayan children are extremely vivacious and they fairly beg to be called on. In four or five months, thanks to a phonetic system of spelling and to good teaching methods, they learn to read and write. Homogeneous grouping into slow and fast divisions helps rapid progress. Number work is taught by the use of a sort of huge dice and a collection of small cubes with which various combinations are made, each child having a set.

A more advanced class is absorbing notions of geometry by the use of pasteboard angles which may be varied at will. Another group is

having a lesson on Venezuela, the sister country, by the aid of a projection machine, and still another is doing simple experiments with electricity. The children are seeing, handling, modeling, and are actively interested; a long way, this, from the old memoriter methods, although there is a tendency to teach a stereotyped phrase to cover the fact learned.

In each classroom two or three normal students are observing, as this is a model school, and sometimes conducting the class under the supervision of the regular teacher.

At the recreation period, before starting to play, the children line up in the patio to receive their cup of hot milk or chocolate, which



ONE OF THE THIRD-GRADE SCHOOLS IN MONTEVIDEO

These provide classes of a general cultural character for the seventh and eighth school years

is evidently much enjoyed. This institution of the "Copa de leche" extends all over the country, the sum of \$200,000 contributed by the Federal treasury being supplemented from local sources.

We have visited the "Venezuela School," and we will also find a "United States School" and a dozen others bearing the name of a sister American Republic or one of the Latin countries of Europe, for Montevideo has adopted this friendly custom, which is quite common in Latin America. In fact, the American educator who has discovered a "United States School" in Rio de Janeiro, in Montevideo, and in Buenos Aires is bound to ask himself, "Why doesn't some American city name its schools after Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and the other Republics?" On the walls of the "United States

School" in Montevideo, which was named on the last Fourth of July, are the intertwined flags of Uruguay and the United States, a happy symbol of the friendship between the two countries. Uruguay also maintains in Asunción, Paraguay, the "Artigas School," named for the Uruguayan national hero—a notable expression of friendship toward a neighboring country. A few years ago the Paraguayan Government gave to Uruguay the plot of ground where Artigas, the exiled Uruguayan leader, had lived for 30 years, and on this spot the Government of Uruguay erected a school to serve as a permanent link between the two countries. Four Uruguayan teachers and all running expenses are provided by the Government of Uruguay.



THE ARTIGAS SCHOOL IN ASÚNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

This school, named for the Uruguayan hero and erected on the ground where for thirty years he lived in exile, is maintained by the Government of Uruguay

With the exception of a few buildings having large playgrounds, Montevideo's schools do not have what American educators would consider adequate play space, as the rooms usually open off from a series of glass-roofed patios, with sometimes an open patio for play. Three hours a week, however, are spent in the public playgrounds maintained by the National Commission for Physical Education. As the schools are overcrowded and take care of two groups a day, there is little space for special activities, but in the "Argentine Republic School" the large patios are cheerfully decorated with bright conventional designs painted by the older pupils, various records of achievement, a bulletin board, flowers, and cages with birds and rabbits. Here one of the classes has made a class book illustrating the adventures of their favorite storybook character, the last one being the

gaining of a goal in the great football game. In a school at Las Piedras, near Montevideo, where the Decroly method is being tried,¹ the rooms are filled with pictures, maps, clay figures, and other objects made or brought in by the pupils in connection with their daily work.

The health of the school children is looked after by a corps of 13 medical inspectors and 2 specialists, supplemented this year by a corps of 12 visiting nurses. The National Commission for Physical Education has charge of hygiene instruction and physical training in the schools and on the playgrounds, as well as the general promotion of athletics and out-of-door exercise. Over 1,000 children who are below normal are taken care of in three open-air schools in the suburbs. One of these that was visited by the writer is most delightfully situated amid trees and gardens, the classes being scattered over the extensive grounds. A former residence furnishes classrooms in bad weather. The children remain all day, receive two nourishing meals, and follow a somewhat modified program in which gardening figures prominently. Careful medical inspections show great gains in weight and general health. There is now under consideration a very radical plan, proposed some years ago by an eminent Uruguayan educator and ardently championed by the present Minister of Public Instruction, under which all the city schools would be closed and the children would be taken daily to five or six great "school parks" in outlying districts. It is easy to see why this ideal scheme has won many enthusiastic adherents, but as yet a way has not been found to overcome the practical difficulties involved.

As a result of efforts made by the Council of Primary Instruction, parents' associations are connected with the schools very generally throughout the country and perform a valuable service in the way of awakening interest, improving attendance, raising funds for school lunches, etc. Other helpful initiatives of the council are the establishment of postal savings in the schools, now also quite generally adopted, and the founding of school libraries.

Primary teachers are trained in two normal institutes at Montevideo and two others recently established in the interior. The fact that the profession is rapidly being abandoned by the male sex is shown by the enrollment of 63 in the Men's Normal Institute and of 933 in that for women. Following the completion of the four-year secondary school course, two years of normal training and practice teaching lead to the diploma of teacher for first-grade schools; the second-grade diploma is obtained by advanced work, done in the late afternoon. It is worthy of mention that the second year of the normal curriculum includes a course in social hygiene in which special atten-

¹ For a description of this school, see article on "Progressive Schools in Latin America" in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for May, 1928.



AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL OF MONTEVIDEO

One of several such schools in the Uruguayan capital. Upper: A geography class actively engaged in modeling relief maps. Lower: A wool-working class

tion is given to sex education. These lectures, which are obligatory for normal students, are repeated for the benefit of teachers in service. Uruguay is one of the few countries in the world that have officially made social hygiene an obligatory subject of study.

Two important institutions for the supplementary training of teachers are the Educational Museum and Library, which offers excellent facilities for study, and the Laboratory of Biological Science, established about a year ago, with the double function of research and demonstration teaching. The laboratory is already producing fine results, and it is hoped to have science teachers prepared there in intensive short courses. This institution has also a division of experi-



A SIESTA IN WARM WEATHER

The rest hour in one of the open-air schools of Montevideo is taken in this fashion during the summer months

mental psychology which will conduct an investigation of vocations. The normal curriculum now includes a course in experimental psychology in which some trials are being made in the application of mental tests.

All teachers and principals are now chosen by competitive examination, which has resulted in producing an exceptionally intelligent and interested body of workers. Large numbers attend the weekly lectures and annual vacation courses given for their benefit in Montevideo and the departmental and local meetings, in all of which the most modern educational theories and practices are discussed. The teachers all over the country are studying, discussing, and trying out

new ideas, in which they are given considerable liberty. The Decroly method has awakened considerable interest and is being tried out more or less thoroughly in several departments, as well as in an experimental school in a suburb of Montevideo, which has recently received special funds from Congress. In order to keep the school system abreast of the times, the National Council of Primary and Normal Instruction annually sends one or more supervisors or principals abroad for special study and observation.

Secondary education, as has been stated, is controlled by the Council of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction, which is a branch of the University Council, and thus tends to fit exclusively for the university. From the primary schools pupils may pass at the age of



SCHOOL OF SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION, MONTEVIDEO

Secondary education is controlled by a branch of the University Council and tends to fit exclusively for the university

12 or 13 into the secondary division for a general course of four years, followed by a two-year preparatory course, which varies according to the professional faculty to be entered. For admission to the schools of dentistry and pharmacy, however, only one pre-professional year is required, and for the notarial and commercial courses graduation from the secondary division is sufficient. The pre-preparatory work is given only in the two schools attached to the university—one coeducational and one for girls only—while the general secondary curriculum is offered by two other *liceos* in the capital and one in each Department. The Division of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction for Girls, which is also known as the Women's University, was founded some years ago in order that conservative parents, who

did not wish to send their daughters to the coeducational division, might give them the advantages of full preparatory training, and its popularity is attested by its greatly overcrowded condition.

While teachers in the secondary schools have no pedagogical training and are mostly lawyers, doctors, or engineers who teach a few hours a week—the system that prevails also in the professional faculties—much of the teaching is of high order. The writer attended a very interesting laboratory period in natural history at which some excellent notebooks prepared by students were submitted, and was impressed by the ease with which the members of a first-year French class understood and expressed themselves in French after three months' work, the class being conducted in that language.

The University of the Republic (often called University of Montevideo) was founded by a decree of May 27, 1838, and was inaugurated July 18, 1849. The form of organization is very loose, the faculties being practically autonomous. The university now has the following faculties and schools:

Faculty of law and political science: Law course, 5 years in length; notarial course, 3 years.

Faculty of medicine and surgery: Medicine, 6 years; pharmacy, 3 years; obstetrics (for midwives), 3 years; also special advanced courses.

Faculty of engineering: Civil engineering, 6 years; industrial engineering, 6 years; surveying, 2 years.

Faculty of architecture, 5 years.

Faculty of agronomy, 4 years, with a fifth year of specialized research.

School of dentistry, 4 years.

Advanced commercial school: Public accountancy, 4 years; consular course, 2 years.

Division of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction, 6 years.

Division of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction for Girls, 6 years.

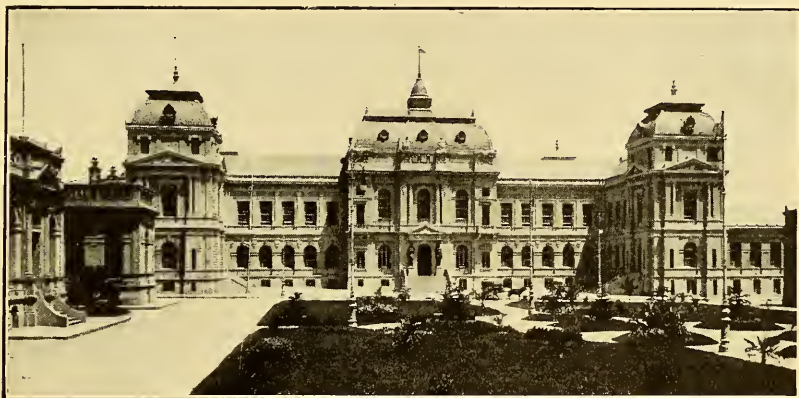
The handsome building of the university on the Avenida 18 de Julio houses only the schools of law and commerce, while the secondary departments are in the next block. The other faculties are scattered about the city, the medical building being new and very well equipped as to laboratories, library, etc. The faculty of agronomy is located outside the city, at Sayagó, in the midst of experimental gardens and orchards. Excellently equipped with laboratories and shops, it is training its students in a most scientific and practical way. The director, who has been in the United States, is an enthusiastic admirer of American farming methods. The director of the dental school is also following American methods of instruction, being himself a graduate of an American dental school.

Student associations flourish in the university, there being at least one in every faculty, and many of them issue journals sporadically. One, entitled "Renacimiento," has been published for several years and is considered the national student organ, although there is no

national federation of students. The student organizations are represented on the faculty councils and take an active interest in administrative affairs, sometimes using the strike to enforce their point of view.

Other educational institutions of which mention should be made are the series of excellent vocational schools throughout the Republic under the control of the Department of Industries, which maintains a vocational library and a technological museum; the veterinary school, two schools for deaf-mutes, a military school, naval school, school for nurses, and an advanced school of commerce.

The development of education in Uruguay has been influenced by various unofficial organizations and to some extent by the private schools, of which, however, there are comparatively few. Among the most important educational associations are the "Society of Friends



MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO

The various departments of the university are housed in separate buildings especially adapted to the work of each

of Popular Education," which maintains a private elementary and secondary school; the "José Pedro Varela Association," "Society of Pedagogy," and "Uruguayan Teachers' Federation," which publish journals; and the "Uruguayan Association of Secondary and Preparatory School Teachers," which has some educational works to its credit. Of greatest importance are the journals edited by the National Council of Primary and Normal Education—"Anales de Instrucción Primaria" and "Enciclopedia de la Educación." Other specialized publications are "Trabajo," the profusely illustrated organ of the Council of Industrial Education; "Anales de la Universidad," and several journals issued by the different faculties of the university. With such intelligent leadership and the high order of excellence already attained, the continued progress of Uruguay's educational system is assured.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF HIGHWAYS

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JUNE 19-JULY 3, 1929

AMONG the factors which during the last 20 years—and more particularly the last 10—have contributed in quiet and nonspectacular fashion to the betterment of life in the Latin American countries, industrially, economically, and socially, none has played a greater part than the campaign for more and better roads. The results of this campaign in even the poorest and most backward countries are slowly but surely revolutionizing the whole scheme of living and, what is even more important, the habit of thought and the entire outlook upon life on the part of large sections of the citizenry, in particular of the rural population in hitherto remote and inaccessible places. In Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, and Haiti, for instance, the poorest of small farmers has been provided that outlet for his produce, the lack of which has been one of the chief factors in his hitherto economic bondage.

In no field of economic activity are the results more definitely and immediately productive than in the field of road-making. Venezuela is perhaps the most outstanding example of the truth of this statement, while Colombia, Mexico, and Argentina are worthy competitors in a race the objective of which in each case is a system of primary roads second to none in America, a system which will for the first time open up to markets and exploitation rich agricultural and mineral regions hitherto inaccessible and bring about the discovery of others still unknown.

A reading of the agenda, which follows, of the Second Pan American Congress of Highways to be held next year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will convince even the most skeptical, with respect to international conferences, that this is one Pan American federation of experts which has lost no time in getting down to practical productive work, which fell at once into its normal working stride, whose machinery began to function steadily and efficiently in the first conference held in Buenos Aires in 1925, and whose motto is: Deeds, not words; results, not gestures—no matter how beautiful or *simpatico* the latter may be.

This explains why great things are expected from this second conference which is to meet in a city which provides so many object lessons in beautiful road making, and whose magnificent environment can not fail to be an inspiration to the delegates, as it very evidently has been in the drafting of the agenda, which, by the way, was done in Rio de Janeiro and the text of which is as follows:

REGULATIONS

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS

ARTICLE 1. The Second Pan American Congress of Highways shall convene in the city of Rio de Janeiro from June 19 to July 3 of the year 1929, and shall have for its object the selection of methods and systems and the coordination of efforts concerning the construction, operation, conservation, and financing of highways.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS

ART. 2. The Second Pan American Congress of Highways shall be composed of official members and adhering members. Official members shall be designated by the Republics of the Pan American Union. Adhering members shall be the representatives of public institutions and those of associations and private enterprises of the same Republics who shall have requested and obtained admission according to these regulations.

ART. 3. The official members shall have a voice and vote in the ordinary and plenary sessions, and shall be members of the internal committees. They are invited by the Brazilian Government to take part in all the official acts, excursions, and exercises of the congress. They shall receive all publications of the same.

ART. 4. Adhering members shall take part in all the sessions, with the right to speak, but without the right to vote. They shall receive all publications of the congress and shall take part in official acts, excursions, and exercises.

ART. 5. All members of the congress shall present their credentials to the organizing committee before the date of the preliminary session, at which time the badges to be used at the exercises and sessions shall be delivered to them.

ART. 6. Requests for admission by adhering members shall be addressed to the organizing committee, except in the case of previous postponement, not later than March 1, 1929, and shall mention the credentials of the corresponding institution, association, or enterprise, as well as the name and titles of its representative. The committee shall decide on such requests.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS

ART. 7. The president of the organizing committee shall duly convene the official members of the congress to meet on June 19, 1929, at a preliminary meeting presided over by him, in order to elect the authorities of the congress, provided that this assembly may deliberate with a minimum quorum of one-half plus one of the delegations registered.

ART. 8. These authorities shall be a president, elected by a majority of votes in the preliminary assembly, and an executive committee, composed of all the presidents of all the official delegations, who shall be *ipso facto* vice presidents of the congress.

ART. 9. The executive committee, presided over by the president of the congress, shall pass on all matters which the latter may deem proper to submit to its consideration before submitting them to the action of the general assembly.

ART. 10. The president shall be replaced, in case of impediment, by a member of the executive committee designated by it by a vote of the majority.

ART. 11. At the preliminary session the president shall designate from among the members of the congress a general secretary, three subsecretaries, and five internal committees.

ART. 12. These committees shall be in charge of the study and preliminary discussion of the papers submitted in accordance with the provisions of the present regulation.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

ART. 13. The papers to be submitted shall be of two kinds:

(a) *Communications*.—These shall embrace reports of the technical results obtained in construction, tests, and experiments, historical and statistical memorials, etc. These do not require conclusions.

(b) *Monographs*.—These shall include studies and investigations leading to conclusions.

These conclusions shall be submitted to the vote of the congress.

Sole paragraph.—The organizing committee shall classify the papers in accordance with the above division.

ART. 14. The papers may be submitted in Portuguese, Spanish, English, or French, the languages spoken by the States constituting the Pan American Union.

ART. 15. The papers submitted shall contain not more than 10,000 words and shall be accompanied by an abstract of 1,500 words, at the most, in the language of the original and a translation of the abstract into Portuguese.

ART. 16. The papers shall be submitted in three drafts to the organizing committee not later than March 1, 1929, in order that the committee may designate at once the relator for each paper or group of papers relative to analogous subjects.

PAR. 1. The relators designated shall submit their reports to the respective internal committees of the congress at the first session of each committee.

PAR. 2. Each internal committee shall designate a general relator, who shall explain at the plenary session the papers which have been studied by him.

FUNCTIONING OF THE CONGRESS

ART. 17. The congress shall hold—

(a) Two plenary sessions, one the opening meeting and the other the closing meeting.

(b) Ordinary meetings for deliberation of conclusions, declarations, and recommendations proposed by the internal committees.

ART. 18. No resolutions shall be submitted to the action of the congress except those proposed by the internal committees on subjects considered in the papers presented.

ART. 19. Except in the case of special resolutions of the assembly, no speaker may, for the discussion of the same subject, speak more than twice or speak more than 10 minutes each time.

ART. 20. The congress shall deliberate by a majority of votes, each delegation being entitled to one vote.

Sole paragraph.—In the case of a tie, the president shall decide.

ART. 21. Each internal committee shall elect freely its authorities, and deliberate with a minimum number of one-half plus one of its members.

ART. 22. Each speaker may supply the general secretary within 24 hours with an abstract of what he said at each time. If he should not do this, it shall be referred to the secretary, who shall have the right to draw up the abstract himself.

ART. 23. The internal committees shall deliver to the general secretary of the congress all the shorthand and typewritten originals of the debates and correlated subjects.

ART. 24. No one but the office of the general secretary of the congress may furnish to the daily press summaries of the deliberations of any of the meetings, including those of internal committees.

ART. 25. Each of these committees shall submit to the general secretary a written report of its transactions, embracing all resolutions and conclusions to be submitted at the ordinary sessions of the congress.

ART. 26. Any doubts concerning the interpretation of the present regulations and any cases omitted therefrom shall be decided by the president.

ART. 27. The official languages of the congress shall be Portuguese, Spanish, English, and French, use being made of interpreters whenever necessary.

J. PALHANO DE JESUS, *President*.

A. F. DE LIMA CAMPOS, *General Secretary*.

CAETANO LOPES.

JOAQUIM T. DE OLIVEIRA PENTEADO.

EUGENIO TORRES DE OLIVEIRA.

V. DA SILVA FREIRE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 25, 1928.

PROGRAM

SECTION I.—TECHNICAL

1. *Dirt roads. Methods of construction and conservation.*—Classification of surfacing according to the proportion of ingredients; clays and sands, definitions, properties, and analyses; natural and artificial mixtures. Most appropriate properties; resistance of surfacing to traffic of metal and rubber tires; conditions to be satisfied which may constitute a future basis for the best surfaced road; improvement of dirt pavements; employment of binders for the surface application or by mixture; use of pebbles (gravel, coarse sand, slag, etc.) without surface treatment, with surface treatment, and by cold and hot penetration; intensity of traffic supported. (2) *Roads with macadam surfacing, with surface treatment or by hot and cold penetration.*—Mixture; the most adequate methods for their construction and conservation, action of metal and rubber tires. (3) *Highways of superior type.*—(a) Rigid type—concrete of Portland cement and special cements with or without reinforcement; stone; other pavements of rigid type; construction and conservation; adaptability to traffic of animal-drawn vehicles. (b) Elastic type—bituminous concrete, asphalt sheet, asphaltic rock, etc., with base of cement concrete, macadam, or bituminous conglomerates; their resistance in relation to heavy traffic. (4) Experimental laboratories and roads. (5) Standardization of methods to be employed in the preparation of samples for the testing of materials. (6) Establishment of a uniform nomenclature for the principal materials and methods of construction referring to highway technique.

SECTION II.—CIRCULATION AND OPERATION

(1) Estimate of traffic capacity in relation to the destructive action of vehicles; determination of the destructive equivalence among vehicles of animal traction and automotive vehicles, by unit of width of tires, and by unit of the known useful and total weight; vehicles of different weight; study of their destructive equivalence. (2) Parking of vehicles in large cities—types of garages and their most adequate location; mechanical distribution in cities and along highways of fuels and lubricants for automobiles; preparation of an aid service. (3) Census of circulation; methods employed and results obtained. (4) Regulation of traffic of vehicles drawn by animals; methods to facilitate the eliminating process. (5) Uniform signaling for highways.

SECTION III.—LEGISLATION, ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, ECONOMY

(1) Coordination of the public action of the Government—general, State provincial, municipal, etc.—whether in the republican Federal system or in the unitarian. (2) Financing of highways; questions to be considered in the organization of conservation services. (3) Coordination of transportation—Railways and highways; cooperation and competition; respective sphere of action and common sphere of action; influence exerted by the development and improvement of highways on highway economy. (4) Highways and economic advantages derived from them; social and political influence of highway transportation; importance of passenger traffic and merchandise.

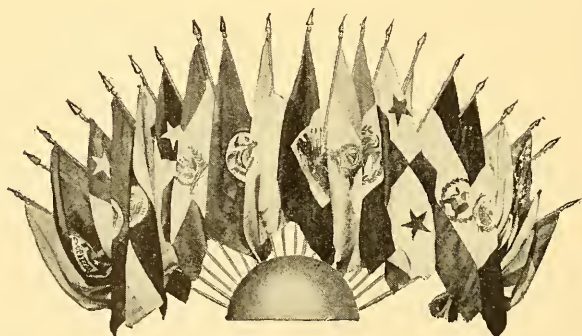
SECTION IV.—INTERNATIONAL AND PAN AMERICAN AGREEMENTS

(1) Permanent association of Pan American Highway Congresses; definite organization. (2) Pan American highway statistics; organization of blank forms. (3) Pan American technological dictionary. (4) International American highways. (5) Regulation of the circulation of vehicles, including international traffic; custom-house facilities.

SECTION V.—PUBLICITY, EDUCATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

(1) Action of private institutions; education of the public. (2) Highway technical education.

(All works pertaining as a whole to two or more of the above sections will form part of this section.)



THE END OF THE TRAIL

By R. A. MARTIN

THIS year will probably end the existence of one of the most famous trails in the New World, the trail from the Pacific to Bogotá in Colombia; or as it is known in Colombia, "over the Quindío." Little by little, in the last few years, the railroad has been nibbling at both ends. Early in this century the Ferrocarril del Pacífico, or Pacific Railway, was completed from Buenaventura to Cali, thus substituting for five days of hard riding on horseback a few hours by train. The steel rails continued creeping on down the Cauca Valley. Slowly but surely they reached Palmira, Buga, and Zarzal, and somewhat more than a year ago the line was completed from the latter station to Armenia, the principal town of the Quindío. Now the trying journey of 10 days from the Pacific to Armenia has become 12 hours by train.

The trip eastward from Armenia was still left to the mule, which is now being replaced by automobiles traveling over a new road. A steady rise, four hours' hard riding from an elevation of 4,000 to 11,000 feet, was covered with a mule or small horse, so dreaded by the office man in New York whose affairs demanded that he visit his business connections in the highlands of Colombia. At the summit of the pass is La Línea, on the boundary between the Departments of Caldas and Tolima. Six hours down the opposite slope brought the traveler to Cajamarca, a small inn famous throughout Colombia. If his animal were footsore or lazy, or the heavy rains flooded the trail and made progress slow, he could not reach this inn, but had to stop for the night at La Lora, 7,000 feet in the air. The following morning he continued his way through the valley of the River Coello, now physically and mentally aching from the strain of the day before, and if he were fortunate, he arrived at the hotel in the town of Ibagué that afternoon. The following day a train took him up to Bogotá, 10,000 feet above sea level.

Such, in brief, was the trail to Ibagué—beautiful beyond description, possessing all the charm and romance of a virgin country, and walled in by mountains. The man inured to the saddle, and hence undistracted by this means of locomotion, could not traverse this route without receiving a wonderful thrill. He saw the green hill rising above or falling below, as his horse carefully picked its way along the narrow pathway that clung to the mountainside; the river,

¹ From *Pan-American Magazine*, July-August, 1928. Panama.

roaring over rocks, or peacefully murmuring along the valley bottom, fed by hundreds of streams that fell down sheer rocks and disappeared in its foaming yellow waters; adobe or *pita* huts here and there in a valley, or perched on a rock, surrounded by a few yards of carefully tilled soil, rich with the plantain, banana, yucca, and sugar cane that support the peon and his family. And, with its all, he enjoyed the cool mountain breeze that took the fire out of the tropical sun and made the blood course through his veins with a wild thrill reminiscent of his ancestors on the chase. Society may be whipping us into line and forcing us to forsake the field for the desk, but it is doing so against our will. Even the highest product of the sedentary life feels



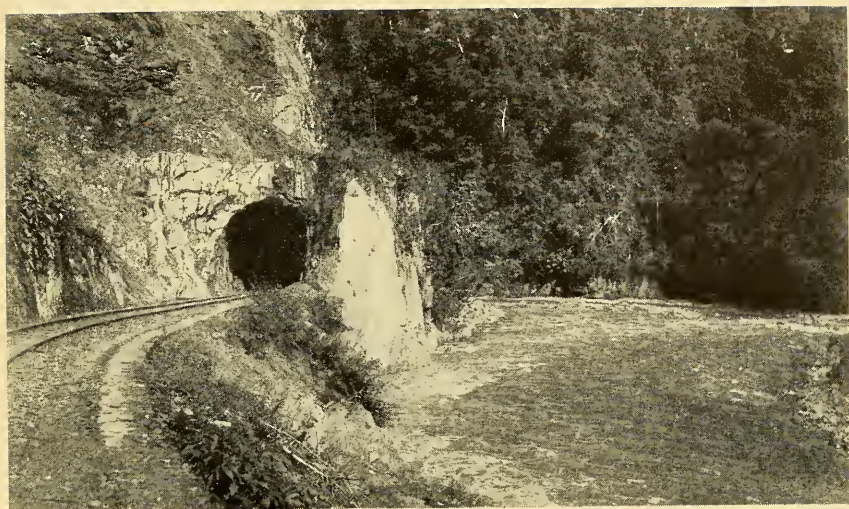
DOCKS AT BUENAVENTURA, COLOMBIA

The Pacific coast terminal of the famous Quindío trail to Bogotá

a flareback as his pulse quickens to the thrill of this ancient call from the times when the counting house was unknown. Now let me tell you a story of the trail, only the name of the traveler changed:

James Bartlett raised himself slowly into the saddle. The little bay horse stood stolidly still; to him it was just another trip over the great divide, four hours climbing up to the summit, six hours crawling back down.

It was six in the morning. The sun, still below the eastern cordilleras, tipped the western hills with a silver fringe and flooded the intervening valley with the purple gray of the tropical dawn. The air, sharp and clear, sent a cold shudder through the traveler's sleep-drugged frame. He mechanically kicked his horse in the ribs and was on his way. A peon trotted ahead with a pack mule laden with the



VIEWS ALONG THE PACIFIC RAILWAY

The completion of the automobile road from Armenia to Ibagué—not yet connected by rail—will end the existence of the Quindío trail

baggage. He was major-domo and guide along the trail where one could not go astray. The cavalcade of two animals passed out of the town of Armenia, descended into a beautiful little valley on the western slope of the town, and crossing a bridge, 100 feet beneath which roared a mountain torrent, started the mountain climb—up and ever upward, while hills that towered above slowly changed into little green knolls, like footstools at the rider's feet. The sun came out, shedding warmth and light over the beautiful scene. The hard breathing of his pony suggested a rest. He stopped on the edge of a precipice and looked back on the country he had left behind.

In the distance, blue black shaded to opaline in the rose-colored light of the morning sun, was the western cordillera of the Andes, indefinite in the distance, but closing the valley like a wall; at his feet, the Quindío, rolling hills mapping off paradisaical valleys; at his right, the village of Circasio, its small white houses glistening like facets of a diamond, set between two peaks of green; in front, at his feet, the town of Calarca, and, immediately behind, the cathedral spires and silvered rooftops of the larger city of Armenia. It was so unlike anything he had seen in his home State. There was none of the outcroppings of red rock that meant the desolating action of time. This was a country beautiful by nature, fresh and young—Earth in her most productive expression.

The horse, of its own accord, turned and started up the trail. The mountain animals know they have a task to perform, and intuition tells them they can not loiter too long. However, they are the extreme of courtesy and pause at every *posada*, or road house, where refreshments may be had.

Bartlett's spirits rose with the sun. The charm of the country, the bite of the wind, the movement of the horse, and the creaking of his saddle, had thoroughly aroused him.

The trail became steeper and more difficult. He had overtaken the pack trains that had left Armenia two hours before dawn. The narrow trail made passing difficult and several times he was forced up the mountainside by some stolid ox or stubborn burro that refused to give way. The last counsel his peon had given him was "Keep on the inside of the trail." A pack mule may push you down but he can not push you up a precipice.

Here and there, in the steepest part, the trail was fluted transversely like the corduroy roads of olden days, as the pack animals, measuring their steps, cut furrows, one after the other, a step apart, across the trail. The animal that stumbled in these mud-filled canals might well break a leg. But pack animals, especially burros, rarely stumble.

Bartlett kept as close to his peon as possible, sometimes losing him ahead, sometimes passing and leaving him behind for a few minutes.

The burro hurried along at a pace which covered the ground, somewhere between a walk and a trot. The peon trotted alongside and administered reproof or encouragement in a voice that echoed through the hills. He was a hard-looking man of indefinite age, tanned beyond description. His only equipment was a machete in an elaborately decorated sheath and a cowhide purse, with the hair outside, not larger than a lady's handbag. He looked as if he would be a bad man in a fight and Bartlett felt anxious about his baggage containing valuable securities which he was carrying to the nation's capital.



Courtesy of T. E. Hazen

ON THE QUINDIO TRAIL

The trail, now supplanted in part by a highway, provides many thrills and enchanting views for the traveler

Shortly after leaving Armenia another peon, or *arriero*, caught up with them. He had a horse with a small pack apparently not over a few pounds. He was a man evidently past middle age. Deep furrows lined a serious face set with twinkling eyes. Bartlett thought him just a little more of a brigand than his own man. The thought did not reassure him, and the renewal of an old friendship with his peon that indicated additional company for the rest of the trip was very disconcerting.

The party of three pounded on over the trail. They arrived at La Línea, the height of the divide, and after a few minutes started down

the opposite side. The heavy mists that hung on the peak resolved themselves into rain. With the assistance of his *arriero*, Bartlett put on his *encauchado*, the heavy rubber poncho that covers a man and his saddle and fully protects them from bad weather. The sun, shut out above, shone brightly on a neighboring mountain top, fitfully flashing through the raindrops and playing along slopes to the valleys in the distance. The fog and cold rain made going hard. Progress became slow and it began to look as though La Lora and not Cajamarca would be the stopping place for the night. That was disappointing; the elevation at the former meant a cold night and colder start at daylight. The travelers tried to hurry their animals, but a slippery trail with a drop of a thousand feet only a few inches away counseled care.

Two hours later it was evident that the peons had decided that they must be satisfied with La Lora. They arrived at 4 in the afternoon. Good going would bring them to Cajamarca in 2 hours, with 30 minutes of daylight to spare. The weather, while still threatening, had improved. Bartlett wanted to continue. His own *arriero*, ably supported by his new friend, was obdurate. Bartlett became suspicious, but his Spanish was too limited to continue the discussion. He began to fear for his possessions but could consult no one. The proprietor of the hotel tried to explain to him that his *arriero* did not have sufficient confidence in his ability as a rider to take a chance on being caught on the trail in the darkness. The insinuation of this statement further incensed Bartlett, for it added insult to injury. He intimated to the proprietor his suspicions as to the honesty of his man and their traveling companion. The Colombian took this as a reflection against his nation and in well-regulated phrases, slowly and carefully articulated, to make misunderstanding difficult, he said:

"My friend [the *amigo mío* was formal only], you unjustly accuse the highest type of integrity in South America. The Colombian *arriero* is without a peer when it comes to living up to the ideals of his profession. He undertakes to convey you and your baggage through to Ibagué. He does not fail.

"You say you are anxious about valuable baggage. Do you know what the other peon, the man you say looks like a brigand, has on his *bestia*? It looks little, but I venture it is over \$200,000 in currency which he is transferring for the banks. He passes through here often, always with the same burden. He, and hundreds like him, have never been disturbed. We do not have holdups in Colombia. You need not worry."

Two or three words of Spanish could not adequately reply to such a speech. Bartlett resorted to the universal amalgamate, suggesting

a bottle of beer. After a good meal he forgot his worries and went to bed. Ten hours in the saddle, the first in years, up hill and down dale, through mud and over rocks, were conducive to a long rest, and the next thing he knew his peon was telling him that it was four in the morning, the rising hour for men who have to hit the trail.

In an hour, still dark but with gray shadows that bespoke another day, Bartlett draped in his *ruana* and *encauchado* to protect him from the frostless but pitiless chill of the mountain air, again plunged his heels into his horse's sides. Every bone in his body ached from the journey of the day before, every movement of the pony discovered



Photograph by J. N. Gomez

A PARTIAL VIEW OF BOGOTA

The Colombian capital will be brought two days nearer the Pacific coast by the construction of the new road

another muscle gone soft from disuse and resenting return to duty. Never had his New York apartment appeared in his mind's eye so inviting. Ten hours of this traveling was beyond contemplation. He stopped thinking as they stumbled on.

Nine o'clock and they had breakfasted at Cajamarca. The valley of the Coello was flooded with sunlight. The ponchos were discarded and the beautiful scenery again enthralled the weary traveler. For four hours the riders threaded their way along the white line of trail that rose and fell, now a thousand feet above the mountain stream, again along its banks. Finally, they passed over an old bridge, precariously swung between two stone pillars, which swayed to the

rhythm of their horses hoofs, then started the climb over the range of hills that brought them to the town of Ibagué.

Never was hotel more welcome. Sore from head to foot, weary mentally and physically, Bartlett swore that his days on the trail were over and decided that you can not train for a horseback ride by using a swivel chair.

Such is, or was, the trip of a year ago. To-day is the eve of a new era. The trail is now almost obliterated by a road, already partially in use, which will, probably by the end of this year, permit you to cover the whole distance by automobile in four or five hours. The scenery is still enchanting, but those who are fortunate enough to keep in training for that more strenuous means of transportation, the horse, will feel that we have purchased the comforts of modern transportation at the loss of a great deal of the beauty and romance of the old trail.

SEVENTY YEARS OF ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION

By ALEJANDRO E. BUNGE

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THE 5,740,000 immigrants who have entered Argentina during the last 70 years are, in the majority, Latins—inhabitants of the States of southern Europe. The Italians and Spaniards alone constitute 79.6 per cent of the total, while the immigrants from all the non-Latin countries form scarcely 15 per cent. The fact that Saxon migration has not flowed in large quantities toward our coasts should not be charged against the climatic conditions of Argentina, since the country lies almost entirely within the Temperate Zone and because of its long extension from north to south enjoys all climates, even the coldest. It is easily understandable that the Saxon migration during the last 70 years should have preferred to direct itself to the United States and Canada, where it met customs, a language, and a religion equal to its own. This situation, as we shall see later, has been modified in the last few years by an increase in the immigration of non-Latin foreigners, who now constitute more than 40 per cent of Argentina's total immigration.

Immigration during the period 1857-1926

Nationality	Immigrants	Percent- age of total
Italians.....	2, 718, 190	47. 36
Spaniards.....	1, 852, 572	32. 27
Frenchmen.....	229, 493	4. 00
Russians.....	171, 543	2. 99
Turks.....	168, 990	2. 94
Germans.....	110, 774	1. 92
Austro-Hungarians.....	94, 425	1. 66
Britons.....	66, 309	1. 15
Polacks.....	47, 675	. 82
Portuguese.....	42, 781	. 74
Swiss.....	38, 107	. 66
Belgians.....	24, 740	. 43
Yugoslavs.....	15, 024	. 26
Danes.....	14, 313	. 24
Czechoslovaks.....	12, 229	. 21
Others.....	134, 488	2. 34
Total.....	5, 741, 653	100. 00

The Italian immigration was formerly the most numerous. Up until 1870, 70 per cent of all the immigrants were Italians; later this proportion was reduced to 60 per cent, and to-day it remains stationary at about 45 per cent. But the emigration of Italians from Argentina has always been active, amounting to 50 per cent of all the people leaving the country. It has always been a feature of the Italian migration that they have left the country in large numbers whenever the country has been in one of its periodical periods of crisis. During the crisis of 1875, for example, the Italian immigration fell off 75 per cent from one year to the other, and in the crisis of 1890 there was a still more pronounced decrease. In 1891 only 15,511 Italians came into the country and 57,920 departed, leaving an unfavorable balance of 42,409.

This movement is in striking contrast with that of other nationalities, which showed little fluctuation during the year mentioned. As only 44,114 more people left Argentina in 1891 than entered it, it can be seen that this number was made up almost entirely of Italians.

A similar movement took place from 1914 to 1919, when 98,168 more Italians left Argentina than came into the country, and this number undoubtedly would have been much larger had not the entry of Italy into the war curbed the current of emigration from Argentina which was developing on a large scale. Of the 161,151 Italians who left Argentina from 1914 to 1919, more than two-thirds of them (116,337) departed during the first two years of that period.

Spanish immigration as contrasted with the Italian shows a steady increase year by year. At first it formed only 15 per cent of the total, and later, just before the war, it constituted 49 per cent. It has fallen off heavily in the last few years, probably because of the events that have taken place in Spain, and at present it constitutes only 25 per cent of the total immigration.

The large balances of Italian and Spanish immigration during the last 70 years have produced important modifications in the characteristics of Argentina's population. According to the census of 1914, there were then in Argentina 929,863 Italians and 829,701 Spaniards, these two nationalities forming 23.46 per cent of the total population.

French immigration has not been very important, yet it figures in third place after Italian and Spanish. In the early years of the Republic it was very scarce, but it increased gradually until it reached its peak in the years 1888 to 1890. During the three years 61,382 Frenchmen entered Argentina, constituting 14 per cent of the total immigration of those three years. The same can be said of Belgian immigration, which has had a similar development, though on a smaller scale. Of the 24,740 Belgians who entered the country in these 70 years, 15,801 entered during the decade 1881-1890. After 1890 the French immigration decreased heavily, and during recent years it has remained stationary at the low figure of 1,000 to 1,500 a year, which is balanced by an equal number of departures each year. It can be said, therefore, that French immigration to Argentina has disappeared.

Russian and Turkish immigration was developing long before the European war. The Turkish immigration was formed principally of Syrians, who dedicate themselves to the small retail trade. According to the 1914 census there were 93,634 Russians and 64,369 Turks in Argentina. Syrian immigration has decreased in recent years, and the Russian has almost entirely disappeared, having been replaced by Polish immigration, which has now become important, occupying a place after the Italian and Spanish. From 1921 to the end of November, 1927, 82,956 Polacks entered the country.

German immigration has been very important since 1920, 50,451 German immigrants having entered the country during the last eight years.

These increases in the non-Latin immigration (Polish, Russian, German, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, and Lithuanian) in recent years have occasioned an important change in the nature of the immigration into the country, and if the proportion continues in the future must produce radical changes in the ethnic composition of Argentina's population. We have seen that before the war the non-Latin immi-

gration amounted to only 13 per cent of the total. Since the war this proportion has increased rapidly. It was 19.6 per cent in 1922, 25.2 per cent in 1923, 23.6 per cent in 1924, 24.3 per cent in 1925, and, finally, 30 per cent in 1926. Partial figures for 1927 justify the supposition that at least one-third of all the immigrants entering the Republic in that year were from non-Latin countries and principally of the Slav and Saxon races.

As regards the sex of the immigrants, this has remained constant for nearly all the years at 71 per cent of males and 29 per cent of females. The following table shows the sex of the immigrants since 1857 by decades:

Sex of the immigrants since 1857

Period	Masculine	Feminine
1857-1860.....	16, 102	3, 898
1861-1870.....	121, 989	37, 581
1871-1880.....	183, 547	77, 338
1881-1890.....	585, 187	255, 935
1891-1900.....	457, 551	190, 775
1901-1910.....	1, 281, 244	482, 859
1911-1920.....	841, 854	363, 065
1921-1926.....	589, 107	253, 621
1857-1926.....	4, 076, 581	1, 665, 072

The female immigration is nearly always accompanied by a family; it is more stable than the male immigration and less liable to the brusque variations from year to year. For this reason the percentage of female immigration increases in those years when the general immigration decreases.

As regards the civil status of the total immigration since 1857, 65.2 per cent were single, 33.02 per cent married, and 1.78 per cent widowed.

Civil status of immigrants from 1857 to 1926

Period	Single	Married	Widowed
1857-1860.....	13, 491	6, 423	86
1861-1870.....	110, 689	46, 256	2, 625
1871-1880.....	182, 619	73, 973	4, 293
1881-1890.....	563, 042	262, 817	15, 263
1891-1900.....	425, 526	209, 782	13, 018
1901-1910.....	1, 207, 397	530, 548	26, 158
1911-1920.....	753, 960	429, 431	21, 528
1921-1926.....	486, 831	336, 529	¹ 13, 377
1857-1926.....	3, 743, 555	1, 895, 750	102, 348

¹ Includes 262 divorced persons.

The quality of our immigration has progressed notably in the last few years, the percentage of married immigrants, which before the war was 30 per cent of the total for the 1901-1910 period and 35 per cent in the following decade, has now passed 40 per cent, having reached 42.71 per cent in 1925 and 41.93 per cent in 1926. Another index of the improvement in the quality of the immigration is shown by the decrease in the number of immigrants who take advantage of our immigration law to be housed in the Immigrants' Hotel at State expense. There has been a notable increase in the number of immigrants entering the Republic on their own account without the necessity of official assistance, showing that they have come with the determined idea of establishing themselves here and of working. The percentage of the immigrants who were lodged in the Immigrants' Hotel and maintained at Government expense underwent the following variations during the periods before the European war:

Period	Immigrants	Per cent of total
1857-1860-----	606	3. 03
1861-1870-----	25, 431	15. 94
1871-1880-----	85, 257	32. 68
1881-1890-----	418, 642	49. 78
1891-1900-----	278, 859	43. 01
1901-1910-----	831, 354	47. 12

On the other hand, the percentage lodged in the Immigrants' Hotel during the 1921-1926 period was only 38.4 per cent (323,648 immigrants).

The majority of immigrants arriving here are adults, and the proportion of children and elderly persons is very small. This circumstance is highly important to the Republic, because the immigrants who are of reproductive age have increased the birth rate in Argentina, which, because of this increase, is now able to show the largest vegetative increase in population of any country in the world, a rate which has not been equaled in recent decades by any other country having an equal or greater population.

Of the total number of immigrants entering the country up to 1924 ² there were 84.21 per cent of persons between the ages of 13 and 60 years (4,615,870), children constituted 14.71 per cent (806,354), and persons over 60 years of age 1.08 per cent of the total (59,052).

² In the last two years, 1925 and 1926, the Bureau of Immigration has changed its statistical compilation of the ages of immigrants.

These proportions have still further improved in the last few years. Between the years 1921 and 1924 the number of children less than 13 years old formed 10.07 per cent of the total and those persons over 60 years of age 1.34 per cent.

Following are the details as to ages of immigrants entering the country from 1857 to 1924:

Ages of immigrants from 1857 to 1924

Less than 1 year.....	72, 326
1 to 7.....	446, 736
8 to 12.....	287, 292
13 to 20.....	1, 054, 837
21 to 30.....	1, 915, 691
31 to 40.....	949, 089
41 to 50.....	529, 951
51 to 60.....	166, 309
Over 60.....	59, 052

It must not be supposed, however, that everything regarding our immigration is of advantage to the country. There is much to be desired, for example, regarding the education of the immigrants, due principally to the fact that the great majority of the immigrants come from Italy and Spain, where primary education has not been developed. The proportion of illiteracy among the immigrants varies between 23 and 25 per cent from year to year. Nevertheless, this proportion probably will decrease favorably in the future if there continues to be an increase in the immigration from the non-Latin countries already referred to. A slight improvement was noted in 1926, when the proportion of illiterates was only 20.63 per cent of the total, and if we leave out of the reckoning children under 14 years of age the proportion was only 18.06 per cent.

The analysis of the professions and trades of the immigrants is exceedingly interesting because it shows the individual condition of the immigrants and their fitness to cooperate in our national production.

Professions and trades of immigrants from 1857 to 1926

	Immigrants	Per cent of total
Having profession or trade.....	4, 275, 693	74. 47
Without determined occupation.....	1, 465, 960	25. 53
Total.....	5, 741, 653	100. 00

The immigrants having a profession or trade were divided as follows:

	Immigrants	Per cent of total
Agriculturists	1, 913, 797	33. 36
Day laborers	1, 084, 194	18. 89
Servants	275, 960	4. 80
Business men	197, 437	3. 42
Textile workers	93, 391	1. 62
Masons and bricklayers	81, 333	1. 41
Carpenters and joiners	69, 045	1. 20
Seamen	47, 793	. 84
Shoemakers	43, 805	. 76
Tailors	39, 335	. 68
Mechanics	36, 242	. 63
Iron workers	30, 797	. 54
Other professions or trades	362, 564	6. 32

The immigrants who figure here as being without determined occupation are for the most part women, many of whom were married and entered the country with their families or to join their husbands who were already here or were children of school age or persons over 60 years of age. Many of the immigrants who declare themselves to be agriculturists when they enter the country do not devote themselves to that activity after their entry, but remain in the cities. According to the last national census (1914) more than two-thirds of the foreigners in the country (68 per cent) lived in cities, whereas one-half of the Argentine population is rural. The census of the proprietors of business houses showed that 71.7 per cent of these are foreigners, while 62 per cent of the persons engaged in business are of foreign birth. On the other hand, of the persons appearing in the census as livestock breeders and employes, farmers and farmhands, only 21 per cent were foreigners.

There has been a notable decrease in the immigration of agriculturists in recent years. In the period 1881-1890 the agriculturists formed 55 per cent of the total, but this proportion declined to 43 per cent in 1891-1900, 32 per cent in 1901-1910, until it reached 18 per cent in the decade 1911-1920. In the last years under review there seems to have been a reaction which, if continued, would be of great benefit to the Republic. In 1925 the agriculturists formed 31.95 per cent of the total and in 1926, 35.08 per cent. These increases are due principally to the great increase of Polish immigration in those years.

The distribution of the foreign population of our Republic has been very uneven in relation to the extensive territory of Argentina, and its marked tendency to settle along the river, and particularly in the city of Buenos Aires, has caused a lack of economic balance between the two regions into which Argentina might be divided—the coastal zone, with an area of 1,000,000 square kilometers and a population of more than 8,000,000, and the interior and southern part of the country, with an area of 2,000,000 square kilometers and

only 2,000,000 inhabitants. And this is in spite of the fact that the potential wealth of the soil and subsoil of the last-mentioned zone is much greater than in the river zone. Only 10 per cent of the immigration has settled in the interior and the south, while a third of the foreign population (700,000) is settled in the city of Buenos Aires, and the rest in the coastal provinces close to the capital. In the middle of the last century, before the great masses of immigration entered the Republic, the interior of the country had 40 per cent of the population.³

The following table shows the distribution of the immigrants throughout the Republic since 1857 and clearly shows the tendency to settle along the coast:

*Distribution of immigration, 1857 to 1924*⁴

Federal capital.....	1, 565, 414
PROVINCES	
Buenos Aires.....	1, 737, 482
Santa Fe.....	787, 553
Córdoba.....	475, 732
Mendoza.....	184, 079
Entre Ríos.....	160, 277
Tucumán.....	88, 557
Corrientes.....	57, 052
San Juan.....	43, 600
Jujuy.....	36, 825
Salta.....	26, 848
Santiago del Estero.....	23, 415
San Luis.....	19, 505
Catamarca.....	6, 776
TERRITORIES	
La Pampa.....	95, 494
Misiones.....	45, 250
Río Negro.....	30, 328
Neuquén.....	24, 928
La Rioja.....	3, 864
Chubut.....	23, 136
Chaco.....	22, 096
Formosa.....	14, 747
Santa Cruz.....	9, 134
Tierra del Fuego.....	1, 112
Los Andes.....	72
Total.....	5, 481, 276

During this long period of time the currents of migration have not always been uniform. In recent years there has been an increase toward La Pampa, Mendoza, and Córdoba, while there has been a

³ According to the calculations of Martin de Moussy, made on the basis of the partial census of 1857, the Province of Buenos Aires, with its capital, had only 27 per cent of the Republic's population in 1860. To-day, this Province and the Federal capital have 47 per cent of the total population.

⁴ Statistics were not kept for 1925 and 1926.

slight decrease in the number of those remaining in the Federal capital and the Province of Buenos Aires. In the years 1921-1924, 40.7 per cent of the immigration settled in the capital and in the Province of Buenos Aires, while in the preceding decade, 1911-1920, the percentage was 57.8.

But those foreigners who come to our Republic have always shown a preference for settling in the cities instead of going into the country districts. The census of 1924 showed that there were 2,357,952 foreigners in the country, and of this number 1,610,507 were located in cities and only 747,445 in the rural districts. This tendency is harmful economically, because it creates an excessively large urban population for which there is no justification in a country that is essentially agricultural and pastoral. The foreigners who remain in the cities engage in commerce to such an extent that it can be said in a general way that the Argentines devote themselves to production and the foreigners to commercializing the production.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

FISCAL YEAR 1927-28

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, as shown in the tables below, compiled from statements furnished by the statistical office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, amounted to \$1,753,288,562.

The figures of the total trade show a falling off in value of \$69,850,826 as compared with the preceding fiscal year, notwithstanding the trade is more than two and one-third times what it was prior to the war—\$747,302,215—for the year ending June 30, 1914. There was a decline of a little over 3 per cent in imports and 4½ per cent in exports.

The figures in the accompanying tables show the distribution of the trade of the United States with Latin America, by values, for the fiscal year 1927-28, with comparisons for the preceding fiscal year.

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30

IMPORTS

Countries of origin	1927	1928	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
			<i>Per cent</i>
México.....	\$154, 392, 598	\$128, 166, 231	—16. 98
Guatemala.....	8, 522, 074	10, 984, 921	+28. 89
Salvador.....	1, 933, 801	2, 725, 724	+40. 95
Honduras.....	8, 836, 703	11, 075, 560	+25. 33
Nicaragua.....	3, 719, 362	5, 094, 496	+36. 97
Costa Rica.....	6, 231, 987	5, 938, 293	—4. 71
Panamá.....	5, 524, 660	5, 631, 844	+1. 94
Cuba.....	266, 575, 857	225, 083, 459	—15. 56
Dominican Republic.....	9, 950, 320	9, 813, 951	—1. 37
Haití.....	1, 230, 273	1, 643, 521	+33. 58
North American Republics.....	466, 917, 635	406, 158, 000	—13. 01
Argentina.....	83, 480, 990	106, 743, 154	+27. 86
Bolivia ¹	257, 639	189, 588	—26. 41
Brazil.....	213, 502, 428	218, 857, 385	+2. 50
Chile.....	63, 854, 359	68, 605, 651	+7. 44
Colombia.....	107, 660, 615	92, 654, 619	—13. 93
Ecuador.....	5, 084, 153	5, 508, 503	+8. 34
Paraguay ¹	911, 836	509, 871	—44. 08
Perú.....	18, 935, 154	19, 490, 034	+2. 93
Uruguay.....	11, 098, 209	10, 324, 704	—6. 96
Venezuela.....	23, 889, 895	35, 203, 285	+47. 35
South American Republics.....	528, 675, 278	558, 086, 794	+5. 56
Total Latin America.....	995, 592. 913	964, 244, 794	—3. 14

EXPORTS

Countries of destination	1927	1928	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
			<i>Per cent</i>
México.....	\$122, 068, 266	\$109, 213, 061	—10. 53
Guatemala.....	10, 737, 353	11, 674, 221	+8. 72
Salvador.....	7, 808, 226	7, 278, 609	—6. 78
Honduras.....	7, 832, 144	9, 623, 787	+22. 87
Nicaragua.....	5, 937, 285	8, 028, 922	+35. 22
Costa Rica.....	6, 710, 621	8, 089, 817	+20. 55
Panamá.....	32, 808, 108	32, 813, 604	+0. 01
Cuba.....	157, 676, 936	137, 542, 707	—12. 76
Dominican Republic.....	16, 500, 302	18, 624, 918	+12. 87
Haití.....	10, 162, 290	12, 716, 338	+25. 13
North American Republics.....	378, 241, 531	355, 605, 984	—5. 98
Argentina.....	150, 122, 189	168, 113, 785	+11. 98
Bolivia ¹	4, 543, 712	4, 836, 781	+6. 44
Brazil.....	111, 072, 480	87, 011, 721	—21. 66
Chile.....	41, 669, 713	37, 994, 190	—8. 82
Colombia.....	49, 503, 197	52, 095, 977	+5. 23
Ecuador.....	4, 891, 510	5, 626, 466	+15. 02
Paraguay ¹	1, 057, 461	1, 348, 791	+27. 54
Perú.....	27, 509, 367	23, 467, 706	—14. 69
Uruguay.....	24, 759, 007	24, 584, 240	—0. 70
Venezuela.....	34, 176, 308	28, 358, 127	—17. 02
South American Republics.....	449, 304, 944	433, 437, 784	—3. 53
Total Latin America.....	827, 546, 475	789, 043, 768	—4. 65

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries; not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

DURING the month just ended the members of the widely scattered staff of the Pan American Union have one by one returned from their respective vacation trips—which it may be noted extended as far north as Canada and as far south as Mexico City—to resume their accustomed tasks with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. And it is a busy year which lies before the staff, as the Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, reminded them in a recent word of personal greeting, including as it will the celebration of no less than three Pan American Conferences before the close of 1929, for the major part of the organization and other preparatory work of two of which the staff will be responsible. The conferences in question are the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation—perhaps the most important ever scheduled to meet in the Pan American Union—which is called by the State Department and which will meet December 10, 1928; the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference to meet February 11, 1929; and the Pan American Commercial Conference, the date of which is not yet fixed, but which will be assembled before the close of 1929. As may readily be understood, the organization of an international conference is no light task, particularly when, as in the present case, four languages are involved. And when this task is added to an already full program, it is clear that hard work is the order of the day.

Meanwhile each day continues to bring its quota of distinguished visitors to the Union, among whom, during September, the outstanding were:

His Excellency Dr. Adolfo Benard, candidate for the Presidency of Nicaragua, accompanied by the Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, Dr. Alejandro César. They were conducted by the Director General about the building, a tour in which the distinguished visitor was greatly interested. It may be added that Doctor Benard is the father of Señora de César and that during his stay in Washington he was the guest of the Legation;

His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to the United States, Dr. Carlos Dávila, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Chile to the Republics of Central America, Señor Don Leonidas Irrarrázaval who, with Madame Dávila—just returned with her children from a summer in Europe—and Madame Irrarrázaval, posed at Doctor Rowe's request for a charming group photograph in the picturesque patio, with Mrs. Whitney's famous sculptured fountain and the palms as a background;

Hon. Roy T. Davis, Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, accompanied by a group of prominent Costa Ricans to whom the Director General extended every courtesy, including the taking of a photograph on the steps of the Union as a memento of their visit;

His Excellency, the new Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada, who made his initial visit to the Director General and the Pan American Union September 24, an interesting record of the pleasant occasion being the photograph which the Director General with his unfailing courtesy arranged to have taken before the Minister's departure. . . . Wednesday, September 26, was marked by a luncheon of 15 covers given by the Director General at his hospitable board in the Annex, in honor of the new Ambassador from Argentina, Señor Doctor Manuel E. Malbran, a brief biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this edition of the *Bulletin*. Among the guests invited to meet His Excellency were: The Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg; the Attorney General, Mr. John G. Sargent; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis Dwight Wilbur; the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Roy O. West; the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. William M. Jardine; the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. William F. Whiting; the Undersecretary of State, Mr. J. Reuben Clark; Mr. Everett Sanders, Secretary to the President; the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Wilbur J. Carr; the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Francis White; Señor Dr. Conrado Traverso, Secretary of the Argentine Embassy; Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan, Chief of the Latin American Division of the Department of State; Mr. Rudolf Dolge, of Caracas, Venezuela. . . . Friday, September 28, the Director General received the Mexican delegation to the XXIII Congress of Americanists, recently held in New York City, who, after an inspection of the building and the taking of the souvenir photograph, attended an informal luncheon which followed in the Annex. Among those invited to meet the delegates were His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico and Madame Tellez, the delegates being: Doctor José Reygada Verdiz, Juan Martínez Hernandez, Juan Enrique Palacios, Eduardo Noguera, and Carlos Basauri, representatives of the Division of Archaeology; and Señores Luís Castillo Ledón and Miguel O. de Mendizábal, representatives of the National Museum of Mexico.

* * *

THE Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, having withstood the rigors of a Washington summer, is now enjoying, with Madame Gil Borges and the remainder of his family, a much needed rest. October 1 will, however, see him again at his desk, and his hospitable door again on the latch.

* * *

THE Counselor, Mr. Franklin Adams, in spite of the heavy demands upon his office in connection with the very successful forty-second concert of Pan American Music, given on the esplanade of the Pan American Union and broadcast over Station NAA September 8, is putting much time on the working out of certain details connected with the Second Pan American Congress of Journalists, which is scheduled to meet in Montevideo some time in 1930, and which will be distinguished by some very attractive features including, very possibly, the organization of a special excursion with chartered steamer to carry the delegates, their families and friends on a general tour of South America, with the Congress in Montevideo as the central objective. Such a trip would include visits in Habana, Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, La Guaira, Cartagena, Panama, Guayaquil, Callao, Mollendo, and Valparaiso. At this point the delegates would go by rail to Santiago and thence to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. An opportunity would then be given the non-delegates to make the delightful summer cruise to Punta Arenas, through the Straits and up the Atlantic coast to Buenos Aires in time for a visit there, rejoining the delegates in Montevideo and going thence to Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahía, Pernambuco, Pará, Virgin Islands, San Juan, and New York. Although the Counselor is averse to any publicity before plans are completed, the Editor can not resist the temptation to mention the possibilities being considered, particularly as possibilities, where the Counselor is concerned, have a way of becoming realities.

The Staff is rejoicing that Professor Galimany's visit to Washington was a great success. In addition to his contribution to the concert already mentioned, this distinguished Panaman composer acted as guest conductor in a number of the recent open-air concerts given by the Army and Navy Bands, being thus enabled to interpret a number of his own compositions as well as some of the most typical compositions of Panama, Colombia, and the Caribbean countries in general. Not the least interesting and felicitous detail of Professor Galimany's visit to Washington was the presentation by the Army and Navy Bands of batons as lasting souvenirs, the former being presented at the last Capitol concert in which he acted as guest conductor, and the latter at the navy yard the next morning. And this gracefully courteous act has recently been matched by the decoration, by the Government of Peru, of Capt. Wm. J. Stannard, leader of the United States Army Band, with the "Order of the Sun," as an expression of its appreciation of the marked interest taken by Captain Stannard and the members of his band not only in the modern music of Peru but, also, in the ancient musical work of the Incas. The Pan American Union as a whole rejoices in this new proof

that its musical labor—largely conducted through the Counselor—is bearing much fruit, to the closer cultural approximation and better understanding of the American peoples. It is not generally known that as the result of these labors the United States Army Band has acquired a large collection of Ibero-American music, 200 numbers of which will be used in the 60 concerts to be given by this band of 90 musicians during its visit to the Ibero-American Exposition, to be opened next March in Seville, Spain. And it is even less well known that the band as a whole has been diligently preparing for its Spanish début by taking a course of Spanish lessons, given by a well-known member of the *Bulletin* division whom the editor is hard put to it to spare twice a week for the purpose.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser, Mr. William E. Reid, the following may be mentioned as typical:

Randolph Leigh, of Washington, D. C. (who is planning to take a group of young men on a tour of South America), in search of suggestions and details relating to the contemplated journey; G. T. Brazelton of the Seaboard Coal Mines Co., New York City, who proposes to export coal from this company's mines in Alabama by an all-water route to Mobile and thence to certain Latin-American countries at a lower rate than coal shipped from Norfolk and other northern ports; Mr. Lee, of the United States Shipping Board, who is investigating the port of Recife, Brazil, prior to completing certain plans of the Shipping Board for developing services to that port; and Ex-Commander R. J. Hartung, United States Navy, in search of data relating to lumber operations in the Dominican Republic.

With the opening of the fall school term the correspondence in the Foreign Trade Adviser's office shows a marked increase, many requests being received from teachers and students for the pamphlets on Latin-American countries, cities, and commercial commodities compiled and edited in this office. As an illustration of the popularity these pamphlets enjoy, a recent order from a Pittsburgh school for 531 copies may be cited—one of many such usually received during the winter months.

On the other hand, requests from the Latin-American countries indicate an increasing interest in similar information and data with respect to the United States, so much so that the Foreign Trade Adviser has under consideration, with a view to publication in the near future by the Union, a new monograph, in Spanish, on the United States which will supply accurate and up-to-date information in the desired directions.

* * *

THE Chief of the Statistical Division, Miss Matilda Phillips, reports that during the past month there has been a marked increase in the number of requests received in that division from those desiring detailed data on markets in Latin America for particular commodities. To answer these requests special statements are prepared, and acknowledgments of these indicate that the service is highly appreciated. A report of this kind has just been completed at the request of Señor Oscar Rodríguez, assistant commercial attaché of the Embassy of Cuba in Washington. The statistics supplied show, by quantity and value, as well as by countries of origin, the importation of whisky, brandy, rum, and beer into Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, and Venezuela during the years 1923 to 1927, inclusive.

As an example of the wide range of the information requested and furnished by this division, the following are selected as typical of daily requests, over and above the routine work of the division:

Per cent participation in Latin America's imports, exports, and total trade by the United States and all other American countries. The figures, compiled from Latin American official sources, covered 1926, the latest year for which statistics for all countries are available;

United States trade with the 20 republics of Latin America for the year 1927 and the share taken by these republics of the total foreign trade of the United States (figures compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce);

Area, population, and density of population per square mile of each of the Republics of Latin America as compared with the United States (figures of population being stated according to the latest official statistics).

Mr. W. H. Farmer, representative of the Dupont Rayon Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. recently visited the Division with the object of obtaining exact statistics with respect to:

(1) Importation of rayon (artificial silk) into the 20 republics of Latin America; and (2) duty assessed thereon in the customs houses of the various republics. The division furnished the information requested for the latest available two-year period, and Mr. Farmer stated that the statistics thus obtained would be very valuable to him in his study of the market for rayon in Latin America.

* * *

MISS Brainerd, Chief of the Division of Education, who, as stated in the last issue, is making an educational tour of the South American countries, is now on the homeward turn. The last report from her indicated that she was then about to start for Bolivia whence she expected to go to Peru, later still to Ecuador and Panama, reaching New York toward the end of November.

This Division has been very busy reading, digesting and taking notes from the mass of educational material and school curricula received from her. This material has been placed in the Library of the Pan American Union, where it can be consulted by students who are doing research on education in the Latin American countries. The last articles of the Education Series have proved to be extremely popular. That entitled "Progressive Schools in Latin America" has been solicited by many educators and educational institutions of the United States, while in the Spanish Series Prof. John Dewey's article, translated under the title "La Educación Progresiva," is in almost daily request.

The University of Kentucky has recently requested the cooperation of the Division of Education in developing a program on Mexico for its "Pan Politikon." This is a student organization devoted to the study of international relations which each year selects three countries for study during November, February, and April, respectively. The purpose of this organization is to acquaint the student body with the conditions and needs of other countries in the hope that it will accomplish much in the promotion of world friendship.

The Division of Education has also been gathering specific information for several prominent Latin American educators. The superintendents of various States have cooperated with the Division in this work by supplying pamphlets containing the high-school curricula, while the National Council on Education has furnished examples of psychological tests used as part of the college entrance requirements. The Parent-Teacher Association has also been very helpful in supplying pamphlets dealing with its own work. Among the educators for whom such information has been gathered is Dr. Nieto Caballero, head of the "Gimnasio Moderno" of Bogotá, one of the outstanding "progressive" schools of South America.

* * *

FROM the Division of Pan American Agricultural Cooperation, Mr. Adriani reports that Paraguay has just added two additional members to her national commission of Agricultural Cooperation reported last month, namely, Señor José Benitez Chilavert, Director of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection, and Dr. Carlos Fieberg, Director of the Botanical Garden and the National School of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. He also reports that the National Commissions of Agricultural Cooperation for both Cuba and Brazil have recently been appointed. It may be added that this Division has during the last month been in receipt of numerous requests for specific information with respect to various aspects of the cultivation of tobacco and legumes, in particular from Colombia, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.

* * *

AMONG the many interesting activities reported by Dr. William Manger, Chief of the Financial Division, which, for the present at least, is a "clearing house" for information and official data relating to scheduled Pan American Conferences and special undertakings fostered by the Pan American Union, such as the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse and the Duarte Monument competition, the following may be cited:

Hon. Emeterio Cano de Vega, Consul General of Bolivia in New York, has been appointed to represent that country in the Pan American Trade Mark Conference to be held in this Union, February 11, 1929.

A new unit of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education has just been organized in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with Don José Antonio Gómez Gault as President, Don Jaime Puig Arosemena, Vice President, Don Ignacio Granja Saona as Secretary, and Don Enrique Maulme as Treasurer. The directors of the new organization are Rafael Dávila, Rodolfo Baquerizo Moreno, Gustavo Chantage, Frank Coleman, Cesar Andrade, and H. D. Clum. The members of this organization are already working for the organization of a similar group in Quito as the next step in the organization of the Ecuadorean branch of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education.

The Peruvian National Committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse has recently been appointed, as follows: Señor Don Enrique Castro Oyangurén, President, Andrés Casso, Alcalde of Lima; Reverendo Padre Domingo Angulo; Ingeniero Gonzalo Panizo; Don Enrique A. Carrillo, Secretary; Don Rómulo Cuneo Vidal, Treasurer. . . . Twelve hundred and fifty architects from 56 different countries have now registered for the Columbus architectural competition. Copies of the publication containing the conditions and rules of the preliminary competition have been sent to all competitors, the various governments concerned, architectural societies throughout the world and, finally, to a thousand newspapers and periodicals, together with a letter calling attention to the worldwide character of the competition, the international significance of the undertaking, and requesting some editorial mention of the project.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, technical adviser to the Permanent Committee of the Governing Board on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, has just sailed for Spain to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the International Jury of Award who will judge the designs submitted in the preliminary competition. He will also arrange for the exhibition of the designs that will immediately follow the rendering of the awards. . . . With the receipt during

the past week of the names of seven additional competing architects from Chile, two each from Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, and one from Brazil, the total number registered from Latin America in the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse competition is now 104.

Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez has just been appointed Director of the Pan American Trade Mark Bureau in Habana, to succeed Dr. Mario Díaz Irizar, who died several months ago. A detailed account of Doctor Gutierrez's career will be found in Cubans of To-day, published by the Hispanic Society of America.

Venezuela has informed the Pan American Union that Venezuela will be represented in the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, to convene at Washington December 10th next, by His Excellency the Minister of Venezuela at Washington, Señor Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti, and by Señor Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo. The latter has served as Attorney General of Venezuela, Professor of Law at the Central University of Venezuela, legal adviser to the Special Boundary Commission with Colombia, and juridical adviser to the Ministries of Promotion and Public Works.

* * *

THE Librarian, Mr. Charles B. Babcock, reports that in the period from August 23 to September 18 the Columbus Library has received 287 volumes and pamphlets, including 12 volumes from the Governor of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina; 96 from Miss Brainerd, of the P. A. U. Staff; 9 from the Legation of Colombia; 40 from the National Library in Santiago, Chile; 6 from the Gobernador of Entre Ríos, Argentina; and 14 from the Department of Agriculture of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Some of the outstanding new publications recently received are:

Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano (number 25 of the series) bearing the title *Don Juan Prim y su labor diplomática en México*. This excellent series is already too well known to students of Mexican diplomacy to need further comment here.

The third edition of a useful little manual *La Industria Azucarera Argentina* has been published by the Centro Azucarero Nacional in Buenos Aires.

This pamphlet is intended to promote the sugar industry of Argentina.

A Spanish translation in 2 volumes of that great classic: *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, by William H. Prescott, from the press of "Mercurio," Madrid.

Of special interest to business men will be two new commercial directories: *Anuario Pezzini, Guía anuario del Paraguay, 1927-28*, Asunción; and *Guía "Rayo" de Santiago de Chile*, containing complete commercial, industrial, professional, and official data for 1928.

Colombia with Special Reference to Cotton, by Arno S. Pearse, is a new publication of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinner's and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England. This book is a report of the International cotton mission through Colombia, and is similar to the one on Brazil prepared by the same mission in 1923. In addition to being a survey of cotton growing it is also a handbook on the Republic with special attention to other important agricultural products.

Sociología Primitiva Chileindiana, con comparaciones Mayas, Aztecas e Incásicas. Barcelona, Editorial Cervantes, 1927.

Historia de Chile. A text-book adapted to the new program with orthography in conformity with the Real Academia Española. Por Vicente Bustos Pérez. 16a. edición. Santiago de Chile, University Press, 1928.

Compilación de leyes obreras, 1905-1927, published by the Labor Office, Ministry of Labor, Bogotá, Colombia, 1928.

Bosquejo sobre empréstitos contemporáneos del Perú, by Manuel Yrigoyen R., dealing with the debts and bonds of Perú, published by Sanmarti y Cía, Lima. *Crónicas y linajes de la Gobernación del Plata*. Unpublished documents of the XVI and XVII centuries by Louis Enrique Azarola Gil, published in Buenos Aires by J. Lajouane and Co.

The Librarian of the Pan American Union has been asked by the Librarian of the University of Virginia to cooperate in an advisory capacity in the reclassification of the library of that institution, comprising some 150,000 volumes, according to the Library of Congress method.

The Legation of Nicaragua in Washington informs the Pan American Union of the appointment of the Nicaragua Technical Cooperating Committee on Bibliography composed of Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Dr. Francisco Paniagua Prado, Dr. Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, Dr. José Andrés Urtecho, Dr. Pablo Hurtado, Don Pedro J. Morales, Director of the National Library, and Don Gonzalo Solórzano H., Director of the National Archives. . . . A similar commission appointed by the President of Guatemala is composed of Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Dr. Fernando Cruz, Don Gilberto Valenzuela, Don Victor Miguel Díaz, and Don Rafael Arévalo Martínez. These cooperating committees are to make a survey of the bibliographic work already done in their respective countries and to offer suggestions to the Pan American Union with respect to the topics of an agenda for the Inter American Commission on Bibliography created by the Sixth International American Conference. The Librarian of the Union has prepared a series of mimeographed documents giving the genesis of this movement, copies of which will be mailed on request.

The Librarian has been informed by the Minister of Guatemala that the Government of Guatemala has made the Library a depository for all official publications of that country. This is the second country to take this action.

The President of the Republic of Cuba has recently named the members of the Cuban Technical Cooperating Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Expert Bibliographers. The members are Dr. Francisco de P. Coronado, Director of the National Library; Dr. Joaquín Llaverías, Director of the National Archives; Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia, Member of the Academy of History; Sr. Carlos M. Trelles, Librarian of the House of Representatives; Dr.

Ramón A. Catalá, Member of the Academy of Arts and Letters; Dr. Néstor Carbonell, Director of the Pan American Office of the Government of Cuba.

The Pan American Union is in receipt of a telegram from Mr. M. E. Pellett, of New York, stating that at the recent annual convention of the New York Library Association a resolution was adopted offering the services of this association to the Union in making the survey of Pan American bibliographical resources.

The Government of Brazil has recently ordered the National Printing Office in Rio de Janeiro to send one copy of all Government publications to the library of the Union. The presentation to the Columbus Library of one copy of each book copyrighted in the National Library is also under consideration. This is the third country to take definite action in this direction. It may be added that the other two, Chile and Guatemala, are rapidly extending their respective collections.

The Sociedad Geográfica de Cuba has issued the first number of its new quarterly entitled *Revista de la Sociedad*, under date of January-March, 1928. This publication will be devoted to the work and minutes of this important society.

* * *

THE Editor is chagrined to find that for the second time this "chronicle," for lack of space, goes to press with no mention of the multiform "doings" in the *Bulletin* Division. This state of affairs must be remedied, shortly, or the members of that Division will have to be reckoned with.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CUBA

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS ADOPTED AT INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCES.—*Industrial and Labor Information* for July 23, 1928, reports the following:

On July 7, 1928, the Secretary General of the League of Nations registered the formal ratification by the President of the Republic of Cuba of the conventions concerning the use of white lead in painting, fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, and concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea adopted by the International Labor Conference at its third session (1921), and the conventions concerning seamen's articles of agreement and concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted at the ninth session (1926).

The following conventions of the International Labor Conferences were also ratified by the senate and President of Cuba early in July:

Employment of women before and after childbirth, night work of women, minimum age for employment in industry, night work for young persons employed in industry, employment for seamen, workmen's compensation (accidents), workmen's compensation (diseases), equality of treatment of national and foreign workers (accidents), night work in bakeries, and compensation for cessation of employment caused by losses due to shipwreck. (*Circular de la Secretaria de Estado de Cuba*, July 14, 1928.)

CUBA-MEXICO

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 29 an agreement on the exchange of radiotelegraphic correspondence was signed in Habana by representatives of the Governments of Cuba and Mexico. Exchange of such communications will take place between the radiotelegraph stations of Cuba and that of Chapultepec, the property of the Mexican Government, or between any others which the interested Governments may install. (*Diario de la Marina*, June 30, 1928. Habana.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of June 13, 1928, publishes Law No. 960, signed by President Vázquez on May 26, 1928, by which the Dominican Congress approved the Inter-American Convention on Electrical Communications signed in Mexico City July 21, 1924.

ECUADOR

CONVENTION ON THE EXERCISE OF THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.—By decree of May 22, 1928, published in the *Registro Oficial* for May 28, Ecuador adhered to the convention on the exercise of the liberal professions signed in Montevideo February 4, 1889, by representatives of the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

URUGUAY-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DEPOSIT OF DOCUMENTS IN CHILE.—On April 18, 1928, the diplomatic representative of Uruguay deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Chile the Uruguayan ratifications of the treaty for the avoidance and prevention of conflicts between the American States and the conventions on the uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise and the publicity of customs documents, signed in Santiago, Chile, on May 3, 1923, at the Fifth Pan American Conference. (*Revista Chilena*, May, 1928. Santiago.)

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA

REDUCTION OF CONSULAR COMMISSION.—By Executive decree of June 28, 1928, the commission received by Bolivian consuls on fees for the legalization of consular invoices has been reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as the fee has been increased from 3 to 6 per cent.

BRAZIL

FIXED VALUATION OF GOLD MILREIS.—On May 3, 1928, the President of Brazil issued a decree fixing the value of the gold milreis at 4.567 milreis paper for the collection of payment in gold in the Government administrative branches. Owing to the fact that a certain portion of the customs duties, taxes, and other public receipts is collected in gold, there has hitherto been considerable difficulty in calculations, due to the variation of the gold milreis expressed in paper.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTANT LAWS ON AGRICULTURE.—Among the most important laws on agriculture recently passed are the following:

Law No. 938, of May 23, 1928, which forbids the introduction into the country of all plants, parts of plants, and seeds for sowing not authorized by a special permit signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Law No. 944 of May 25, 1928, on the conservation of forests and the water supply.

Law No. 961, of May 28, 1928, on the distribution of water.

Decree No. 971, of June 8, 1928, prohibiting the introduction of potatoes from various countries in which the existence of the disease called potato wart has been reported.

Decree No. 976, of June 15, 1928, which requires all persons harvesting cacao properly to ferment, dry, and clean that product for exportation.

MEXICO

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.—The *Diario Oficial* for July 27, 1928, contained two important new laws—the act on trade-marks and commercial advertisements and names and the patent act. Both will go into effect on January 1, 1929, abrogating all former laws on the subject. They embody many provisions in harmony both with the rapid industrial and commercial development of the present day and with the various treaties on these subjects to which Mexico is signatory.

VENEZUELA

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among laws recently enacted in Venezuela are the following:

Free port of Turiamo.—Law creating this port and establishing special procedure for goods imported through it.

Labor bank.—Law creating labor bank and regulations for its operation. Its purpose is to assist workers to purchase their own homes.

Public credit.—Law on the administration of the public debt.

National finance.—Organic law on the administration of national finance.

Public interpreters.—Law on examination to secure this title and occasions when the services of such an interpreter are necessary.

Profession of pharmacy.—Law requiring the licensing of pharmacists and prescribing certain conditions regarding the exercise of the profession.

Federal courts.—Organic law of the Federal and cassation court and of the other Federal courts.

Contamination of waters by petroleum.—Law forbidding the contamination of sea, lake, or river water by petroleum.

Pensions.—Law on pensions to persons or their descendants, who have rendered civil or military service to the nation since its inception.

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture made still further progress last year, according to the message of the President presented to Congress last July. The area planted to wheat, linseed, oats, barley, birdseed, and corn increased in 1927-28 to 17,338,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), an area 623,600 hectares larger than that of plantings in the preceding year and 4,372,645 hectares greater than that of 1922. Exports of wheat, linseed, oats, barley, rye, and corn, which were 9,373,046 tons in 1926, rose to 15,501,694 tons in 1927. Marked progress was also reported in the number of farms worked by their proprietors, the improvement of processes of cultivation, and the development of cooperative societies, stock raising, and dairying.

BOLIVIA

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.—In consideration of the notable development of farming in the Department of the Beni, a recent law provides for the creation of a Bureau of Agriculture and Stock Raising, headed by two graduate agricultural experts, in Trinidad, capital of the Department. The bureau will be subordinate to the national bureau of the same name.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BRAZIL.—The National Agricultural Society of Brazil, which plans to establish a federation of rural organizations, heard in July the reports of delegates sent to the various sections of the country to interview agriculturists and stock raisers. The delegates awakened considerable interest, resulting in the establishment of new local agricultural societies and the revivifying of existing groups in Maranhão, Pará, Piahy, Minas Geraes, and other sections. Later the delegates hope to visit all the States to organize local societies, which in turn will become members of the confederation. Cordial relations were established by the delegates with State and municipal governments. Over 600 individual membership applications have been approved.

CHILE

WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK.—Among recent initiatives of the Agricultural Credit Bank is the plan to import from Argentina young cattle to serve as dams and sires for improving Chilean herds. The bank will finance the purchase, selling the stock to farmers at cost.

In compliance with a recent law the bank has established deposits of nitrate in one port of each of the five chief agricultural zones, from which it will be distributed to farmers through numerous agencies, at a price covering cost and freight. It is hoped that the agriculture of Chile will benefit by more extensive use of the fertilizer which is found in so great abundance in that Republic.

For a financial report of this bank, see page 1064.

MORE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—See page 1071.

COLOMBIA

PROMOTION OF COTTON INDUSTRY.—The Ministry of Industry recently issued instructions for the payment of 100,000 pesos to the Department of Cauca for use in the promotion of the cotton industry. The Department is obligated to present to the ministry a plan for the experimental school to be founded, which school will cooperate with the experiment stations which the national or departmental governments may open in other places.

BANANA EXPORTS.—Banana exports shipped through Santa Marta during the first quarter of 1928 amounted to 3,149,095 bunches, weighing 72,221,556 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) and valued at 2,800,540 pesos.

CUBA

LARGE-SCALE VS. SMALL-SCALE SUGAR-CANE GROWING.—A study of the relationship between yields and area of land cultivated by individual growers of sugar cane has been made in Cuba by Dr. James A. Faris, of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. Sugar plantations are there divided into *colonias*, or units, of varying sizes, and leased to *colonos* who grow the cane for a fixed share of the sugar made. This study covered 340 *colonias* in Habana and Matanzas Provinces, with a total area of 40,700 hectares. Land unsuitable for cane culture was eliminated from consideration and the size of the *colonia* based upon the area of cane land, which was divided into classes of approximately the same percentages, as indicated in the table, and the yield per hectare of each class recorded.

Colonia size in relation to sugar-cane yields in Habana and Matanzas Provinces, Cuba

Class	Area in hectares	Total hectares in class	Metric tons per hectare of cane	Metric tons per hectare of cane land	Yield of class (metric tons) upon 40,700 hectares of land
1.....	0 to 65.....	6,428	221	123	499,116
2.....	66 to 130.....	6,952	234	155	629,539
3.....	131 to 200.....	5,301	232	157	627,773
4.....	201 to 265.....	4,415	234	168	682,922
5.....	266 to 335.....	3,731	292	182	739,445
6.....	336 to 400.....	2,630	231	142	577,027
7.....	401 to 470.....	2,926	266	162	658,707
8.....	471 up.....	8,347	233	130	527,273

The results show that the average cane yield was lowest on the smallest and largest farms and that the most efficient group was that containing about 300 hectares. The reasons why these large units have a higher average production than the smaller ones is that they are large enough to justify labor-saving machinery and power to give the land better preparation. There is also a relatively smaller area of land required for yards and buildings, fence rows, pastures, etc.

On the other hand, the largest *colonias* are often owned by absentees, who leave the business in the hands of hired help, and without the care of the owner the yields are low. To show the significance of this principle the author has reckoned that if the entire area which he studied had been in either very large or very small units it would have produced 52,000 tons of sugar, while at the rate of production of the most efficient class 75,000 tons could have been produced.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTANT LAWS ON AGRICULTURE.—See page 1047.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—A very successful fair was held early in July at the Agricultural School at Damien. Two trucks were put at the service of exhibitors for bringing in their products. Exhibits included fruits, such as oranges, lemons, mangos, papayas, and pine-apples; preserves; corn meal; manioc flour; woods, such as mahogany, oak, *lignum-vitæ*, and cedar; coffee; cotton; sisal; cattle; and pigs. The coffee exhibit demonstrated the results gained by cultivation and the best methods of drying the bean. The school fields and laboratories were also open to inspection.

In an address made at the official opening of the fair, which was honored by the attendance of President Borno, M. Charles Bouchereau, Minister of Agriculture, gave high praise to the manifold activities of the Technical Service of Agricultural and Industrial Education, under whose auspices the fair was held. M. Bouchereau said that the farmer carried away from the fair the teachings of experience and a sincere desire for improvement, which would certainly benefit his work. He added that the public mind was undergoing a transformation, especially manifested in the growing taste for manual work, which was destined to remove the barriers between the élite and the peasants, and in the increasing consciousness of the importance to the nation of the tillers of the soil.

NICARAGUA

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN SAN ANTONIO.—The total production of refined sugar in San Antonio, Chichihpalpa, reached 223,570 quintals. Of this amount 169,300 quintals will be exported and the remainder retained for domestic consumption. The amount of cane ground was 139,700 tons.

PARAGUAY

COTTONSEED.—The Agricultural Bank of Paraguay will expend 260,000 pesos for the purchase of 400,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of cottonseed to be distributed among cotton planters for the next season.

LIVESTOCK SOCIETY OF PARAGUAY TO EXHIBIT IN ARGENTINA.—The Livestock Society of Paraguay has been invited to take part in the thirty-fourth general exposition of the Rural Society of Concordia, Argentina, which is to be opened on October 7, 1928. Cattle of all breeds, poultry, and products of farm industries are to be shown. The exhibitors of pure-blooded sires have had their animals immunized against certain cattle diseases and insured.

PERU

BOARD OF PLANT HEALTH.—By decree of June 1, 1928, the Government established the Board of Plant Health, which will have charge of everything related to national policies connected with this subject. Its chief duties will be: To report to the President on all matters relating to plant health, to propose changes which should be made in existing legislation, to suggest national or international plant quarantines, to prescribe the requirements for the importation of plants and seeds, to approve or disapprove imports of plants or seeds which farmers desire to make, and to have charge of the necessary administrative machinery.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—Law No. 6179 of April 20, 1928, created the agricultural experiment station at Ica, where it is expected to work for the improvement of present crops and the introduction of suitable new ones in the valleys of the Province of that name. The station will devote special attention to the cultivation of cotton, grapes, and fruit, the introduction of new varieties, and the control of diseases and insect pests affecting these crops.

COFFEE IN NEW SETTLEMENTS.—By resolution of May 22, 1928, the Government has decided to stimulate coffee production by requiring all new settlers to plant at least 10 per cent of their fields to coffee.

WHEAT RAISING IN THE ANDES.—The Peruvian Government received a report the middle of June on experiments in wheat raising on the high plateaus of the Andes 4,000 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) above sea level, notably on the plantation of Cachicachi. This hacienda consists of about 30,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), of which about 1 per cent is used in the cultivation of potatoes, barley, and wheat. In this first year of experiment encouraging results have been obtained, and it is believed that a great deal of the former pasture land can be used for wheat. This grain is acclimated in the valleys and later planted on the slopes. The seed used is Australian, Argentine, Blue Stem, Kubanka, Early Japanese, and some native wheat. The probable crop for 1928 is estimated at 45,721 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). The crop area planted or to be planted is 1,660 hectares, while the valley acclimatization fields contain 2,000 hectares, to be used on a four-year rotation.

According to the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock, of the 63 Provinces of Peru which produce wheat, 53 sent in figures showing a total of 94,812 hectares sown to wheat in 1927, the wheat area of the remaining 10 Provinces being reckoned at 20,026 hectares, giving a total wheat area of 114,838 hectares; that is, 26,722 hectares more than in 1926. This increase is due largely to the propaganda efforts of the Government. In 1927 the wheat consumed amounted to 161,560 tons, while national production was only 85,707 tons, or 53 per cent.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN FARMERS AND STOCK RAISERS VISIT GUATEMALA.—The executive committee of the August fair in Guatemala arranged a two weeks' trip to that country for a party of Salvadorean farmers and stock raisers. After spending the days of the fair in Guatemala City, the visitors were invited to inspect various farms and estates near the southern coast.

URUGUAY

FOURTH NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.—On July 8, 1928, the fourth national corn exposition was opened in Montevideo under the auspices of the Official Seed Commission, President Campísteguy and prominent members of official, commercial, social, and rural circles being among those present. A large number of agriculturists from all over the country participated with a total exhibit of 30,000 ears of corn in the prize competition.

One of the interesting features of the exposition was a domestic-science course on the uses of corn and corn products given for the public by two teachers in the Argentine Farm Home School sent especially to Montevideo by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture. The course consisted of easy, practical lessons on the 200 uses of corn and its by-products in human food.

Special emphasis was laid throughout the exposition on the advantages of using selected seed, as shown by the crops raised by a number of Uruguayan farmers who had thus increased their yield from an average of 720 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) per hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) to between 1,500 and 2,000 kilograms.

PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.—A law has recently been passed to prevent the exportation of game, for which the hunting period is to be fixed annually by the National Council of Administration. The law does not preclude the export of animals or birds harmful to agriculture, their export coming under special provisions which will be issued later.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PETROLEUM.—In his message read before Congress on June 28, 1928, the President of Argentina said that the oil production of Argentina now gives the Republic tenth place among countries producing petroleum, with a total of 1,371,973 cubic meters. The net production in the Government oil fields during the past year, 802,036 cubic meters, was a considerable increase over the production of previous years.

The press reports the laying of the corner stone of the new Bureau of Oil Fields, subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture. In the speech made at the ceremony the Minister of Agriculture said that the crude-oil production in Government fields, which in 1922 was 343,910 cubic meters, in 1927 had more than doubled this amount, as stated above. From this petroleum in 1922 gasoline and kerosene amounted to 1,797 cubic meters and in 1927 to 103,893 cubic meters. The capital invested in 1922 was 61,969,912 pesos, which increased to 137,223,268 pesos in 1927.

THIRD NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONGRESS.—The Third National Economic Congress which met in Buenos Aires from July 2 to 10, 1928, discussed questions relating to the economic phases of production of grains, livestock, sugar, and other national industries. The congress, which was organized under the auspices of the Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Production, was attended by delegates from the majority of representative lines of business. The President and the Minister of the Treasury attended the opening session.

The congress recommended the following:

The establishment of experimental irrigation stations; the amendment of the immigration law; the official development of dairying and certification of dairy products; the study of national fuel resources; the establishment of a permanent committee on commercial legislation; and the amendment of the constitution so as to permit Provinces and municipalities to contract foreign loans directly; and other action tending to promote the commercial life of the country.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN EXHIBITS AT IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The press gives the following report on the Brazilian building and exhibits at the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville in 1929:

The Brazilian building, constructed at a cost of 750,000 pesetas, is said to be one of the finest in the exposition, being located on the Plaza de América, in the midst of gardens filled with tropical plants imported from Brazil. In this building there will be exhibits of all Brazilian products, but a special emphasis will be given Brazilian coffee. Brazilian exporters are very hopeful of the good results to foreign trade from the exhibits. The amount of coffee imported from Brazil by Spain has suffered a large decrease, falling from 225,000 sacks in 1919 to 567 sacks in 1923, and disappearing entirely from import statistics in 1924 and 1925. An agreement between the two countries, signed on December 31, 1925, was effective in 1926, bringing the Spanish coffee imports from Brazil up to about 37,000 sacks, and to 109,000 sacks in 1927.

FIRST SAMPLE FAIR.—The first sample fair of Rio de Janeiro was opened in that city on June 30 under the auspices of the municipal authorities. The exhibits included: Agricultural products; textiles; clothing and model dresses; minerals and precious stones; mechanical apparatus and accessories; metallurgical production and construction material; glass, porcelain, china, and ceramics; paper and books;

leather and hides; musical instruments; fishing and hunting products; chemical products; photographs and motion pictures; hardwoods; rubber; jewelry; gold and silver ware; and exhibits showing the development of transportation, illumination, drainage, ventilation, hygiene, medicine, and surgery.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN TRADE.—The press states that imports in 1927 were valued at 75,233,331 colones and imports at 65,243,136 colones, thus giving a considerable balance in favor of national exports. The imports reached the largest amount yet recorded, showing an increase of about 9,939,000 colones over those of 1926. The weight of exports was next to that of 1925, being 10,666,085 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds), in addition to 14,279 head of cattle. The latter figure evidenced considerable increase—8,190 head—over cattle exports in 1926.

CUBA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—This is to be supported by new import duties. See page 1079.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.—The city of San Cristóbal has contracted with a Dominican electrical company for the early erection of an electric plant and public and private light installations. The same company has received government authorization for the construction of a transmission line between the cities of Santo Domingo and San Pedro de Macorís.

IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Congress has increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000 the appropriation for Dominican participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville next year.

MEXICO

COTTON BALING.—A large plant for baling cotton, representing an investment of over 500,000 pesos, is soon to be erected in the State of Nuevo León. This new plant, the first of its kind in the Republic, will greatly benefit the region and give employment to several hundred operatives.

PANAMA

IMPROVEMENTS IN POWER PLANT.—The company operating the electric light, power, telephone, and street railways in the Republic is making improvements to its plant in Panama City at an estimated cost of \$380,000. These include an electric turbine of 1,250 kilo volt

amperes. In the city of Colón similar but less extensive improvements are being undertaken at a cost of about \$100,000. In addition, the company is installing two gas tanks to cost \$85,000 and \$55,000, respectively, and 25,000 feet of cable in the telephone service from Panama to a suburban district.

PERU

BAÑOS AND HUAYDAY COAL FIELDS.—Señor José Balta, chairman of the National Iron and Coal Commission, furnished to the Peruvian press the following facts on the building of the railroad to the coal mines of Huayday, Quiruvilca, and Baños:

Construction of the railroad from Ascope to the headwaters of the Chicama River is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The line divides at Tambo, one branch going to Simbrón, at the foot of the Huayday mines, where there are several strata of good anthracite, and the other to Capachique, near Quiruvilca. When the former branch has reached Baños, which will be early in 1929, anthracite will be brought down to the Pacific coast. The coal in Baños runs 8 to 10 per cent ash, while the coal in Huayday has only 6 per cent ash and is very hard; and the coal in Huaranchal is of still better quality, having even less ash and being shiny and hard. Two hundred thousand tons were in sight several months ago, and it is said that this amount will soon be 1,000,000 tons.

MEAT INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.—A commission was appointed in April to study the question of meat prices and report to the Director of Agriculture. The commission has been investigating the question in relation to beef on the hoof, meat and by-products, and cooperating with the Association of Livestock Breeders in order to secure for the Government the desired information for the establishment of a new system of meat distribution.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.—On July 21, 1928, the newspaper men of Lima met to establish the National Press Association, which proposes to bring the journalists of the capital into friendly contact, to provide the benefits of a pension and retirement fund, and to conduct courses of lectures and favor intellectual development by various other means.

VENEZUELA

ELECTRIC POWER.—The Government has acquired rights to a waterfall not far from Caracas which it intends to use as a source of electric power. This will be utilized for the following purposes, among others: Manufacture of concrete sewer pipes, pumping of city water, operation of machinery in the shops of the Ministry of Public Works, and a cold-storage section in the principal city market.

PARTICIPATION IN SEVILLE EXPOSITION.—The Government of Venezuela has accepted the invitation of Spain to participate in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville next year. A special

pavilion will be erected to house the exhibits of fruit, woods, products of hunting and fishing, balatá rubber, minerals, petroleum, manufactures, and other national products. A section will also be devoted to fine arts.

FREE PORT OF TURIAMO.—President Gómez of Venezuela has made a magnificent gift to the nation of land for the customhouse, warehouses, and other offices necessary for the operation of the free port of Turiamo, as well as for the city which it is expected will grow up at that place. A recent law provided for the establishment of this free port on a beautiful natural harbor.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

ARGENTINA

RAILROADS.—In his message read before Congress on June 29, 1928, the President stated that the railroad system of the country covers 38,679 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). In addition there are under construction several lines and branch lines to benefit production. During the year 1927 the Government railroads carried 3,487,966 passengers and 5,036,062 tons of freight, earning 54,630,019.67 pesos and expending 54,412,130.20 pesos, with an estimated profit of 217,889.47 pesos.

BOLIVIA

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—The Bolivian Power Co. was authorized by executive resolution issued last June to establish a telephone system covering the entire Republic and connecting the chief cities, towns, villages, and mining and industrial centers.

NEW AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY.—On June 17 last work was officially begun on the automobile highway from Pelechuco to Puerto Acosta. It is expected that this road will prove extremely beneficial to the commerce of this district, especially as communication will now be established with the towns on the high plateau.

BRAZIL

BELLO HORIZONTE-RIO DE JANEIRO HIGHWAY.—According to official information the government of Minas Geraes has awarded the contract for the conclusion of the highway from Bello Horizonte, capital of the State, to Rio de Janeiro. It will cut over 100 kilometers from the present distance by rail between the two cities, bringing them within about 520 kilometers of each other (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). It is expected that the highway will greatly promote the development of Bello Horizonte and other sections of that State, which has rich manganese, gold, and diamond mines, and a thriving

agricultural industry. It will also bring the city of Bello Horizonte as near to the Brazilian capital as São Paulo, the center of the coffee district and leading industrial center of Brazil.

COLOMBIA

CUNDINAMARCA RAILWAY.—At the end of June bids for the construction of the remaining 88 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of the Cundinamarca Railway were closed. The Government anticipated paying an average cost of 65,000 pesos per kilometer.

HIGHWAYS IN ANTIOQUIA AND SANTANDER.—According to recent news the construction of the highway between Medellín and Santa Rosa in the Department of Antioquia has been completed. The road from Medellín to Sonsón will soon be finished, while construction on that connecting Sonsón with the river port of La Dorada is being hastened.

The Governor of the Department of Santander states that 20 kilometers of the San Gil-Charalá highway have been completed and that 1,000 men are continuing the work; that the San Gil-Socorro road is being advanced; that a beginning has been made on the road from Bucumaranga to Malaga; and that two sections of the highway to link the former city with Bogotá are under construction.

BROADCASTING STATIONS.—An executive decree of June 28, 1928, provides that no person or company may install or operate in the territory of the Republic broadcasting stations for the service of the public without permission from and a special contract with the National Government. The decree furthermore specifies the conditions to be fulfilled on planning such a station and the obligations to which the owner is committed.

CUBA

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.—The Department of Communications will shortly install in the Nueva Gerona and Pinar del Río stations radiotelegraphic sending and receiving sets operating on a continuous short-wave length, later extending the same system to the stations in Santiago de Cuba, Chaparra, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Trinidad, and Caibarién.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AZUA-BARAHONA HIGHWAY.—An appropriation of \$62,053 was made last May by the National Congress for the continuation of the Azua-Barahona highway.

HAITI

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.—July 1 witnessed the opening of the permanent telegraph and long-distance telephone lines linking the three chief Haitian cities of Port au Prince, Les Cayes, and Cap Haitien.

HONDURAS

AUTOBUS SERVICE.—An autobus passenger and freight service is now connecting Tegucigalpa with both the northern and southern sections of the Republic. Busses leave for the north every day except Sunday, and for the south three times a week.

POST OFFICES.—According to the Post Office Bureau, Honduras has 332 post-offices, distributed as follows: 21 first class, 20 second class, and 291 postal agencies. All the capitals of Department have first-class offices, while the most important seats of district government have those of the second class.

MEXICO

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE.—On July 1, after cordial greetings exchanged between Mexico City and London by officials of the respective Governments, telephone service between Mexico and Europe was opened to the public. The former country will be in communication with Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as England.

The already wide-flung Mexican telephone system is also being rapidly extended, the States of Coahuila and Jalisco being the last to unite their lines with those of the general system.

SECOND NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION.—The Second National Highway Congress and Exposition of Mexico will be held in Mexico City October 3 to 6, 1928, under the auspices of the Mexican Federal Highway Commission. Sr. Octavio Dubois, who is chairman of the commission, is also president of the Pan American division of the American Road Builders' Association, which will take part through that division. Over 50 manufacturers of road-building equipment will utilize 120,000 square feet of space for exhibiting and demonstrating their products.

NICARAGUA

THREE NEW BRIDGES.—Three large steel bridges, the material for which was brought from the United States, are soon to be erected on the road from Managua to Matagalpa.

PARAGUAY

WIRELESS STATION.—Congress has made an appropriation of 30,000 gold pesos for the purchase and installation of a radiotelegraph and broadcasting station.

PERU

COASTWISE SHIPPING.—According to recent regulations, to be effective in December, 1928, coastwise shipping for Peru will be carried on only by Peruvian steamers, which must have a minimum speed

of 8 miles an hour if fitted for passenger service and maintain a weekly north and south schedule which, with the rates for passengers and freight, are to be approved by the Government. In coastwise ports only Peruvian crews may be employed for loading and unloading; foreign ships may employ dock labor. By Peruvian shipping is meant not merely ships under the Peruvian flag but those whose owners are Peruvians residing in the Republic and whose officers and crews are at least two-thirds Peruvian. If owned by a company, three-fourths of the shares must be held by Peruvians.

AIR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.—A weekly air mail and passenger service between Lima, Trujillo, Lambayeque, and Talara was opened on July 26, 1928, by a company to which a concession has been granted.

LEGUÍA BRIDGE.—On July 11, 1928, the new Leguía Bridge, named in honor of the President of Peru, was opened. The bridge, which crosses the Colorado River at Tarma, on the road from Lima to the mountains, is of steel framework, resting on cement piers, and has a length of 394 feet. The President, the Director of Communications, other officials, and many guests were present.

WIRELESS STATION.—In the coastal Province of Tumbes a powerful wireless station, part of the Government communications system, was opened on April 4, 1928.

SALVADOR

AIR SERVICE.—In accordance with contracts made by Mr. Victor D. Gordon with the Governments of the Central American Republics for the establishment of a civil aviation service, such service was started last June. Flights are made from Guatemala City to San Salvador, and from the latter airplanes leave for Tegucigalpa and for Amapala, Honduras, calling at La Unión. At Amapala connections may be made for Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

URUGUAY

NEW BRIDGE.—The Highway Bureau recently made a contract with two Uruguayan engineers for the construction of a 31,000-peso bridge over the Tacuarembó River at Manuel Díaz ford.

VENEZUELA

NEW TELEPHONES.—Congress has approved contracts providing, respectively, for the construction of an automatic telephone system in the city of Maracaibo and of lines from the town of Tovar to the districts of Tovar, Rivas Dávila, and Sucre, in the State of Mérida, and Jáuregui and Uribante, in the State of Táchira. The latter will be about 160 miles in length.

LABOR

BOLIVIA

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.—Early last June regulations were issued for the occupational disease act. The regulations specify the following as occupational diseases, provided they are contracted in the exercise of the worker's respective occupation: Pneumoconiosis; anthracosis; siderosis; lead, mercury, copper, sulphocarbolic, hydrocarbide, phosphorous, and tobacco poisoning; ammonia blindness; industrial skin diseases; anthrax; pulmonary sclerosis; nephritis; pulmonary tuberculosis; and chronic bronchitis.

Compensation for workers incapacitated as a result of one of the specified diseases is divided into three classes: Total permanent disability, two years' wages; permanent partial disability, one year's wages; and temporary disability, half the wages due during time of disability plus the expense of treatment.

The regulations further provide that every company or employer must require each new worker to pass a medical examination at the time of employment. The mining companies, for their part, must report annually to the National Labor Bureau the vacation granted to drillers and workers in underground excavations, ore-crushing plants, and calciners.

COLOMBIA

SUNDAY REST.—An Executive decree unifying practice in all public enterprises with regard to Sunday rest was issued June 26. All laborers employed on work for the nation, the Departments, or the municipalities have a right to a day of rest with pay on Sundays and national or religious holidays; but if, because of the necessity of the service they are obliged to work on such days, they shall be given their choice of a compensatory rest day or double wages. Employees on a monthly wage engaged in the industrial or commercial establishments or their dependencies administered by the nation, the Departments, or the municipalities who are obliged to work on Sundays or holidays shall be given their choice of a compensatory rest day or of one-thirtieth of their monthly wage for each day worked.

GUATEMALA

FREE BUILDING LOTS.—Two Executive resolutions of June 4 last grant to workers of Guatemala City free building lots in three sections of the city. These lots will be distributed by a special commission to be named by the Government, the only condition being that the lots so distributed may not be sold, given away or subjected to any lien

for 10 years. President Chacón desires to improve the social and economic condition of the worker by facilitating his acquisition of property for a home.

URUGUAY

MINIMUM WAGE FOR MINORS.—The National Council of Administration has resolved to authorize the employment of minors in public works, whether constructed by the Government or by contracting firms, fixing the following working day and minimum wages: For workers of 15 or 16 years, 25 pesos monthly, or 1.25 pesos per day of four hours, or 28 pesos monthly or 1.40 pesos per day of five hours. Minors from 16 to 18 are to receive 30.32 pesos monthly or 1.66 pesos per day of six hours.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.—The employment section of the National Labor Office in 1927 received requests for employment from 3,689 workers, of whom 1,113, or 30.09 per cent, were placed. Private agencies received requests from 2,784 workers, of whom they placed 1,432, or 51.43 per cent.

IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION

ARGENTINA

COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.—The President's message to Congress read on June 28, 1928, states the following facts on colonization and immigration:

The measurement, division, and laying out for settlement of the public lands has brought new elements of population into the country. The Paraguayan tea plantation colonies in the Territory of Misiones have been carried forward successfully, with the result that within seven years the amount of Paraguayan tea raised in Argentina will be more than sufficient for national consumption.

During 1927, 29 towns and 12 colonies were established on 556,000 hectares of Government land (hectare equals 2.47 acres). Land titles to the number of 533 and 2,016 provisional titles were granted; 1,550 concessions for lease were requested, of which 610 contracts were concluded; 860 temporary permits for the use of pastoral lands were granted, and 2,500 rights to agricultural lands or homesteads confirmed.

Immigration was promoted by railroads, private companies, and corporations. In 1927 persons entering Argentina numbered 172,580, of whom 161,518 were immigrants, this figure being higher than those of the last three years.

CHILE

COLONIZATION PLANS.—Early in July President Ibáñez sent to Congress a message containing a bill on colonization. The President states that with the growth of industry and increased activity in mining and the nitrate fields more and more workers are being with-

drawn from agriculture, and that as a consequence agricultural production in some lines is insufficient to supply the country's needs. As most of the national lands, except those in the far south which are not easy of access, have become private property, the bill proposes to expropriate, with certain exceptions, rural holdings of over 200 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) north of the Maule River, or of over 300 hectares south of it, owners to be reimbursed at the assessed valuation plus 10 per cent. Lands thus expropriated would be sold to settlers in small parcels. The bill would also set up a bureau of agricultural colonization subordinate to the Ministry of Promotion and in charge of all colonization matters. Certain provisions are made for promoting industries using agricultural raw materials.

PARAGUAY

NEW SETTLEMENT.—Land acquired in the localities of General Díaz, Caraguá and Alfonso Tranquera, in the Caragatatay section, is to be utilized for a new settlement. Each lot of 1 to 5 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) will cost 300 pesos, national currency; each lot of 5 to 10 hectares, 400 pesos; each lot from 10 to 15 hectares, 500 pesos; and each lot of 15 to 20 hectares, 600 pesos.

URUGUAY

LODGING FOR IMMIGRANTS.—The Bureau of Immigration and Inspection of Colonies in 1927 lodged 1,176 immigrants of various trades, chiefly farmers, carpenters, mechanics, shoemakers, masons, and bakers.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL FINANCES.—In his message read before Congress on June 28, 1928, the President gave the following facts on the budget and national finances:

The fiscal year 1927, like 1924, 1925, and 1926, showed an excess of revenues over expenditures. The general revenue in 1927 amounted to 655,568,683 pesos and the expenditures to 651,934,237 pesos, thus leaving a surplus of 3,624,246 pesos which, with the addition of payments still to be made, will amount to 7,400,000 pesos.

The consolidated internal debt on December 31, 1927, was 1,051,697,962 pesos against 957,421,027 pesos on December 31, 1926. Foreign loans to the amount of 253,205,636.36 pesos were issued during 1927 and 37,809,250 pesos were amortized, making the foreign debt at the end of 1927 total 1,103,820,137 pesos.

The floating debt was reduced from 655,488,630 pesos on December 31, 1926, to 408,440,376 pesos on December 31, 1927. In addition to the latter sum, however, the Government recognizes a debt of 40,000,000 pesos arising from differences in exchange in connection with the cancellation of the English loan of 1920

BOLIVIA

BUDGET FOR 1928.—The national budget for 1928 was approved in the following form:

	Bolivianos
Receipts.....	51, 897, 187. 00
Expenditures:	
Legislative power.....	796, 122. 00
Foreign relations.....	1, 050, 010. 00
Worship.....	164, 840. 00
Government.....	2, 575, 570. 10
Justice.....	2, 080, 242. 00
Treasury.....	2, 498, 005. 49
Industry.....	521, 245. 00
Public debt.....	25, 823, 545. 00
Promotion.....	1, 152, 367. 00
Communications.....	2, 237, 221. 00
Public instruction.....	5, 000, 411. 00
Agriculture.....	199, 520. 00
War.....	10, 939, 760. 01
Colonization.....	764, 114. 00
Total.....	55, 802, 972. 60
Deficit.....	3, 905, 785. 60

In order to cover the deficit, the Executive is authorized to make reductions not exceeding 15 per cent in all branches of the Government.

BRAZIL

LOAN FOR CITY OF SÃO PAULO.—Cable dispatches from London report the placing of a loan of £6,500,000 for the city of São Paulo, the proceeds of which are to be used for water supply and railroads.

FIXED VALUATION OF GOLD MILREIS.—See page 1047.

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK.—By May 31, 1928, the total of loans granted by the Agricultural Credit Bank amounted to 70,817,000 pesos, guaranteed by property valued at 185,454,000 pesos. The Province of Valdivia has availed itself of the privileges offered by the bank to the extent of 10,770,000 pesos, while the Province of Santiago follows with loans totaling 9,545,000 pesos.

BANK OF CHILE.—In its semiannual statement issued July 1, 1928, the Bank of Chile gave the following details: Subscribed capital, 200,000,000 pesos; paid capital, 100,000,000 pesos; legal reserve fund, 25,000,000 pesos; special reserve fund, 33,000,000 pesos; extraordinary reserve fund, 40,000,000 pesos (equivalent to £1,000,000); shareholders' fund, 7,155,681 pesos; profits for the first half of 1928, 8,076,849 pesos; and dividends distributed to shareholders at 8 pesos a share, 8,000,000 pesos.

MORTGAGE BANK OF CHILE.—The Mortgage Bank of Chile reports in its semiannual statement presented to shareholders on July 12, 1928, a paid capital of 15,000,000 pesos (75,000 shares of 200 pesos each); a reserve fund and other accumulated funds amounting to 13,883,816 pesos; and profits and dividends for the first six months of 1928 of 3,403,114 pesos, distributed as follows: Dividends of 26 pesos per share, or 1,950,000 pesos; emergency fund, 100,000 pesos; addition to fund for meeting business risks, 100,000 pesos; and balance to the dividend fund, 1,253,114 pesos.

COLOMBIA

CONVERSION OF BONDS OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.—In accordance with a law passed by Congress on June 25, 1928, the Government will proceed to convert the 8 per cent bonds of the internal debt, the emission of which was authorized by Law No. 23 of 1918. Holders of bonds of the former issue will be given their choice of receiving payment therefor at par or of receiving bonds of the new issue bearing the same rate of interest.

NATIONAL CITY BANK ENTERS COLOMBIA.—The National City Bank of New York has planned to establish three branches in Colombia, the main branch to be in the capital, Bogotá, and the other two in Medellín and Cali.

ECUADOR

AMENDED BUDGET.—By a decree of June 13 last, published in the *Registro Oficial* of June 16, various amendments were made to the budget for 1928 as originally passed. It is now balanced at 55,393,-068.84 sucres, an increase of 3,805,068.84 sucres over the earlier total, as given in the *Bulletin* for May, 1928. Of the increase, the sum of 2,269,100 sucres is added to the appropriation for the service of the public debt, the remainder being divided among several other items.

CENTRAL BANK OF ECUADOR.—The following is the April 30, 1928, statement of the Central Bank of Ecuador, opened in August, 1927:

ASSETS	Sucres	
	Sucres	Sucres
Gold in vaults	5, 126, 924. 57	
Deposits abroad.....	23, 859, 534. 50	
Total legal reserve, 52.83 per cent.....		28, 986, 459. 07
Silver and nickel in vaults.....	3, 167. 85	
Silver in Philadelphia for recoinage.....	828, 404. 70	
Other currencies and checks.....	374, 374. 15	
Other foreign banks (sight and time).....	11, 976, 150. 50	
Shipments abroad and drafts purchased.....	229, 831. 64	
		13, 411, 928. 84
Total reserve, 77.27 per cent.....		42, 398, 387. 91
Notes:		
Associated banks.....	2, 618, 548. 40	
The public.....	733, 179. 58	
		3, 351, 727. 98

ASSETS—continued		Sucres	Sucres
National Government.....			12, 487, 452. 10
Furnishings and expenses of installation.....	525, 356. 37		
Expenses.....	275, 375. 34		
Other accounts.....	471, 533. 93		
Building.....	672, 635. 35		
			1, 944, 900. 99
			60, 182, 468. 98
Securities held as guaranty.....	1, 149, 591. 50		
Collections.....	13, 077. 44		
Securities in safe-keeping.....	1, 763, 700. 00		
			2, 926, 368. 94
LIABILITIES			
Circulation.....			37, 444, 378. 00
Deposits:			
Associated banks.....	4, 471, 877. 16		
The public.....	4, 443, 743. 11		
National Government.....	5, 451, 877. 51		
National Government, dependencies.....	3, 052, 683. 09		
Other deposits.....	2, 647. 00		
			17, 422, 833. 87
Total circulation and deposits.....			54, 867, 211. 87
Interest received and not earned.....			25, 633. 81
Other obligations.....			112, 127. 64
Paid-up capital.....	4, 850, 730. 00		
Interest, commissions, exchange.....	270, 272. 79		
Reserve.....	56, 492. 87		
			5, 177, 495. 66
			60, 182, 468. 98
Indorsers of checks.....	13, 077. 44		
Depositors of securities as guaranty.....	1, 149, 591. 50		
Depositors of securities in safe-keeping.....	1, 763, 700. 00		
			2, 926, 368. 94

At the last election of bank officials the following were named: Central Bank—President, Señor Neptalí Bonifaz, and vice president, Dr. N. Clemente Ponce (both reelected); chief branch in Guayaquil—President, Sr. Enrique Cueva (reelected). Dr. Gonzalo Cordero Dávila, manager-cashier of the branch in Cuenca, was appointed its acting president. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. was made the bank's correspondent in London, and the American Exchange-Irving Trust Co. and the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation correspondents in New York. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Ecuador in Washington.*)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—In recent weeks the following appropriations totaling 165,000 sucres have been made for public works: For beginning the canalization of the city of Riobamba, 50,000 sucres; for waterworks in Ibarra, 50,000 sucres, in Gonzamana, 15,000 sucres, and in Olamor, 10,000 sucres; for fire hydrants in Santa Rosa, 20,000 sucres; for various public works in the Province of Bolívar, 15,000 sucres; and for beginning a survey of the possibilities of irrigation in Carchi, 5,000 sucres.

GUATEMALA

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—On June 8, 1928, President Chacón signed the budget law passed by the Legislative Assembly on May 29. The law provides for the following expenditures:

	Quetzales		Quetzales
Legislative power-----	208, 540. 00	Public education-----	1, 747, 302. 00
Presidency of the Re- public-----	208, 839. 84	Promotion-----	1, 685, 180. 00
Judicial power-----	359, 160. 00	Agriculture-----	1, 343, 540. 00
Interior-----	1, 770, 540. 00	Treasury-----	1, 155, 602. 79
Foreign relations-----	371, 200. 00	Public debt-----	2, 484, 127. 21
War-----	1, 811, 124. 32	Total-----	13, 145, 156. 16

HONDURAS

INTERNAL DEBT.—The distribution of funds set aside for the payment of six months' interest and amortization of bonds of the internal debt at the second call of bonds which took place July 31, 1928, was as follows:

	Pesos
Interest on 7,294,200 pesos, amount of bonds in circulation-----	109, 413. 00
Credits less than 100 pesos paid from Dec. 21, 1927, to June 20, 1928--	5, 030. 20
Balance for retiring bonds callable by lot-----	44, 874. 39
	159, 317. 59
Amount paid at first call, six months closing Jan. 31, 1928, plus interest and credits less than 100 pesos-----	160, 682. 41
	320, 000. 00
Amount appropriated for this purpose in 1927-28 budget-----	320, 000. 00

MEXICO

INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT REVENUES.—Early in August the Secretary of the Treasury gave to the press the following facts showing a pleasing increase in national revenues during the first half of the present year: Estimated receipts, from January 1 to June 30, 143,-388,771 pesos; actual receipts, 153,707,312 pesos; increase, 10,318,541 pesos. The chief increase in revenue was derived from import duties, consular fees, and the income tax, while the taxes on petroleum production and export, formerly one of the main sources of revenue, were only 5,941,711 pesos, against 7,741,185 pesos in the first six months of 1927.

SUPERVISION OF STOCK EXCHANGE.—By a decree of June 27 last the National Banking Commission was given supervision over stock exchanges and transactions therein.

NICARAGUA

NEW BANK NOTES.—On June 25 of this year new bank notes of 1 and 5 colones, the issue of which was authorized by Executive decree of June 9, 1927, were put into circulation simultaneously in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada. These notes are smaller than those formerly in circulation and of superior manufacture.

NEW CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATOR.—The President of Nicaragua has appointed Mr. Irving A. Lindberg General Administrator of the Customs of the Republic, as successor of Col. Clifford D. Ham, who resigned his post after 16 years' continuous service. Mr. Lindberg has been assistant administrator of customs in Nicaragua since 1912.

PANAMA

NATIONAL-BANK BOND ISSUE.—On June 29, 1928, the National Treasury issued a resolution approving contracts by the National Bank with Canadian banking institutions for a 6½ per cent bond issue for \$1,000,000, redeemable in 20 years. This is the third first-mortgage bond issue of \$1,000,000 made by the National Bank, the proceeds of the two previous issues having been totally lent on property mortgages. These loans furnished a large part of the funds for the building boom in the cities of Panama and Colón in the past two years.

FINANCIAL AGENT RETAINED.—The Secretary of the Treasury, with the authorization of the Government, has recently signed a contract with Floyd H. Baldwin, whereby the latter agrees to continue to supervise the financial affairs of the Government for a period of two years.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC DEBT.—The General Bureau of Statistics recently stated the following:

On March 31, 1928, the public debt of Uruguay amounted to 216,001,304 pesos, of which 141,496,844 pesos represented the foreign debt, 71,958,960 pesos the internal debt, and 2,545,500 pesos the international debt. The amount of the interest and amortization in 1927 was 15,147,758 pesos. The amount issued in 1927 was 808,395 pesos and the amount cancelled 4,671,960 pesos. During the first quarter of 1928 issues were made to the amount of 186,649 pesos and indebtedness paid off to the amount of 1,819,824 pesos.

The revenue from the customs in 1927 amounted to 34,147,901 pesos, showing an increase over the revenues of 1926 of nearly 4,000,000 pesos. During the first quarter of 1928 the customs receipts were 9,512,418 pesos.

VENEZUELA

BUDGET.—The budget law enacted by Congress for the fiscal year July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, is balanced at 195,450,000 bolívars. Expenditures are fixed as follows:

Department:	Bolivars
Interior.....	31, 506, 004. 57
Foreign Affairs.....	4, 391, 149. 99
Treasury.....	30, 279, 773. 30
War and Navy.....	20, 024, 896. 85
Promotion.....	48, 109, 996. 00
Public Works.....	50, 078, 840. 00
Public Instruction.....	9, 145, 453. 00
	193, 536, 113. 71
Amendments to the budget.....	1, 913, 886. 29
	195, 450, 000. 00

The chief sources of revenue are the following:

	Bolivars
Import duties.....	47, 000, 000. 00
30 per cent tax.....	15, 000, 000. 00
Cigarettes.....	13, 500, 000. 00
Liquors.....	10, 000, 000. 00
Revenue stamps.....	12, 000, 000. 00
Mines.....	20, 000, 000. 00
Treasury reserve funds.....	37, 131, 000. 00

EDUCATION AND THE FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE.—This institute, organized in Buenos Aires early last May, proposes to increase mutual cultural knowledge between Argentina and the United States and consequent intellectual interchange. The following executive committee was chosen: Dr. Alfredo Colmo, chairman; Drs. Coriolano Alberini, Carlos A. Aldao, Francisco A. Barroetaveña, J. M. Barker, C. T. Brady, Alejandro Bunge, Cupertino del Campo, Víctor Daniel Goytía, Enrique Gil, Carlos Kincaid and Ernesto Nelson. The first lecture given under the auspices of the institute was on the subject of university education in the United States, the speaker being Dr. David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California.

DR. DEL CAMPO VISITS THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Cupertino del Campo, director of the Argentine National Museum of Art, recently spent a week visiting Washington with his wife and two daughters. Doctor Del Campo is past president of the Buenos Aires Rotary Club, and at the International Rotary held in Minneapolis in June, 1928, was appointed governor of the Rotary for Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay. With his family, Doctor Del Campo visited other art centers of the United States, with a view to promoting art interchange with Argentina and to securing ideas for use in planning the new art museum to be erected in Buenos Aires.

SANTA CATALINA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The Santa Catalina Agricultural School, subordinate to the University of La Plata, has been reorganized with a new curriculum for practical training in agriculture and livestock raising. Improvements have also been made in the agricultural, livestock, poultry, laboratory, and dairy sections. The students are mostly minors, who live at the school.

THIRD MUNICIPAL LIBRARY.—On June 24, 1928, the third Municipal Library of Buenos Aires provided by the municipal council was opened with a collection of about 3,000 volumes, which, with the complementary service in connection with the main library, places 13,000 books at the disposal of readers.

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—The 1927 report of the University of Tucumán gives the following statistics on enrollment: Engineering school, 35; school of pharmacy, 42; polytechnic institute, 108; school of mechanics and electro-technics, 138; "Sarmiento" industrial school, 498; school of painting and applied arts, 202; and correspondence school, 313.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED.—An appropriate ceremony of songs, recitations, and speeches was held at the "United States" School of Buenos Aires to celebrate the Fourth of July.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN BUENOS AIRES.—Over 30 Americans, mostly teachers, attended a series of lectures given for their benefit in Buenos Aires during July. They were also given an opportunity to visit many schools and other institutions of interest during their stay. On their return, the group spent a few days in Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

SCHOOL FOR THE ADULT BLIND.—The Trade School and Asylum for the Adult Blind of Rio de Janeiro, maintained by the Association for the Protection of the Blind, celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on July 4, 1928. This institution, since its establishment, has given shelter to 186 blind persons, many of whom, after learning the trades of broom making or furniture caning, have left the institution and support themselves. About 15 of the 50 inmates are helpless, being in need of special treatment or too old to care for themselves. The institution has been directed for 18 years by Mauro Montagna, a blind professor.

BRAZILIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.—The Brazilian Education Association is offering a course of lectures in Rio de Janeiro which includes history in its philosophical and political aspects and courses in primary teaching, domestic science, and psychoanalysis.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC CULTURE.—On July 14, 1923, the National Academy of Scientific Culture, for the promotion of pure science, was founded in Rio de Janeiro with 20 permanent members.

At the first meeting the statutes were approved and officers elected. The president is Senhor Euripedes Cardoso de Menezes.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Two large schools accommodating 2,000 children are being built in Rio de Janeiro. They are the first schools built by the municipality on large grounds in accordance with advanced hygienic and pedagogic requirements.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.—Plans are being made for the construction of a new normal school in Porto Alegre, which will have a two-year course embracing the following subjects: History of education, teaching methods, child hygiene, school hygiene, and experimental psychology. Adjoining the normal school there will be a model practice school.

NEW UNIVERSITY.—The newly established University of Minas Geraes at Bello Horizonte, authorized by a decree of September 7, 1927, includes schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering.

CHILE

MORE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—A splendid gift has been made to agricultural education in Chile by Señor don Luis Barros Borgoño, a well-known financier and formerly a member of the faculty of the School of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Chile. Señor Barros Borgoño offered to give two agricultural schools, one in Huechuraba for 150 pupils and the other in Paine for 200 pupils, both fully equipped for the study of farming and allied subjects. The sites selected are in rich and well-populated agricultural districts.

NEW OBSERVATORY FOR CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.—The document transferring the San Cristóbal Astronomical Observatory from the University of California to the Catholic University of Chile, a transfer which was made possible by money donated by a former student of the university, was signed some months ago in the presence of high university officials, the Ambassador of the United States, and Dr. David P. Barrows, ex-president of the University of California. On the same occasion Doctor Barrows was made honorary member of the School of Law and Political Sciences of this university.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL FOR INCORRIGIBLE AND SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.—At the suggestion of school officials, the Department of Antioquia has opened in Medellín, its capital, a school for the education of incorrigible and subnormal children. Teachers in the school are expected to investigate the individual's record and his family history, to obtain from the judge of the children's court any useful data, to observe each case carefully, and to classify it scientifically in cooperation with the

school physician. The school will be a "school of action," using the official curriculum as adapted to the ability of the pupils.

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM.—The mayor of Bogotá has ordered the opening of a lunch room for school girls in one section of the city.

EDUCATOR HONORED.—The citizenship medal annually conferred by a board of the Department of Antioquia was this year bestowed on Don Francisco Luis Hernández, founder and director of the Antioquia Institute for Deaf Mutes at Medellín.

COSTA RICA

SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—The Government of Costa Rica has announced that the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress, the holding of which was postponed from 1929, will meet in San José in August, 1931.

ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION.—An Executive decree of June 18, 1928, provides for an annual art exhibition to be held on Columbus Day, October 12, which is known in Spanish-speaking countries as "El Día de la Raza." A committee has been appointed to make arrangements and select juries. Prizes will be presented at a public session at which the compositions of national music adjudged best in the competition held each year under the Department of Public Education will be performed.

EDUCATIONAL MISSION.—The Department of Public Education has been authorized by an Executive decree of June 26, 1928, to engage in Europe an educational mission consisting of four educators, who will respectively teach the following subjects in Government secondary schools and in courses open to the general public: Mathematics and astronomy, physics, chemistry, and natural sciences, specializing in geology.

COUNCIL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.—A council of primary education was established by Executive decree of May 19, 1928. Its duties are to revise the general law of common education, the primary school curriculum, the primary and grammar school schedules, to codify the education laws, and to prepare bills bearing on primary education. The members of the council will be as follows: The Secretary of Public Education, the principal of the normal school, a representative elected by the boards of education in the provincial capitals, a school inspector elected by the board of inspectors, a member of the board of principals of normal and secondary schools elected by that board, a representative of private schools elected by their faculty, and a physician elected by the faculty of the School of Medicine.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.—Congress has recently voted \$1,500 for the construction of a school building in Bánica and \$1,800 for the repair of the elementary schools in Azua, Las Matas, and Cercado.

ECUADOR

EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—By recent Executive action, various appropriations amounting to 25,800 sucres have been made for the following educational purposes: Repairs and construction of schools in the Provinces of Manabí, León, and Azuay, and in the city of Ibarra; a pedagogical library in Manabí; and the purchase of supplies and other expenses connected with the participation of the Manuela Cañizares Normal School in the school exhibition to be held in Japan.

CONVENTION ON THE EXERCISE OF THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.—See page 1046.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS REESTABLISHED IN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—A presidential decree of April 10 provides for the reopening in October in the Central University, Quito, of the School of Philosophy and Letters, which will include a school of education. The four-year course will lead to the degree of doctor or that of secondary school teacher.

HONDURAS

NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL.—A committee of parents has recently been organized in San Pedro Sula to found, operate, and support a new secondary school. For the present only a commercial course and that leading to the bachelor's degree will be offered, but it is hoped later to add a normal course, thus completing the curriculum of secondary education laid down by the code of public instruction.

MEXICO

EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.—Registration was opened last July in the city of Puebla for an evening school for workers to be held in the Government secondary school by students in the latter. In addition to formal classes, the student-teachers will give educational talks in Puebla and outlying villages, with the double purpose of imparting knowledge and establishing close ties between workers and students.

SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.—According to statistics published by the department of education, 1,704 is the number of schools founded in compliance with Section XII of article 123 of the Federal constitution, which provides that every industrial, agricultural, or other enterprise is obligated to found and maintain schools for its workers and their children. Of this total, 1,465 were established by agricultural enterprises, 113 by industrial firms, 96 by mining companies, and 30 by miscellaneous undertakings, 1,687 being day schools and 17 evening schools. The total number of pupils is 70,901.

SCHOOL SAVINGS.—The report of the manager of the school savings fund made public last June stated that the savings of the pupils in

the Federal district amounted to 311,450 pesos. This sum is invested in mortgages and other securities.

SCHOOL NOTES FROM CIUDAD JUÁREZ.—A report from the United States consulate at Ciudad Juárez, just across the border from El Paso, states that the corner stone of the Senecú-Zaragoza Federal rural school, about 10 miles from the former, has recently been laid. It will be a five-room structure, accommodating about 175 pupils, with a staff of five teachers and a principal. Training in agricultural subjects will be given along with the regular six-year elementary course. Another new school to be opened the coming year is the "Cinco de Mayo" School in Ciudad Juárez, also employing five teachers and a principal. Night classes have been opened in one of the public-school buildings, with an attendance of 150 and a corps of three teachers; instruction is given to working girls in domestic science and art.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—On June 26 of this year a school for the blind was opened in part of the boys' school in the city of Granada. Prof. Santiago Navarro, a blind Mexican, who had worked assiduously for this school, was appointed principal. Only day pupils will be received until the Government has provided an appropriation for boarding pupils. Classes will be given according to the program of the Ministry of Public Instruction; both vocal and instrumental music will be taught.

PANAMA

BUST OF MANUEL JOSÉ HURTADO.—On June 29, 1928, a bust of Manuel José Hurtado, "father of public education in Panama," was unveiled in the school named for him in the capital. The large audience, in which were the Secretary of Public Instruction, other educational officials, and teachers and children from the public schools, was addressed by Señor Samuel Lewis, principal of the school. Señor Hurtado contributed greatly to educational progress in many ways, also presenting to the nation the land on which the school bearing his name now stands. The bust was the gift of another educator, Dr. Guillermo Patterson, jr.

SUPERVISION OF SPANISH CLASSES.—The Ministry of Education, believing it necessary to standardize the teaching of Spanish in the secondary, normal, and professional schools of the country, has arranged for the supervision of Spanish classes. The inspector will issue regulations outlining the courses to be given, confer with teachers, hold model classes, and make periodic visits to the schools, promoting by any means in his power the proper teaching of the language.

PARAGUAY

ARBOR DAY.—On Paraguay July 8, 1928, Arbor Day was celebrated by the teachers and pupils of the new school at Piribebuy and by the neighborhood in general, the ceremonies also being attended by the teachers and pupils of the Caacupé School. Over 100 orange trees were planted under the direction of students from the agricultural school.

PARAGUAYAN-ARGENTINE INSTITUTE OF CULTURE.—On July 19, 1928, at the initiative of Doctor Olivera, Argentine Minister to Paraguay, the Paraguayan-Argentine Institute of Culture was established in Asunción to contribute to the friendly relations between the two countries and to promote mutual knowledge of their culture. It will foster the exchange of professors and students, encourage the publishing of books and periodicals, organize expositions dealing with the arts, and create travel scholarships.

LIBRARY.—The municipality of Asunción recently opened a public library containing books on technical and cultural subjects.

ARGENTINE POET IN ASUNCIÓN.—In the middle of July, 1928, Alfonsina Storni, the well-known Argentine poet, visited Asunción, where she was most cordially welcomed in literary and social circles.

PERU

INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COMMISSION.—In accordance with the resolution on bibliography of the Sixth Pan American Conference held in Habana and action of the governing board of the Pan American Union, the following committee has been appointed for the organization of inter-American bibliographical work: Dr. Alejandro O. Déustua, rector of the University of San Marcos, president; Don Carlos A. Romero, Director of the National Library; Dr. Horacio H. Urteaga, Director of the National Archives; Don Ismael Portal, and Dr. Raúl Porras Barrenechea, Chief of the Archives of International Boundaries of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The last-named will act as secretary.

PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.—The Normal School for Women in Lima has been changed into a pedagogic institute. The institute will give two courses—one for primary teachers, as in the present normal school, and the other for the preparation of teachers in secondary schools. There will be a scholarship in the latter for each department of the Republic, the recipient of which must teach for five years after graduation. The institute will maintain its present elementary and secondary model classes, the section for subnormal children, and the kindergarten.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES.—The law on higher education signed by the President on July 17, 1928, provides that the national universities of Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo shall be under the same regulations

as the University of San Marcos as to autonomy. Each of the first three will have a school of arts and sciences, an institute of industrial arts, an institute of agriculture and stock raising, and commercial institute. A law school and other technical schools may be added.

SALVADOR

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—There are at present in the city of San Salvador 22 evening classes for adults—14 for men and 8 for women—divided as follows: 13 for illiterates, 4 for pupils who are just beginning to read, and 5 for pupils who are being instructed in other elementary subjects. The total registration is 808, of which number 467 are illiterate, 160 are beginning to read, and 181 read easily. Forty-six per cent of the pupils are men and 54 per cent women.

THE NEW EDUCATION.—“New education” methods are to be tried in a large school in the town of Soyapango. The necessary funds for purchasing sewing machines, typewriters, animals, tools for carpentry and gardening, etc., were collected last June.

In Girls' School No. 1 in Santa Ana a practical section has been organized. Classes are given in dressmaking, hand and machine embroidery, painting, and flower making, to which subjects it is expected to add laundry work and cooking. Pupils who have completed the fourth grade are eligible to enter this section.

UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COMMITTEE.—In pursuit of a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States providing for the creation of an Inter American Commission of Expert Bibliographers, each nation member of the Pan American Union has been asked by the Governing Board of the Union to appoint a national technical cooperating committee to make a survey of bibliographical work in its respective country and submit its findings to the Pan American Union. From these findings it is planned to draft the agenda for the Commission. The United States members are: Prof. Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas; Prof. Herbert I. Priestly, University of Michigan; Miss Martha L. Gericke, Librarian of the Department of State; Dr. William W. Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Consultant in Bibliography and Research, Library of Congress; and Dr. James A. Robertson, Managing Editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review.

Cuba and Peru have also appointed national committees.

URUGUAY

BRAZILIAN STUDENT DELEGATION VISITS UNIVERSITY.—On June 20 a meeting was held in the University of Montevideo to welcome a party of Brazilian students who brought a cup to be awarded to the

victorious Uruguayan University football team. They also presented to the School of Engineering a portrait of the Baron of Rio Branco, founder of the Brazilian School of Engineering. The students expressed in this way the desire of themselves and their colleagues for close friendship with the youth of Uruguay.

URUGUAYAN TEACHERS STUDY IN ARGENTINA.—Five Uruguayan teachers were granted permission to attend the course for teachers of subnormal children given at Quilmes, Argentina, by the school medical staff.

SERIES OF LECTURES.—The Federation of Industrial Teachers, in fulfillment of one of the purposes of that organization, has begun a series of lectures on the arts and industries. One of the first was given by the instructor in printing in the Montevideo Industrial School on the subject of "Origin and evolution of writing to the use wooden type." The lecture was illustrated with slides.

VENEZUELA

ARTIST TOURING THE WORLD.—Señor Miguel Martínez, a Venezuelan artist who is making a tour of the world on foot, called upon the Director General of the Pan American Union last August in the company of Señor don Carlos F. Grisanti, Minister of Venezuela in the United States.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The annual Report of the Minister of Public Instruction states that in 1927 there were 348 private, 233 municipal, and 266 State primary schools with an enrollment of 14,487, 9,648, and 9,689 respectively, while the enrollment in the Federal schools for the month of December, 1927, was 70,151 in the primary, 546 in the secondary, 1,411 in special schools, and 400 in schools of higher education.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CIVIC PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE SOCIAL MUSEUM SOCIAL HYGIENE LECTURES.—The Argentine Social Museum, which is now part of the University of Buenos Aires, has recently organized a series of lectures on industrial medicine and social hygiene given by well-known university professors. The subjects include the following: Industry and public health, fatigue and its sociological importance, present status of industrial medicine, social service in industry, preventive medicine and insurance in industry, physiology of manual labor, health of workers and industrial efficiency, medical and social importance of labor to the future mother and child, and importance of dental service in industry.

BABY CLINICS.—The Public Charity Department of Buenos Aires cares for babies through three kinds of service—baby clinics with milk stations, child-care institutions, and the inspection of wet nurses. Each of the 20 baby clinics and milk stations is under the direction of a physician who instructs mothers how to care for their babies, while milk is modified in accordance with the physician's formula and furnished free. There are five child-care institutes where mothers with children may be received instead of being treated as out-patients. Wet nurses as well as their babies are examined before they are permitted to nurse other children. During 1927 the 25 institutions of the kinds just described cared for 36,845 children, or 46.058 per cent of the babies born in Buenos Aires. In 1908, when this work was started, the mortality for children under 2 years of age was 96 per 1,000 live births. In 1927 this rate had dropped to 80.2 per 1,000, said to be the lowest mortality rate of any South American capital and seventh among American and European infant mortality rates for cities. Of the 36,845 babies cared for in 1927, 60 per cent were nursed by their mothers, 23 per cent given mixed feeding (breast and bottle), and only 17 per cent fed entirely artificially. During the same year 422,725 quarts of milk were furnished, as well as 6,009 kilograms of flour and 2,483,168 rations.

BRAZIL

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.—A medical conference for physicians and medical students, in which most of the hospitals and medical centers participated, was held in the National Academy of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro from July 15 to 20. National and foreign delegates gave lectures and conducted clinical demonstrations. Among the lecturers was Dr. Serge Voronoff, the Russian surgeon in charge of the laboratory of experimental surgery in the Collège de France, who is more widely known as the originator of the operation for the rejuvenation of aged persons. Other foreign lecturers were Dr. Georges Raoul Bernard, of Brussels, and Doctor Monjardino, of Portugal.

CHILE

PRISON WORKSHOPS.—In compliance with new regulations on the administration of Government penal institutions, prisoners will be taught a trade and given employment in the prison workshops. They will thus be able even during confinement to support their families and also to become useful members of society on the expiration of their sentences. The articles made will be used by the Government.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.—The St. Lucy Society of Santiago has recently realized its aspiration of completing a home for the blind in

that city, where adults find shops in which to work and children are sheltered and educated. The society has sections for teaching music, basketry, and cloth and rug weaving, and for helping newspaper vendors. It also distributes supplies of food to the aged and invalid blind.

EYE HOSPITAL AND CLINIC.—A detached building lately erected and equipped by private generosity in connection with Salvador Hospital in Santiago is rendering assistance to residents not only of Santiago but of the Provinces as well, through its facilities for free hospitalization and for the instruction of medical students in the University of Chile specializing in ophthalmology. A large clinic is also conducted. Dr. Carlos Charlín C., a noted eye specialist, is in charge of the hospital and clinic.

GIFT OF 1,000,000 PESOS.—Don Carlos Van Buren, a well-known philanthropist of Valparaíso, has recently presented 1,000,000 pesos to the National Board of Social Assistance for the San Juan de Dios Hospital in the city of his residence, with the request that part be used to establish an eye clinic, and 100,000 pesos to start a residence for the Sisters of Charity who act as nurses, the balance to be expended as seems most advisable.

COSTA RICA

PAVING OF SAN JOSÉ.—A contract for paving many of the streets in San José has been awarded a German firm for the sum of \$704,000.

CUBA

SUN BATHS FOR CHILDREN.—The flat roof of the Department of Public Health in Habana has been equipped so that 250 children may simultaneously receive sun baths there. Awnings, dressing rooms, hot and cold baths, and other equipment are provided. Blood and metabolism tests will be given to children before they are admitted to the sun baths.

PAN AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Pan American Medical Association, whose purpose is the interchange of scientific knowledge, will hold its first congress in Habana from December 29, 1928, to January 2, 1929. Among the famous specialists who are expected to be present are Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. Llewellyn Barker, Dr. W. E. Deeks, and Dr. W. M. James.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—In its desire to promote the campaign against tuberculosis the Government has levied the following duties, the proceeds of which will be used for opening new dispensaries and carrying on other forms of propaganda against tuberculosis: \$20 on every automobile imported, except trucks and cars to be used for agriculture, industry, and commerce; 5 cents on every

package of cigarettes of from 12 to 30 cigarettes; 10 per cent surcharge on duties on jewelry, diamonds, and other precious stones, wine and all other alcoholic beverages, tapestries, rugs and carpets, pictures and curtains.

ECUADOR

QUITO HOSPITAL.—Construction on the new civil hospital for the city of Quito is being pushed, an additional 50,000 sucres having recently been appropriated for this purpose.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES.—Last June the Government created two new positions, those of physicians for the Provinces of Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora, as yet sparsely settled regions. The appointees will be subordinate to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor.

GUATEMALA

VACCINATION FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Government of Guatemala recently created three new positions for persons whose duty it will be to travel through the Department of Retalhuleu vaccinating the inhabitants.

HAITI

PUBLIC-HEALTH NURSE.—A graduate nurse has been employed by the Port au Prince section of the National Public Health Service since April 1 of this year. For the present her work is concerned solely with children under 3 years of age and limited to a district all of which she can visit once in two weeks. Parents of sick children are advised to take them to their own physician or to the Haitian General Hospital, and mothers are invited to bring their babies to the public-health office to be weighed and examined by a physician. For the present the baby clinic is housed in a room offered by the Red Cross.

HONDURAS

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—On March 29 of this year the President of the Republic issued regulations for motion-picture censorship to supersede those of July 21, 1925. The regulations create a tribunal of motion-picture censorship charged with the duties of preventing the motion picture from introducing vicious tendencies, corrupting moral standards by the presentation of depraved adventures or by the commendation of ignoble deeds, or attacking the national dignity of nations with which Honduras maintains friendly relations.

ANTITYPHOID CAMPAIGN.—The General Bureau of Public Health has undertaken an active campaign against the epidemic of typhoid

fever which was developing in the country, reaching most serious proportions in the city of Comayagüela. A determined effort is being made to exterminate the house fly, for which purpose certain sanitary regulations have been published. In addition a daily anti-typhoid vaccination service is being maintained.

MEXICO

BABIES AND MOTION PICTURES.—A decree of July 27, 1928, prohibits the entrance to motion-picture and other theaters of children under 2 years of age. The purpose of the decree is to protect the children against the dangers of impure air, irregular feedings, and other changes in their schedule.

HOME FOR THE INDIGENT.—At the instance of the Governor of the State of Puebla, a home for the indigent, under the supervision of the Public Charity Board, has recently been opened in connection with the General State Hospital in the city of Puebla. At present the home has accommodations for 100 occupants.

NICARAGUA

PUBLIC HEALTH ON THE EASTERN COAST.—The General Bureau of Health recently opened a branch office in the city of Bluefields, from which sanitation operations for the Atlantic coast will be directed.

PANAMA

HOSPITAL IN SONA.—An appropriation of \$4,000 from lottery receipts was made on June 20, 1928, for the construction of a hospital building in the town of Sona. The sum of \$500 will be taken every month from the same source for the maintenance of hospitals in the interior of the Republic.

ROTARY CLUB PLANS WOMEN'S REFORMATORY.—At a recent meeting of the Panama Rotary Club plans were made for the establishment of a women's reformatory, toward which each member is to contribute \$200. The new president of the Rotary Club is Mr. James Zetek.

PARAGUAY

RAT EXTERMINATION.—In order to prevent bubonic plague, the municipality of Asunción has issued orders for the extermination of rats by means of gratings over the sewers and the use of poison in public buildings.

FILM ON CHILD WELFARE.—A film entitled "How to safeguard the child's health," obtained from the School Medical Corps of Buenos Aires, was exhibited on July 7, 1928, in Granados for the benefit of parents, physicians, and teachers. It is stated that a similar film is to be prepared in Paraguay.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The President recently approved a bid of 1,128,271 pesos for the construction of a new section of the penitentiary at Tacumbá.

PERU

QUARTER CENTURY OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—From November 6 to 11, 1928, the Peruvian Department of Public Health will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary of existence with a health conference and exposition relating to hygiene, foods, medicinal products, and biological and sanitary questions. The work of the department during its existence is to be reported in documentary form to show the progress of Peru in matters of public health.

COURSE ON PUBLIC MEDICAL CARE.—Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán recently opened a course in public medical care in the School of Medicine in Lima. The course will cover prenatal and obstetrical care, general care of infants, child welfare in the school, welfare of degenerate and abnormal children, hospital care, and care of chronic invalids and the aged.

SALVADOR

HEALTH EDUCATION.—A club of pupils in the Padre Delgado School in San Salvador has for its object the promotion of health. The officers are working on a health decalogue and by-laws for the club.

NEW HOSPITAL.—The President of the Republic is soon to lay the corner stone of the hospital to be erected in Santa Ana with the generous gift made by Don Rafael Meza Ayau.

URUGUAY

FOOTBALL TRIUMPS IN OLYMPICS.—The Uruguayan soccer football team, as in 1924, won the championship at the Olympic games, defeating Argentina in the final match. Both European and American papers speak with admiration of the magnificent playing of both these teams. Other competing teams were those of Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, Holland, Germany, the United States, Belgium, the Luxembourg, Egypt, Portugal, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Chile.

HOSPITAL CARE.—The public hospitals of Montevideo cared for 44,715 patients during 1927, of whom 6.25 per cent died. During the same year the hospitals and asylums in the remainder of the country cared for 21,604 patients, of whom 7.28 per cent died.

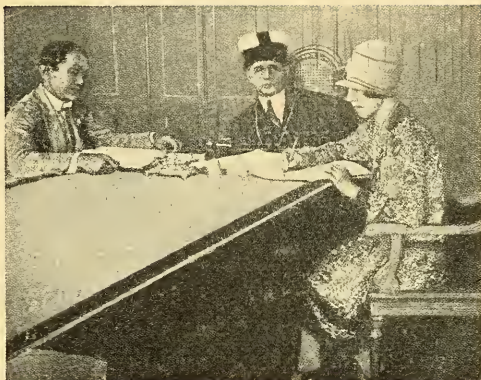
VENEZUELA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—An Executive decree of June 23, 1928, provides for the erection in Caracas, on a site generously donated by President Gómez, of the National Institute of Maternity and Child Welfare. Its purpose is to serve as a center for spreading knowledge along these lines throughout the nation.

FEMINISM

FIRST BRAZILIAN WOMAN REGISTERING AS A VOTER

Professor Julia Barbosa in the act of registering at Natal, capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, October, 1927



ARGENTINA

DEATH OF FEMINIST.—Information has been received by the *Bulletin* of the death in La Plata of Señora Rosa F. M. Vidal, who was well known as the founder of the National Feminist Committee of the Civic Radical Union. Her loss is felt throughout the country by feminists. A representative of the President of Argentina, a committee from the University of La Plata, officials, and feminists paid tribute to this woman leader at her funeral.

BRAZIL

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROPAGANDA FLIGHT.—Last July Dona Berta Lutz, president of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, and her secretary, Dona Clotilde Mello Vianna, made a propaganda flight in a plane of the Condor Syndicate from Rio de Janeiro to Natal, the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, a distance of 2,300 kilometers. On the way propaganda literature was scattered from the plane requesting the press to aid in the suffrage campaign and to advocate the rights of women, and showing by means of a map that women already have the vote in the majority of countries. Miss Lutz had previously made a propaganda flight in May, accompanied by Dona Maria Amalia Bastos and Dr. Carmen Velloss Portinho, secretary and treasurer of the federation, respectively.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Dona Julia Barbosa, teacher of mathematics in the Natal Normal School, was the first woman to cast her vote in the State of Rio Grande do Norte and consequently in all Brazil.

WOMEN FIND NEW OCCUPATION.—The Brazilian press states that though there have been women physicians, lawyers, engineers, and professors, it is only very recently that the woman autobus conductor has appeared in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

WOMAN CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICIAL.—Señora Eugenia de la Barra de Herrera, daughter of a late well-known jurist, is the first woman to be appointed an official of the civil registry. She will perform her duties in La Ligua.

NICARAGUA

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The possibility of women voting in the next election is under discussion in feminist circles in Managua. It is expected that women will endeavor to enroll on the general registers of citizens in the month of October.

GENERAL NOTES

CHILE-PERU

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.—Through the good offices of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Governments of Chile and Peru agreed on July 11, 1928, to reestablish diplomatic relations with each other at a date to be fixed by mutual consent.

CHILE

CITY OF MAGALLANES.—In accordance with the Executive decree making a new territorial division of the Republic, the city of Punta Arenas, the southernmost in Chile, has been renamed Magallanes (Magellan), in honor of the discoverer who first passed through the famous strait on which the city is located.

COSTA RICA

DESIGNATES TO THE PRESIDENCY.—The Congress elected the following to assume the duties of the presidency during the 1928-1932 term in case of the temporary or permanent disability of the Chief Executive to fill his post: First Designate, Licenciado don Fabio Baudrit González; Second Designate, Licenciado don Francisco Ross Ramírez; and Third Designate, Licenciado don Andrés Venegas García.

PARAGUAY

NEW CABINET.—Through the courtesy of Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay in Washington, the Pan American Union is informed that Dr. José P. Guggiari, who was inaugurated President of Paraguay on August 15 last, has selected the following cabinet: Minister of the Interior, Don Belisario Rivarola; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jerónimo Zubizarreta; Minister of Finance, Dr. Eligio Ayala; Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo González; and Minister of War and Navy, Don Eliseo Da Rosa.

MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES.—On June 22, 1928, the Municipal Council of Asunción passed a resolution to erect in honor of the United States a 10-meter (meter equals 3.28 feet) granite obelisk on United States Street at Parque Caballero. The monument is to signify the friendly feeling of Paraguay for the United States by commemorating the arbitral award of President Rutherford B. Hayes, on November 12, 1878, of lands in dispute with Argentina. The foundation stone was dedicated on July 4, 1928, the ceremony being attended by the President of Paraguay, cabinet ministers, supreme court justices, members of Congress, city officials of Asunción, distinguished guests, and the public. Addresses were made by the mayor of Asunción and the American minister to Paraguay. The monument will bear the following inscriptions: "There is something greater and stronger than the American Navy, and that is American justice.—Manuel Gondra"; "Justitia deo procedit"; "Rutherford B. Hayes. Arbitral award of November 12, 1878"; "The Commune of Asunción to the United States of America."

GROUND FOR ARGENTINE LEGATION.—The President of Paraguay has been authorized to acquire a site in Asunción to be donated to the Republic of Argentina for its legation in Paraguay.

PERU

COMMISSION TO STUDY PAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—In accordance with the convention on the organization of the Pan American Union signed at the Sixth Pan American Conference in Habana on February 18, 1928, the following commission has been appointed to study Pan American affairs as a section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Jesús M. Salazar, president; don Julio C. Arana, Dr. Carlos A. Calle, Dr. Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Dr. Lauro A. Curletti, Dr. Luis Ernesto Denegri, Ing. Ernesto Diez Canseco, Dr. César A. Elguera, Dr. José Angel Escalante, Don Foción A. Mariátegui, Dr. Víctor M. Maúrtua, don Luis José de Orbegoza, don Enrique Oyanguren, don Eduardo Palacio, Dr. Clemente Palma, Dr. Estanislao Pardo Figueroa, Dr. Solón Polo, Dr. Alberto Salomón, and Dr. Hermilio Valdizán.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
The 1927-28 corn crop in Rosario consular district	1928 July 7	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BOLIVIA		
Exchange rate for the month of June, 1928	June 30	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Declared exports from Bahia during June, 1928	July 2	Joseph F. Burt, vice consul at Bahia.
Fixed paper valuation of Brazilian gold milreis for payment of public dues, Decree No. 18257.	July 7	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of commerce and industries of Brazil for June, 1928	July 8	Do.
New roads and bridges in Paraná	July 10	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Health and demographic of Sao Paulo	do.	Do.
Declared exports from Manáos, first six months of 1928	July 11	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos.
Trade notes of Brazil	July 13	Claude I. Dawson.
CHILE		
Motor roads in Concepción consular district	May 30	Camden L. McLain, vice consul in charge, Concepción.
Statement of the Nitrate Railways (Ltd.), for 1927	June 18	Robert R. Bradford, consul at Iquique.
Declared exports to the United States from the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio during the quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 14	Frances E. Willis, vice consul at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 12	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Cartagena.
COSTA RICA		
Review of commerce and industries for March, April, and May, 1928.	June 5	Edward Cafferty, consul at San José.
CUBA		
Demographic statistics covering the year 1927	July 9	Embassy, Habana.
Gaceta Oficial of July 9, 1928, contains the text of law to revise the system of taxation.	July 16	Do.
Income from special public works taxes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.	July 17	Do.
Gaceta Oficial of July 25, 1928, gives the official text of law modifying the public works law of July 15, 1925.	July 30	Do.
Semiannual declared export returns, January-June, 1928, as compared with January-June, 1927.	do.	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Economic conditions, Puerto Plata consular district	July 28	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR		
Report on the roads of Ecuador	June 21	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
Review of commerce and industries for June, 1928	July 16	W. Allen Rhode, vice consul at Guayaquil.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries, Puerto Cortes district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 4	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
Review of commerce and industries, Puerto Castilla, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 19	Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
MEXICO		
Tourist travel and modern hotel	July 5	Henry H. Balch, consul at Monterrey.
Renovation of the "Club Sociale," Agua Prieta	July 17	John E. Jones, consul at Agua Prieta, Sonora.
Industrial and commercial development of Mazatlan consular district.	July 26	William P. Blocker, consul at Mazatlan.



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano.	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón. . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre. . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal. .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde. .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.48	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón. . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar. .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer. . . .	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter.	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



NOVEMBER 1928

BULLETIN OF THE
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TRANSMISSION OF THE MANDATE IN ARGENTINA

COSTA RICA'S NEW MINISTER

THE ROMANCE OF NITRATE

PARAGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES

BRAZIL OF TO-DAY

SANITARY EDUCATION IN CHILE

PERU'S NEW MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

NOVEMBER, 1928

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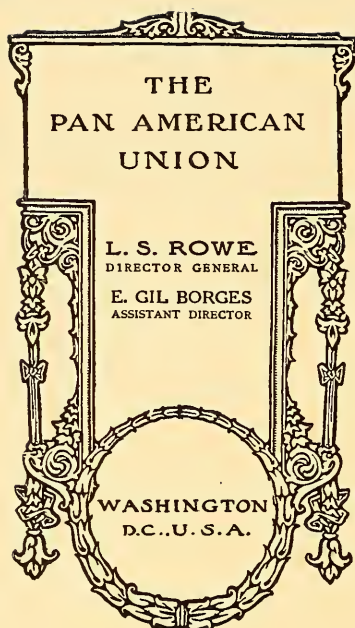
PAN AMERICAN UNION

NOVEMBER

1928



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Courtesy of "Argentina "

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HIPÓLITO IRIGOYEN
PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

Inaugurated October 12 for the period 1928-1934



Vol. LXII

NOVEMBER, 1928

No. 11

TRANSMISSION OF THE MANDATE IN ARGENTINA

DR. HIPÓLITO IRIGOYEN on October 12, *El Día de la Raza*, for the second time in his career girded on the symbolic sash, outward sign of the Executive Mandate of Argentina, to which exalted office he was constitutionally elected by his fellow citizens April 1, 1928, for the period 1928-1934.

This distinguished statesman was born in Buenos Aires, July 12, 1852, his parents being Don Martín de Irigoyen, a native of Basses-Pyrénées, France, and Doña Marcelina Alem of Buenos Aires, sister of the eminent orator and statesman, Dr. Leandro N. Alem.

The future President was educated at the College of San José, and later in the University of Buenos Aires, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the title of doctor of laws.

Early affiliated with the Autonomist Party headed by Alsina and destined later to become the *Unión Cívica Radical*, and strongly influenced by his uncle, that never-to-be-forgotten spokesman of popular opposition in whose office Doctor Irigoyen began the practice of his profession, this ambitious young jurist made his entrance into public life in 1878 as deputy in the provincial legislature of Buenos Aires. Two years later he was elected to the national Congress—which about this time was transferred to Belgrano to avoid the perils of armed strife then existing between the national forces and those of Buenos Aires—an honor which Doctor Irigoyen soon abandoned as incompatible, under the circumstances, with his ideas of public service. His activities, as a result, were divided for a number of years between his country estate and the teaching profession, serving in the latter as professor of Argentine history and civil government in the Normal School for Women, and later as professor of politi-

cal economy, positions retained until 1905, a date which marks the outbreak of the "revolution," the final stage in a protracted series of political disturbances. It may be added that Doctor Irigoyen's educational work was done from sheer love of teaching, his salary—and, indeed, all other Government emoluments received then or later—being invariably turned over to charity.

During the political upheaval of 1890, Doctor Irigoyen occupied one of the most responsible and exposed positions, that of chief of police under the provisional government headed by his uncle, Doctor Alem. During the administration of Doctor Pellegrini (1890–1892) the advice and approval of Doctor Irigoyen, as one of the leading representatives of the Radical Party, was frequently sought but, inspired in that austere and inflexible conception of the people's rights in the selection of their mandatories, a conception which distinguishes his entire career, any participation in the various administrations of this and later periods was steadily refused. A notable example of this abstention was Doctor Irigoyen's refusal to accept the ministerial portfolio offered by President Luis Sáenz Peña (1892–1895), a refusal to be duplicated years later when that of the Interior was offered him by another President Sáenz Peña (1910–1914). An unswerving partisan, rejecting compromise, his course once outlined was vigorously followed without a backward look.

During this period of abstention Doctor Irigoyen gained greatly in political experience, ripe judgment and, above all, party and national prestige. Each uprising resulted in the attainment of some modicum at least of the aims of his party, particularly that of 1893, while in the crushing defeat of 1905 his resourceful energy and executive ability even then clearly foreshadowed the ultimate victory of 1916.

It was during the administration of Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña that, as the result of *pourparlers* between the latter and Doctor Irigoyen, an agreement was reached whereby for the first time the demands of the Radical Party were met, and the electoral law was revised to provide for free, universal, and obligatory suffrage, including the secret ballot. The beneficent effects of the new law were immediately in evidence, a number of radicals were elected in 1912, and four years later the party as a whole was triumphant, Doctor Irigoyen being elected—in spite of repeated refusals to be a candidate—and assuming office October 12, 1916.

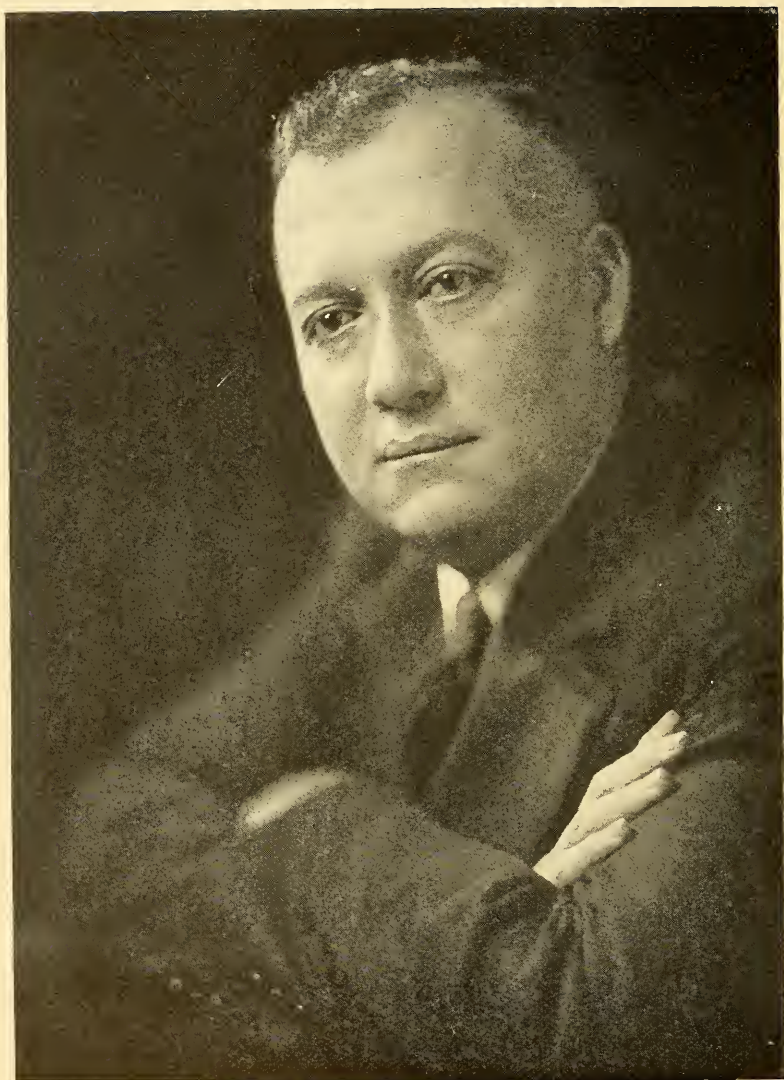
Doctor Irigoyen came into power during one of the most difficult periods in Argentine history and, indeed, of the world; a time of depreciated money, of disrupted commerce, of great social and economic disturbance, and of profound upheavals in the psychology of the masses. And nothing speaks with greater eloquence of Doctor Irigoyen's ability as a statesman than the fact that he retained the

confidence of his people under such trying conditions. That he still enjoys this confidence to an even greater degree is clearly attested by his recent election.

Among the outstanding achievements of his first administration were the unswerving neutrality of Argentina—in spite of enormous pressure from within and without—in the World War; the introduction of the minimum wage to save the working classes from a devalORIZED currency and his determination that the purchasing power of the masses should not be reduced; the raising of the railway tariffs; and, above all, his policy of intervention in the upholding of national and provincial constitutions. In general, his administration demonstrated that he possesses a much clearer understanding of economics than does the average employer or capitalist, a fact which went a long way toward making possible the stability and prosperity of succeeding administrations.

The BULLETIN joins with Doctor Irigoyen's many friends at home and abroad in respectful greetings to Argentina's new Chief Magistrate, and the expression of the most earnest good wishes for a happy, prosperous, and successful administration.





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DR. MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica to the United States

COSTA RICA'S NEW MINISTER

THE year 1928 has witnessed the arrival in Washington of rather more than the usual number of new diplomatic representatives from the Latin-American countries, eminent citizens most of whom are also distinguished jurists and statesmen, all inspired by the highest ideals of service and the sincere desire to strengthen the friendly relations already existing between the United States and the sister Republics of the American continent.

The latest to arrive in this hospitable Capital is His Excellency Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada, recently appointed by the Costa Rican Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, an honorable position in which he has already had the good fortune to acceptably serve his country.

The new Minister presented his credentials to the White House October 8, on which important occasion Doctor Castro made, among others, the following observations to President Coolidge:

Numberless are the benefits for which Costa Rica is indebted to the generous American Nation; apart from the maintenance of its very existence, which, like that of the other Republics of the continent, is mainly due to the insuperable wall raised more than 100 years ago by President Monroe, we Costa Ricans have been able equitably to solve our boundary disputes thanks to the just decisions of two distinguished Americans, President Cleveland and Chief Justice White.

There was a time when the powerful British Empire had a difference of opinion with the little Republic of Costa Rica; the greatness of that Empire did not, however, permit it in that case to resort to any other solution than that afforded by arbitration, and another eminent personage of the United States, Chief Justice Taft, former President, faithful to the tradition established in this country of rendering impartial justice, fully and finally decided in favor of my country. . . .

The gratifying task with which I have been entrusted is that of helping to make even more close and cordial the bonds of friendship and esteem which have always existed between our two countries. To this end I venture to rely from the start upon the efficient cooperation of Your Excellency and of your enlightened Government. . . .

To these cordial expressions of the Costa Rican Minister, President Coolidge responded, in part, as follows:

. . . You are well qualified by virtue of your former service in Washington to interpret to your Government the feelings of friendship which the Government and people of the United States hold for Costa Rica, and to make your nation and its people even better known to us than they are at present.

I have noted with gratification the references which you are pleased to make to certain occasions upon which the Government of the United States, following its traditional policy of friendship toward all nations on this continent, has fortunately been able to render helpful services to Costa Rica. You may be sure, Mr. Minister, that in the future as in the past the United States will always be glad to extend the helpful hand of friendship to your country whenever such action will be appropriate and welcome.

You may be confident that your efforts to make even more cordial and firm the relations of esteem and friendship which fortunately obtain between our two Governments will meet at all times with my own earnest cooperation and with that of all the members of this Government. . . .

The new representative of Costa Rica was born in the city of San José, December 26, 1877, his parents being the late Don Florencio Castro and Doña Dolores Quesada de Castro, a most estimable and venerable lady now in her eighty-second year.

His primary and secondary education was received in the Liceo de Costa Rica, from which he passed to the University, graduating with the degree of doctor of law in 1904.

Doctor Castro's political career may be said to have begun almost immediately, with his election as Deputy for San José to the National Congress, a position he retained until 1910, when he was given the portfolio of Foreign Relations by President Jiménez. At the termination of the latter's administration Doctor Castro retained this position until 1915, when he was appointed Minister to Washington, remaining in this Capital until the beginning of 1918, when he left for Nicaragua, there to devote himself for some little time to personal business. He returned to Costa Rica in 1920, where he engaged in professional work until the new President, Dr. Cleto González Víquez, appointed him to the position he has just assumed. It should be added that Doctor Castro is a member of that notable group, the Institute of International Law, of which James Brown Scott is the distinguished president.

The BULLETIN takes this opportunity to present its felicitations to the new Minister and to express the most sincere good wishes for the success of his important mission.



AN INTERESTING PAN AMERICAN GESTURE

THE friendly and truly Pan American custom in the capitals of a number of Latin American countries of naming their new schools, as these materialize, after one or another of the sister Republics of the continent is attracting as it deserves considerable attention in the educational press of the United States, notably in the official organ of the National Educational Association. It goes without saying that it has been extensively recorded in the BULLETIN. As recently as the October edition¹ the author of the illuminating article "Public Instruction in Uruguay" very pertinently enquires: "Why doesn't some United States city name its schools after Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and the other Republics? On the walls of the 'United States School' in Montevideo," she continues, "which was named on the last Fourth of July, are the intertwined flags of Uruguay and the United States, a happy symbol of the friendship between the two countries."

It is interesting to note that this admirable inter-American gesture is being recorded in an even more exalted medium, no less a one than the official reports in the Latin American Division of the State Department.

The foregoing serves merely as an introduction to the admirable little speech of Mr. Gerhard Gade, United States Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in Montevideo who, together with His Excellency Doctor Campísteguy, the President of the Republic, were the guests of honor at the inauguration of the school mentioned. Mr. Gade's speech was in part as follows:

In selecting the Fourth of July on which to pay this graceful tribute to my country you have chosen a most auspicious date, for it is not only our great national day but a national holiday in Uruguay as well. There are various bonds which unite countries—geographical propinquity, common blood, common language—but, greater than these, common ideals and aspirations. Our respective nations are both born of revolutions, and they are both daughters of Freedom who cherish the same great ideals; and so we celebrate together the anniversary of the beginning of a new epoch of democracy for the world.

Schools can do much toward strengthening these bonds of friendship between nations. They can let down the barrier of language by teaching foreign tongues. In the United States a constantly increasing number of schools teach Spanish, institutions of higher learning are giving courses in Spanish literature, and the Universities of Texas, Stanford, and Yale have already established special chairs

¹ BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, Vol. LXII, pp. 1003.



Courtesy of Gerhard Gade, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Montevideo

A FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL GESTURE: DEDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

On July 4, 1928, Montevideo's new school, named in honor of the United States, was dedicated with interesting and appropriate ceremonies. (Upper) The speakers' stand at which appear, from left to right: Señor Carlos Yéregui, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay; Mr. Gerhard Gade, United States Chargé d'Affaires ad interim; His Excellency Dr. Juan Campisteguy, President of the Republic of Uruguay; Mr. Clarence Brooks, Commercial Attaché of the United States Legation; Señor Daniel Castellanos, Secretary to the President; and Col. Bartolomé Herrera, the President's Aide-de-Camp. (Lower) General view of those present at the exercises

for Latin-American literature and poetry. Schools can make available to their students the contribution of other countries to government, history, literature, science, and art, and they can foster an intelligent and sympathetic attitude toward the problems facing other countries which will do much to allay the unfounded apprehension and needless irritation occasionally aroused through an incomplete knowledge of situations and peoples. It is therefore an appropriate as well as friendly gesture to name schools after sister republics of this hemisphere.

It gives me great pleasure to represent my Government here on this occasion and to have the honor of extending its sincere thanks for this expression of warm friendship on your part. In addition I am requested to convey to you the greetings and best wishes of Doctor Rowe, the Director General of the Pan American Union. May the "Escuela de los Estados Unidos de América" have a long and successful history.



DEDICATION OF "UNITED STATES" SCHOOL

An interesting part of the dedication ceremony was the presentation to Mr. Gade, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, of an album prepared by the school children

PARAGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES ∴ ∴

By JOHN W. WHITE ¹

PARAGUAY is one country in South America where anti-American agitators find it impossible to make any headway. Some of the most radical anti-American agitators of Buenos Aires have tried to stir up trouble in Paraguay, but they have all fared alike at the hands of Paraguayan audiences and have returned to Buenos Aires without having accomplished anything.

Perhaps nowhere else south of the Rio Grande is admiration of the United States and its citizens as sincere as it is in Paraguay. This admiration dates back to 1878, when President Hayes gave an arbitration decision in favor of Paraguay regarding its frontier with Argentina. Since then large amounts of American capital have been invested in Paraguay and the country owes the United States no money on foreign loans.

Far in the interior of Paraguay, six and seven hours by rail from Asunción, I saw small boys wearing the usual black sailor bands around their hats, but, instead of bearing the names of vessels, these bands bore the words "Presidente Hayes." Next November will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Hayes decision and plans are being made to unveil a bust of President Hayes in the principal park of the city, with this inscription in Spanish: "There is one thing stronger than the American Navy and that is American Justice."

It will be the prettiest compliment paid to the United States in all South America.

In this busy day of harried business competition and fevered seeking after new marts for the disposal of the rapidly increasing production there is little time for romance. Yet it is almost impossible to go into Paraguay and study the commercial possibilities without being impressed by the romance and tragedy that have mingled in Paraguayan history in such a way as to keep the Republic for more than 50 years an almost unknown quantity in world relations.

Asunción was founded before the Pilgrims first set foot on Plymouth Rock. Under the prosperous times of the dictators López, father and son, Paraguay was far advanced in railway construction long before most of the other South and Central American Republics had begun

¹ Editor and publisher of *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, July 14, 1928.

to think of it and Paraguay's first trains were running six years before the Union Pacific opened. A beautiful cathedral, a proud opera house, a sedate Government palace, and other elaborate buildings stand uncompleted in Asunción to-day just as they were left when their construction was interrupted. They are unmistakable evidences of past prosperity and progress. What happened? Why has Paraguay been known for so long only by the tradition of being a country where there were nine women to every man?

In 1536 Juan de Ayala brought the remnants of Mendoza's ill-fated colony up the river from the abandoned site of Buenos Aires and laid the foundations of Asunción. The motives of the transfer were the obtaining of food from the agricultural Guaraní Indians and the founding of a way station on the route to the gold and silver mines of Perú, which were the ultimate objective of all these expeditions.

One of the most notable features of the colonial period was the establishment of the Jesuit rule over a large part of the Province. Thousands of Indians were gathered into these mission establishments and subjected to a civilizing influence, but they were also subjected to a strict control of their private lives that apparently deprived them of whatever individual initiative they may have possessed and left their race ready material for the dictatorships which followed the foundation of the republic.

In 1811 a bloodless revolution separated the colony from Spain and an independent republic was set up. After a few years of experimenting with government by juntas or committees, the country came under the control of a dictator, José Gaspar de Francia, and remained under his absolute domination from 1816 to 1840.

In 1844 began the period of the López rule, which was to end only with the death of the second López in 1870. The results of the dictatorship of Carlos Antonio López, the elder, were very beneficial to the country. Roads were laid out, many reforms were instituted, and, in reaction from Francia's policy of isolation, Paraguay was opened to the outside world, the first foreign trading vessel reaching Asunción in 1852.

It was during this period that an American war vessel, the *Water Witch*, while reconnoitering the river system of the country in the interests of geodetic knowledge, had a brush with a Paraguayan fort on the upper Paraná River, thereby creating a diplomatic controversy that was, however, easily cleared up.

The work of the first López was swept away in the five years of war provoked by the ambitions of his successor. Francisco Solano López, the son, although possessing some advanced ideas in regard to the material needs of his country and a certain amount of

education from European travel, desired to create an empire in the heart of South America with Paraguay as a nucleus.

He provoked the Empire of Brazil into war, and by invading the Province of Corrientes in an effort to reach the southern States of Brazil, brought the Argentine Republic into the conflict. The adhesion of Uruguay to the enemies of López completed the formation of the triple alliance which, by sheer force of numbers and the possession of a navy, finally broke down the resistance of the Paraguayans. The war began in 1865, and it was not until 1870 that López was killed and the struggle ended.

It is doubtful if any modern war has been so disastrous to a nation. Paraguay was forced to cede 56,000 square miles of territory to the victors. But more serious than the territorial losses was the loss of life and property. Almost the entire male population above 15 had been forced into the armies, and these armies had been annihilated. The noncombatant population was also decimated by the hardships to which it was exposed. Most of the large herds of cattle had been killed, and the country was otherwise denuded of the materials necessary for the work of reconstruction and, in fact, deprived of the very basis of subsistence. Whatever there is in Paraguay to-day dates from the end of this great war, built up from the wreckage. In any consideration of the recent backward state of the country, from which it is now rapidly emerging, that fact must always be kept in mind.

Since 1870 the main problems of Paraguay have been the elemental ones of repopulation, the establishment of real constitutional government, and the economic rebuilding of the country. These goals have now been reached, and Paraguay has entered upon an era of prosperity such as it has not enjoyed for more than half a century. The purchasing power per capita has doubled, as regards the market for imported merchandise, as a result of favorable harvests, whereas the purchasing power of the population as a whole has increased by about 20 per cent in the last two years. National revenues have increased, and the Government has balanced its budget and reestablished its credit abroad by arranging for payments on its foreign indebtedness. Money is plentiful and there has been a tremendous increase in the Republic's foreign trade.

When I first visited Paraguay 10 years ago the fact that most impressed me was the large number of barefoot people to be seen on the streets. To-day the poorest workmen and their families wear shoes and are much better clothed than they were a few years ago. In Asunción I met an American who has traveled extensively all over the world in the last 10 years and he stated that nowhere else in the world has he seen such a pronounced improvement in the living conditions of the working people as has taken place in Paraguay.

Five years ago the only automobiles in Asunción were a few Fords. To-day the city's streets are traversed by hundreds of the latest models of the most expensive American cars. A new port is being constructed, telephones are being installed, new buildings are going up all over the city, American omnibuses are bringing outlying towns into close communications with the stores of Asunción which stock imported merchandise, and American houses which have established representatives in Asunción express themselves as well pleased with the results which they are getting from this rapidly expanding and almost untouched market. * * *

PARAGUAY

UBI BENE, IBI PATRIA

*Can one forget her skies of blue,
The whispering winds in her tasselled corn,
The changing shadows on her palm-fringed lakes,
And the call of her wild gray geese at morn?*

*And the rugged lines of her far-off range,
Shrouded in mists of purple and green,
Hiding in secret many a home
Of bird with plumage of gorgeous sheen?*

*Can one forget the perfumed nights
When wandering through her dark green groves,
Where glossy leaf hides blossom and fruit,
And the humming bird moth a truant roves?*

*Her rich, wide plains and forest wealth,
Her boundary lines of water-ways,
Awaiting in silence the hand of man,
The founding of homes, and prosperous days?*

— A. G. A.

PERU'S NEW MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE new Archaeological Museum in Avenue Alfonso Ugarte is one of the show places of Lima and, while not a very large building, its halls and corridors shelter a fascinating and instructive collection of ancient Peruvian remains.

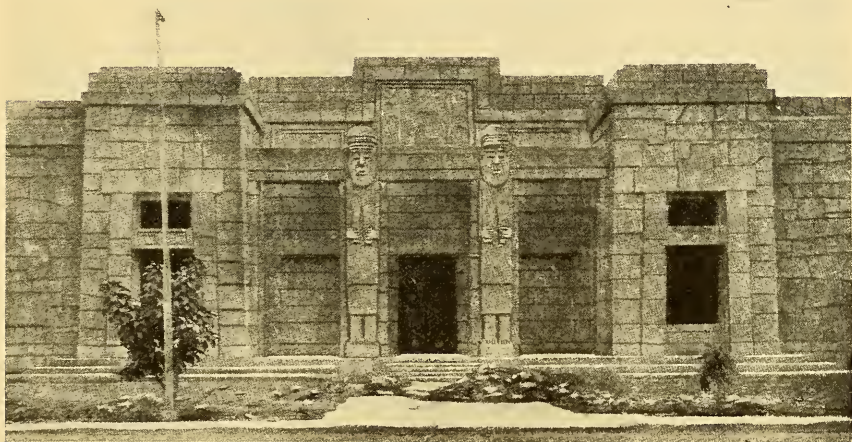
The Museum had its origin in the archaeological collections made by Don Víctor Larco Herrera, who acquired them by purchase from private collectors. Among the more important is the Emilio Larco collection from the valley of Chicama; the Black collection, almost entirely from Chiquitoy; that of Alberto Urquiaga from the valleys of Viru, Chicama, and Moche; Kauffmann's from Pacasmayo and Chepen; Señora Vda. de Neira's, also from Pacasmayo; Pablo Diéguez' from Guadalupe; Salvador Baglieto's from Trujillo; Corsino del Castillo's from Lambayeque; Doctor Musante's from Huacho; Dr. Vélez López' from Trujillo; Domingo Canepa's from Pisco; those of Victor Elías and Arturo Pellanne from Ica and Nazca; Señora Caso de Ribeyro's from Wayuri, and many others of minor importance. In the acquisition of all these collections, Don Víctor was assisted by Dr. Julio C. Tello, present director of the Museum. It took many months to complete this work, each collection as it was obtained being stored in a private house in Lima.

By this time the ambition had grown not only to collect, but to excavate as well, and thus found a true Museum of Antiquities. Unfortunately it was possible to carry out this plan during one year only. Work ceased when Sr. Larco Herrera went to Europe. On his return he again approached Doctor Tello, who was then lecturing at the University of San Marcos, and in a very short time the Museum was an accomplished fact, with a collection of nearly 20,000 pieces. This was bought by the State in the year 1924, President Leguía appointing Doctor Tello as director.

A brief survey of Doctor Tello's career is in order. Born in Huarochiri April 11, 1881; 1909, degree of M. D. from San Marcos University; 1912, delegate of Peru to the Congress of Americanists in London; 1915, delegate of Peru to the Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington; 1924, delegate of the Peruvian Government to the Pan American Scientific Congress at Lima; 1913, director of the National Archaeological Museum of Lima; 1916, member of

¹ From *West Coast Leader*, Lima, July 10, 1928.

Harvard Peruvian Expedition; 1918, director of Archæological Expedition to the Provinces of Ancash; 1919, director of the archæological museum of the university; 1924, honorary director of the Museum of Peruvian Archæology; 1925, director of archæological research on the southern coast of Peru; additional degrees, B. M. and D. Sc., from the University of San Marcos, and M. A. from the University of Harvard. He belongs to the following societies: American Anthropological Association, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, Société des Americanistes de Paris, American Eugenic Society, American Genetic Association, American Folklore Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Academia Nacional de la Historia de Quito, Academia de la Historia de Bogotá, Sociedad Científica Argentina, Sociedad Chilena de Historia Natural,



Courtesy of "The West Coast Leader"

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LIMA

This museum is steadily increasing in importance as a truly scientific institution

Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate" de México, and the Würzburger Geographische Gesellschaft.

Besides being editor of *Inca* and contributing numerous articles to the *Prensa*, Doctor Tello has written many works of wide national interest on the antiquity of Peru.

Since taking over the directorship of the museum, Doctor Tello has increased the collections by means of archæological explorations and excavations. Thus the museum is assuming constantly increasing importance as a scientific institution for the preservation of national antiquities, and serving as a source from which Peruvians may gain an exact knowledge of the history of their country, of the vanished races, their arts, industries, customs, and manners, and all the historical remains which tell of their origin. This is the first

institution of its kind in Peru; its founding is noteworthy because the study of Peruvian antiquities is of interest not only in the country of their origin, but to scholars and scientists everywhere. The archæological institutions and museums of the whole world are eagerly seeking specimens of the remains of these ancient races and their works.

The museum has a very fine collection of Incan silver, including silver ornaments in the shape of fish and birds, idols and temple vessels, feather holders, earrings, and necklaces, as well as many death masks of all sizes. These are found in gold as well as in silver. There are also some very fine turquoise necklaces. Some of these Incan and pre-Incan specimens are of unknown date, so far back into antiquity do they go, but the excellence of preservation is a marvel. Among the multitude of other exhibits are the ceremonial vestments of a priest and the accoutrements of a warrior, both beautiful and valuable works of art. There are few places in the world where one can see such relics, and certainly there are no finer specimens anywhere.

The personnel of the museum is comprised of: Director ad-honorem, Dr. Julio C. Tello; curator, Antonio Hurtado; curator, Srta. Rebeca Carrión Cachot; assistants, Eugenio Yakowleff, Alejandro Gonzales, and Cristóbal Cheeseman; and draughtsman, Toribio Mejía Xesspe.

The work of the museum is carried on by Doctor Tello and his staff, who separate the specimens of the respective cults, put together broken pots and shards, and reinforce worn fabrics. The endless patience and care which is needed can easily be imagined. Only persons with a sincere love for their tasks could bring order out of the chaotic state in which the exhibits arrive in Lima. At present, Doctor Tello is working on the specimens which he unearthed at Paracas. He there brought to light relics of a bygone age which bid fair to rival in human interest those which archæological research is discovering in other parts of the world. It is astonishing to find some of the specimens, examples of culture ages before Inca and Nasca, bearing close resemblance to Egyptian work. The delicately colored pots and platters are in many cases as fine as porcelain, and show evidence of a high order of artistic character. Some are found smashed to tiny pieces, which have to be carefully assembled—in one large vase over 200 fragments of the pottery had to be collected to make the whole.

Doctor Tello also brought a number of mummies from Paracas. These are of an era before Christ, and the state of preservation is again remarkable. The Egyptian influence is again seen in the embalming of the mummies. The wrappings are of a fine woolen cloth, mostly brown, and exquisitely embroidered in bright colors. The dyes have lost little of their original beauty, and to-day no more

lovely work could be produced anywhere. There is very little sign of the long ages which have passed since these things were first worn and used—a few small rents here and there, and that is all. A mummy is sometimes wrapped in two or three of these large blankets or shawls, and in many cases is seated in a basket wrapped in his blankets with his pots and dishes strewn around him. Even the little children have their own personal dishes buried with them. In some cases the body is decapitated and the head preserved in a separate pot. Sometimes a person's skeleton is found simply placed in the sand with his possessions beside him.

A very important discovery is the foot and ankle of a llama having four toes. This must be of great age, perhaps contemporaneous with the prehistoric horse, which also has four toes on each front foot and three on each hind one. It is worth paying a visit to the museum to see this alone.

To realize even to a slight degree the tremendous work entailed, one must visualize the miles of desert to be explored and the great heat and discomfort to be endured. Although Paracas is a peninsula, the sites of the excavations made are far from the sea, miles inland from Pisco, over sandy desert, and it is a matter of profound conjecture how people living there obtained their food. There is no sign of any vegetation, and it is a mystery how their needs were supplied, yet there is evidence of meat being placed in the tombs.

Doctor Tello's *modus operandi*, after he has chosen a site for excavations, is to probe with long rods until they meet resistance, then to dig in a straight line along the sand, usually 3 or 4 meters down before he can see good reason for proceeding in that particular spot. As the men dig, the sand has to be carefully bolstered up on all sides to prevent its pouring back into the hole. When a mummy is found,



Courtesy of "The West Coast Leader"

AN EXCAVATION AT PARACAS, PERU

Showing a mummy in burial position. The state of preservation of some of the mummies unearthed is remarkable. The pottery shows evidence of a high order of artistic culture

it is carefully lifted, with all utensils buried with it, each broken piece being scrupulously sought so that it may be cleaned and take its place in the whole. The cleaning is a very laborious process, taking much time and care. Each piece of broken pottery is numbered as belonging to a certain article to help in placing it when the time comes, but there is a lengthy process of washing and cleaning before this can be done. The floor in one part of the workshop is literally covered with heaps of pottery, each heap making a whole utensil when finally placed together. Some of the large vases are beautiful pieces; indeed, most of this Paracas collection must be considered of great value.

The most important of the numerous collections of the different Peruvian cultures are:

The Paracas or pre-Nasca collection, which is formed of approximately 300 mummies, garbed in most elaborate robes;

The Trancas, embracing three different periods;

The Muchika collection, which contains 6,000 pieces of pottery, more or less; and

The Nasca collection, which includes specimens of pottery as numerous as the Muchika and also specimens of work in many precious metals, wood, shells, etc.

The importance of archaeological research in Peru has enormously increased during the last 30 years, which have witnessed the work of Uhle, Seler, Tschudi, and Tello, each new discovery by these indefatigable workers being hailed with enthusiasm in both Europe and America as a whole. As Jean Levillier observes in the introduction to his "Paracas," recently published, "There are in Peru fewer amateurs due, perhaps, to the fact that the South American countries are still struggling to achieve some measure of the easy culture and civilization of Europe. This preoccupation has, up till now, left little leisure to the men of energy and intellect for the life-engrossing subjects of archaeology and historical research."

In a later edition of the BULLETIN it is hoped that space can be found for some account, however brief, of the recent discoveries at Paracas, that centuries-old burying ground of a lost culture and a vanished people.



MIRANDA, PRECURSOR OF FEMINISM ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By LUCILA LUCIANI DE PÉREZ DÍAZ

Commissioner of Venezuela on the Inter-American Commission of Women

EVERY good Venezuelan, which is to say every Venezuelan who loves the glory* of his country, knows—or should know—who General Miranda was and why he has been called the "Precursor." History and legend alike have recounted not once but a thousand times his life, his plans, his deeds, his glory, and his misfortunes.

So far as the facts of his life are concerned, we know that he was born in Caracas, probably in 1752, his parents being Don Sebastián Miranda and Doña Francisca Espinoza, Canary Islanders both. His career began in Spain, in that land against whose formidable forces he was, tireless and dauntless, to oppose himself many years later. His baptism of fire came when beside Washington and Lafayette he fought with the thirteen American Colonies in their rebellion against Great Britain. Later he traveled widely in Europe, acquiring a vast fund of general culture and attaining distinction as a philosopher. Long established in England, he carried on negotiations there with the British cabinet and other governmental agencies during 18 years with the idea of enlisting their aid in his dream of emancipating Spanish America. He enlisted in the revolutionary armies of France, fighting in the Belgian campaign under Dumouriez. In 1806 he commanded the liberating expedition which succeeded in attaining the Venezuelan coast, only to be defeated first at Ocumare and afterwards at Coro.

In his residence in Grafton Street, London, he founded a central governing board which, made up of the most notable Spanish-Americans of the period—such men as Zapiola and Caro, del Valle and Nariño, Vizcardo and Guzmán, Antepara, Medrano and Ortíz, Zea and San Martín, O'Higgins, Gual and Bolívar—planned the war against Spain. At last, summoned by the promoters of the revolution of 1810, Miranda assumed his last, most important, and most unfortunate rôle, that of legislator of the First Constitutional Assembly and generalissimo and dictator of the First Republic. It was his glory to sign the Declaration of Independence of South America, and his unhappy fate to sign also the Surrender of San Mateo. Apprehended by his own lieutenants, who attempted to punish him for



TOMB OF MIRANDA IN THE NATIONAL PANTHEON, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

mythical crimes, he fell into the hands of the Spanish authorities, and finally, in Spain, in the prison of La Carraca in Cádiz—since then of tragic fame in history—he breathed his last, vanquished in his struggle against the colossus upon whose dominions the sun never set, a victim of his immeasurable and never-to-be-questioned love for his country and for the cause of human liberty.

Such, briefly, is a sketch of that extraordinary life, the story of which we have so often heard, a life which included everything—honor and humiliation, triumph and defeat, glory and shame, calumny and delirious praise—a life of brilliant light and impenetrable shadow. We have all read the innumerable, more or less romantic, episodes concerning Miranda which are interwoven among his heroic adventures. Don Aristides Rojas recounts that Miranda, then the “aide-de-camp of Cagigal,” in the discharge of an important mission confided to him by his chief, was denounced as introducer of contraband into Cuba and in consequence obliged to leave the Spanish service surreptitiously to escape imprisonment; and it was not until 18 years later that the Council of the West Indies, before which an interminable lawsuit was initiated, absolved Miranda and cleared his name. Becerra and other historians narrate varied and picturesque incidents of his continental travels, spiced with episodes of the persecution to which he was subjected by certain Spanish governmental agents. The illustrious traveler scoured Europe, now incognito, now bearing the proud and ostentatious title of the “Count Miranda.” He passed through France swift as lightning, forewarned by Lafayette of the danger threatening him. The secretary of the Spanish Legation in Paris “worked like a slave”—to quote his own words—to prevent his escape; and in Russia, where Miranda had a heated altercation with the Spanish ambassador who sought a pretext to make him prisoner, the dashing Venezuelan obtained the protection of the Empress Catherine the Great, who forthwith recommended him to her ministers in all European courts.

According to French historians, the “favorite sword of the Gironde,” as they termed Miranda, whose glorious brilliance was for the moment dimmed by the false accusation that he, with Dumouriez, had plotted treason before the revolutionary tribunal, recovered its dazzling splendor when those dread judges absolved him completely from every accusation, and the mob which had been demanding his head conducted him in triumph to his residence.

The famous biographies of Bello paint a moving scene: That learned professor, who at the time taught mathematics to his compatriots resident in London, one day saw one of his pupils—that one whose name was to go down in history as O’Higgins, and who called himself then by the assumed name of Riquelme—rise and embrace Miranda, moved to tears by the words and exhortations of this apostle of liberty,

and go out from the room comforted by the "counsels" which Miranda wrote down for him.

A chronicler and eyewitness of the expedition of 1806 describes the solemn moment aboard the liberating ship *El Leander* when the famous tricolor, later to be converted into the national flag of Venezuela, was hoisted aloft and saluted by cannon while the foreign soldiers of the commander of the Army of Colombia swore their allegiance to those fateful colors.

Juan Vicente González, discussing the patriotic celebration of the proclamation of independence, which took place in Caracas on July 14, 1810, tells us that Miranda led the civic procession, composed of revolutionary youth, while in the city's central plaza amid cheers and delirious applause the banners fluttered above the identical site where years before the public hangman had burned the Precursor's effigy and his proclamations.

Gual in his memoirs records the words which the dictator pronounced in despair when they told him of the fall of Puerto Cabello: "Venezuela is stricken to the heart!"

And General Soublette, an eyewitness of the occurrences of that tragic night of July 31 in La Guaira, who afterwards became one of the leaders in the struggle for independence, overheard the contemptuous phrase that escaped Miranda's lips at the violence of his subordinates: "Bedlam! . . . Bedlam! . . ."

All these sayings, all these deeds, all these flickering scenes and phases of a crowded life are well known; recounted by various biographers, commented upon by historians, they pass into the category of popular traditions and circulate by word of mouth. . . .

The persecutions of which Miranda was the victim throughout his harassed life are likewise notorious. Six times he suffered persecution. France imprisoned him in the Conciergerie and in La Force and exiled him from her territories; Spain declared him a State prisoner, sought him until he was finally captured, and sent him from the fortress of La Guaira to that of Puerto Cabello, from Puerto Cabello to the dungeons of Morro Castle in Porto Rico, and at last to La Carraca, within whose walls he died.

The critical judgments and appreciations of his work by historians of his own and foreign lands have been remarkable. It is enough to repeat Michelet's conclusion: "He was born unfortunate!" which implies the whole of the adverse fate which accompanied him during life and even yet hangs like a cloud above his tomb. Old prejudices still endure to dim his fame—unjust judgments, unfounded criticisms—in short, a hostility still in arms. Some classify him as an "adventurer," as Lamartine called him in another epoch and Robertson in our own; some declare he was the object of a dishonorable favoritism on the part of the Empress Catherine; others have gone

so far as to attribute to him the part of a more or less mercenary British agent. Military faults and errors which he never committed are imputed to him. He is declared to have been enviously desirous of the glory of others; he is censured for weakness, ineptitude, and even for cowardice during the campaign of 1812, and, finally, there are those who dare defile his noble fame with the vile accusation that he sold himself for gold to the Marquis de Casa-León . . .



MEDALLION OF FRANCISCO MIRANDA

The reverse of this injustice, this black ingratitude, is his name engraved upon the eternal granite of the Arc de l'Étoile and the title of "Precursor of American Independence," which has been adjudged him by posterity . . .

All of it, honors and insults, laurels and calumnies, praise and censure, all of it is the natural consequence of that glory which is rightfully his, enlightening some, blinding others, and perturbing and mortifying the envious! . . . And all of this, we repeat, is sufficiently well known to his countrymen. Only one phase of the

Precursor's career seems to have remained in the shadow; only one feature of its physiognomy seems heretofore to have escaped the discerning eye of investigators—a fact due perhaps to what they consider its insignificance . . . But I, whom this fact interests, wish to make it known . . .

I refer to a paragraph of a letter which Miranda wrote to Petión, member of the National Convention, which runs as follows:

For my part, I recommend one thing to you, wise legislator, and that is the women . . . Why, in a democratic government, should women, the half of the population, not be represented directly or indirectly? Especially since they are subject with equal severity to the laws which are made by men according to their own liking? Why, at least, should they not be consulted with respect to the laws which concern them most particularly, such as those on marriage, divorce, the education of children, etc.? I confess that all this seems to me an irritating injustice well worth being taken into consideration by our learned legislators. Had I my papers here, I would expound for your benefit some observations which I made concerning these same matters to several American and European legislators, who, though for the most part they recognized the injustice of the existing state of affairs, could never give me any plausible reason for things being as they are . . .

It is unnecessary to comment upon these lines; they prove to us clearly that Miranda was not only the illustrious “precursor” of independence, as such admired and loved by us all; he was also the “precursor” of that other emancipation, the emancipation of women, the sex subjugated and oppressed, which has begun to free itself from its bonds; the precursor of that great revolutionary movement which we call “Feminism”!

So here is one laurel more for the crown of glory which surmounts the brow of the martyr of La Carraca, who was also an advocate of women's rights! . . .



SANITARY EDUCATION IN CHILE¹

By Dr. CORA MAYERS G.

Chief, Chilean Bureau of Health Education

YEAR after year we repeat with varying methods of emphasis that unhealthful conditions and ignorance of hygiene among the masses have caused more deaths than international wars in this nation, which is favored with a delightful climate, but afflicted with a mortality rate which brings a blush to the cheek.

In view of the character of the Chilean people, their sanitary conditions can not be improved merely through legislation, no matter how wise. A persistent and unremitting effort must be made to educate the masses in hygiene, a task demanding years of toil before results are even dimly perceptible.

HEALTH EDUCATION

By education in health we understand the inculcation in the public of hygienic habits and the knowledge and application of the precepts of preventive medicine, the only means of arresting the approach or mitigating the ravages of inevitable disease. From such education public-health experts expect the most beneficial results in their campaigns to improve the well-being of a nation. Such education is therefore "the primary school of health," as one of our most eminent physicians has aptly called it. And, since this is the case, how shall we carry out this important task in Chile? If we consider the great mass of the people, if we take into account their scanty schooling, their inherent pessimism, and all their other drawbacks, we must necessarily arrive at the conclusion that to derive real benefit from work in health education it must be concerned chiefly with the new generation now being molded in the school; there the seed sown by the hygienist will find suitable soil for germination, and there the nation's future health may be given a sturdy start. This does not mean that we should abandon the work with adults, that large proportion of the population whose habits are already formed and difficult to change. No; we should try to educate adults by means of illustrated lectures, pamphlets, handbills, and every means in our power, but let us not

¹Translated from *Boletín Sanitario*, July, 1927. Santiago, Chile.

forget that the lasting results which will be handed down to future citizens are those obtained from the rising generation. With this understanding of the problem, the Bureau of Health Education has oriented its activities in accordance with a systematic plan, designed especially to awaken interest in those organizations which are in direct touch with the people.

Above all, we have summoned the teachers of the nation to cooperate in our task. With this end in view, we started more than a year ago a correspondence course in hygiene, for which nearly 4,000 teachers in all parts of the country have registered. Every month the mail carries to the students in this course a lesson in some aspect of hygiene having to do with the school or the pupils. In this way the teacher is prepared to comprehend the state of the pupil's health and to discover in season any abnormal conditions. Thousands of letters from the most remote places, from tiny villages of whose location we are often ignorant, come to the bureau asking for some additional light on facts connected with the lessons, thanking us or, very often, making helpful suggestions. With the lessons goes material for health propaganda, such as wall charts, posters, primers, etc., which the teachers use to the best advantage in their schools. We have thus managed to educate in school hygiene not only the teacher but the child also. The most interesting part of this particular work is that the child has been our best agent for carrying our instructions to the home. There he is the teacher of his own parents, who are more disposed to heed the words of their child than those of official authorities.

In addition to this instruction of teachers by means of our correspondence course, we have tried to cooperate with the teachers' associations in the post-graduate courses which they periodically offer to their members. Lectures on hygiene have been given to the teachers of Concepción, Santiago, Valparaíso, Quillota, and other places, in all of which much interest in school health problems was manifest.

Although we do not yet have a public health nursing service, a beginning has been made in different sections of the country on the physical examination of pupils, an examination given not only to discover their physical defects but to interest the children in the care of their own health. As parents are asked to be present at such examinations, they also become interested in correcting the defects found in their children. In a word, we try by means of a single action to obtain several different results.

We do not doubt that the very poor physical condition of the children examined up to the present will gradually improve, especially when the employment of school nurses is commenced, for it is their duty to teach health habits to the pupils by methods suited to the

child mentality, such as games, stories, plays, poems, drawings, etc., which carry a health lesson.

Another of the chief objectives of the bureau has been the education of ignorant mothers as a means—in our opinion, the most valuable—for reducing our high infant-mortality rate. To accomplish this purpose, and in accordance with the principles set forth above, we have tried to start mothers' clubs as centers in which to give courses in child care.

Since the midwife is an important agent in instructing the mother in the principles of infant health, the bureau has taken part in the courses for members given by the Chilean Midwives' Union, emphasizing to the midwives, who come from the Provinces as well as from the capital, the vital rôle which they are called upon to play in reducing infant mortality. It has been a great satisfaction to us to receive letters from these same midwives informing us how they have tried to put our teachings into practice in the villages where they live. A lack of sufficient personnel has prevented the bureau from commencing a correspondence course in child care for midwives, for which a hundred have already registered.

With this same object and in the belief that education for motherhood should begin in the school, the bureau drew up a plan of organization and the outline for 12 lessons in child care for the Leagues of Little Mothers, the first of which was started with 36 members July 3 of last year in the town of Peñaflor. The formation of these societies gives a splendid opportunity to make use of the intelligent cooperation of the teachers in the work of health education which this bureau has so much at heart. In view of the enthusiasm aroused by the new organization and the requests to start other leagues in various parts of the country, it will not be long before there are Little Mothers' Leagues in every Province. Thus we shall have another efficient agent for reducing infant mortality.

Another method used by the bureau to educate mothers in child health is propaganda through maternity hospitals and civil registry offices. Three hundred thousand primers containing helpful advice and the addresses of child-health centers, clinics, and children's hospitals have been distributed in maternity hospitals. With the approval of the respective Ministry, an outline of child welfare, called "What a Child Asks of His Parents," is distributed with all marriage certificates. Moreover, by order of the National Inspector General of the Civil Registry, pamphlets, handbills, and primers with advice to mothers have been distributed through all offices under his jurisdiction.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the bureau has given preferential attention to inculcating health habits in the child and in educating the mother in the proper care of her children. We hope that

when once the public-health nurse, that invaluable member of the health service, begins to labor among us, our work may become more intensive and more practical, since it will be her task to teach health habits to the school children in accordance with modern psychological methods. Then we can teach how to "swat the fly" in full confidence of obtaining results; we can spread the knowledge for the necessity of a balanced diet assuring the child's growth and the building up of reserve energy; we can preach personal cleanliness and the care of the teeth, skin, etc., in such a manner that it does not mean a burdensome lesson, the child accepting these teachings almost without realizing that he is building for the future.

But, as we said in the beginning, the bureau has not disregarded the health education of adults, even though it realizes that it is difficult to change habits at a mature age. In pursuit of this end, a weekly series of short popular articles on various aspects of health has been distributed among 150 magazines and newspapers. In this way we have succeeded in having the papers which reach the home of the worker, and of labor-union members in general, carry our instructions to the very public for which we are most concerned. The various almanacs published in Chile for 1928 also contain many pages devoted to health matters. And although the bureau has not yet completed its plan for popular lectures, it has responded to more than 100 requests from the capital and its suburbs. This is proof conclusive that the public is aware of the bureau's existence and eager to give it opportunities to perform its work.

The health handbills and primers have been freely distributed in the various sanitary zones throughout the country. We hope that the sanitary inspectors are becoming more and more capable of spreading information in the towns where they carry on their work.

In the bureau's plan figure still other methods of propaganda which we expect to put in practice as soon as the necessary material is secured and the bureau has a sufficient personnel, the lack in this respect being felt especially in connection with the sections devoted to welfare and publications.

We shall soon receive from abroad exhibits for visual instruction in health and child welfare, with which as a basis we can celebrate Children's Week, the program having been arranged a year ago. National motion-picture films on child welfare and other subjects which are almost completed will lend an added attraction to our lectures. The series of radio talks prepared by the bureau some time ago has not been delivered because of vacancies on the staff.

When we secure a properly trained person we expect to publish a children's magazine, which will be one of the most attractive methods for presenting health teachings to children.

As may be seen, the Bureau of Health Education believes that it has at hand practical means for carrying out the vitally important task with which it has been entrusted by the General Health Department. To execute its program it lacks only a larger staff of specialists and the necessary funds, which it asks in the full confidence that the more money is spent on popular health education, the greater will be the saving to the National Treasury.

NEW AIR COMMUNICATION FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE ∴ ∴ ∴

By LOUISE FUNSTON SHIELDS

A NEW means for reducing distance and making the whole world into one neighborhood is the Slate all-metal dirigible airship which, early in 1929, opens passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The schedule announced by the Slate Aircraft Corporation provides passenger service from Los Angeles to New York in 36 hours, with stops at principal cities en route, and a nonstop fruit and vegetable express in 28 hours. The first unit of this line, practically completed and soon to begin two months' trial runs, will carry 40 passengers and a crew of 5.

The Slate aircraft plant at Glendale, Calif., is prepared to build one ship of this size each month, to add to its transcontinental air fleet, and to start within a year to build ships equipped for 200 passengers and several tons of baggage and express. Mileage tickets will cost approximately the present rate for railway transportation plus Pullman and meals, and will include sleeping accommodations and dining-salon privileges. Ships rivaling ocean steamers are in the program of the next decade, to carry 800 to 1,200 passengers.

The Slate ship was invented by Thomas B. Slate, internationally known as the developer of "dry ice," the stabilized form of carbon dioxide for refrigeration, the constant-speed radio generator, and other modern miracles. It is declared by its inventor to combine the speed and accuracy of the airplane with the safety of the Zeppelin,

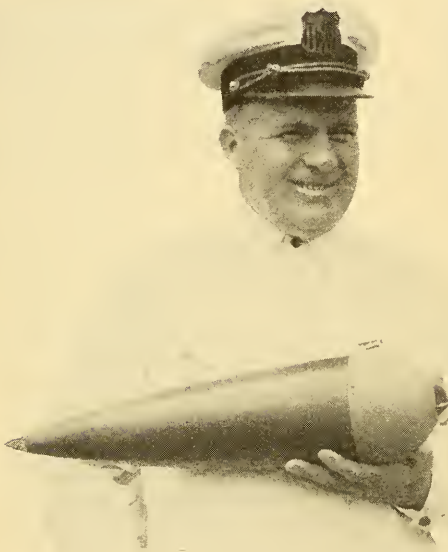
and to add a commercially paying load and greater storm resistance than any other type of aircraft.

The basic principle of the Slate ship, different from all other aircraft, is its novel method of propulsion by air displacement, an all-metal fireproof hull constructed of corrugated, distensible duralumin, on the eggshell principle, steam-turbine power, a balanced fuel of oil and hydrogen gas, and an anchor and elevator system for landing passengers and goods.

The air-displacement propulsion is accomplished by means of a flat-bladed centrifugal blower located in the center of the hull's for-

THOMAS B. SLATE,
INVENTOR OF THE
ALL-METAL DIRIGI-
BLE AIRSHIP

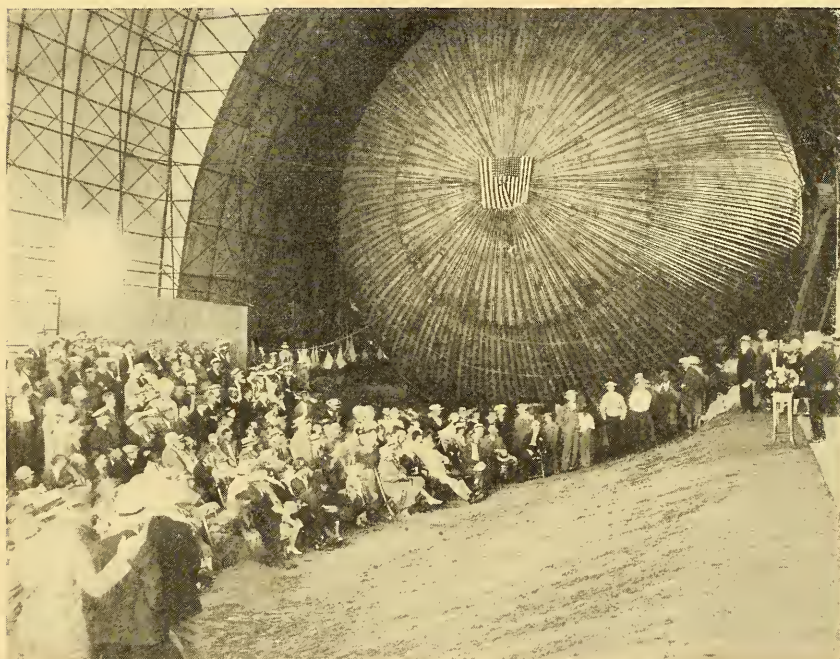
Captain Slate has won fame as the developer of "dry-ice" and other revolutionary scientific discoveries. He was born on a farm in Oregon and throughout his boyhood he "tinkered" with labor-saving devices along with his mechanically minded father and brothers. He is 47 years of age, in robust health, and eager to place his airship in operation so as to get back to the laboratory, in order to perfect a semi-Diesel engine on which he has already made marked progress



ward end. The blower, revolving at high speed, by centrifugal force throws the air out of its blades. This air is replaced by air from in front of the ship. This builds up an area of negative pressure or partial vacuum ahead, and just behind the blower on the nose surface. This pressure reacts on the air stream leaving the blades and causes it to bend and flow backward across the nose in a flat high-speed stream, and delivers that stream behind the point of the ship's largest diameter in sufficient quantities to build up a positive pressure on the rear taper and to thrust the ship into the negative pressure ahead.

This new method of propulsion practically eliminates the usual retarding process on the hull, stabilizes and protects the ship by means of this high-speed envelope of air which at all times surrounds the hull and which even keeps the duralumin walls dry through a rainstorm, and makes possible a higher rate of speed with less power.

Five transcontinental lines within the United States are in the projected survey. Plans include service to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and across the Atlantic and Pacific. At the end of the second year of operation, the Slate program includes a nonstop flight around the world.



DEDICATION OF THE SLATE ALL-METAL DIRIGIBLE

The ceremony at Glendale, Calif., was attended by the mayor and many residents of that city, as well as by the officials of Los Angeles County

PAN AMERICAN CONTACTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE FORTNIGHT :: ::

(PARIS, JULY 2-13, 1928)

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Assistant Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

AMONG the 6,000 delegates from 50 countries who assembled in Paris July 2-13 to discuss methods of preventing and correcting individual and social maladjustment were a number from both North America and South America. The International Social Welfare Fortnight included the following four congresses: Housing and Town-Planning, Public and Private Relief, Child Welfare, and Social Work. Among the Latin-American countries represented were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

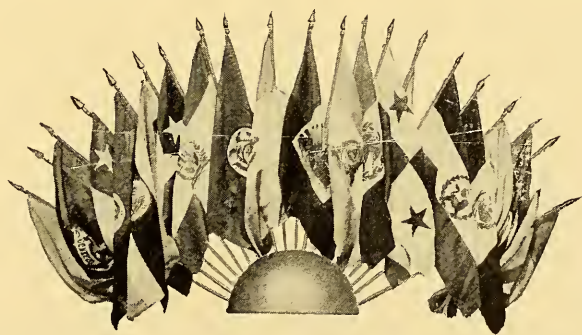
Dr. Luis Morquio, director of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Montevideo, was one of the principal speakers at the formal opening session, a joint session of the Child Welfare Congress and the International Conference of Social Work. Those engaged in child welfare and social work in several Latin-American countries participated in the discussions on a number of occasions, describing the organization of the work in their countries.

An informal Pan American luncheon was held, attended by about 25 delegates from the United States and Latin-American countries. At this luncheon Doctor Morquio described the organization and plans of the institute of which he is a director. Dr. Arthur de Sa, in charge of the child welfare work of the State of Pernambuco, Brazil, and Dr. Mariano A. Guerrero, of Argentina, were also among the speakers. The hope was expressed that a Pan American Conference of Social Work could be arranged within the next few years.

Among the great values of the Fortnight, which made it a stimulating, broadening, and memorable experience, were: (1) The inspiration which comes in any international gathering of a scientific or educational nature, because of the realization of common problems

and common needs, and the opportunity of forming international contacts among those interested in the same subjects and working toward the same ends; (2) emphasis, running throughout the four congresses, on constructive and preventive action which will promote the welfare and happiness of mankind; (3) emphasis on the family as the primary social agency, which must be stabilized, strengthened, and conserved in every possible way, whether through better housing, social insurance, the administration of relief, general social case work, the protection of maternity and infancy, the care of dependent children, or any of the other phases of social service; (4) recognition of the basic importance of study of the individual and adaptation of social programs to individual needs; and (5) the coordination and correlation of all movements looking toward human betterment, and the utilization of all allied efforts whether in the scientific, the medical, or the educational field. Such a program calls for the services of well-trained, well-remunerated professional workers, aided by volunteer effort and receiving adequate support from the community. The spiritual values in social work, sympathy, compassion, love of humanity and of the individual, are, however, not to be discarded in the social work of the future but are to be strengthened through greater understanding and greater resourcefulness, if the spirit of the congresses may be taken as a criterion. As Mr. Rajniss of Hungary expressed it:

"The creation of such a new practical science (concerned with the living individual) will be the greatest contribution of modern social case work, not only to all kindred social endeavors but to the great general task of rehumanizing a society which is in itself mal-adjusted because of the existence in its midst of so many suppressed, dismembered and stultified personalities."



BRAZIL OF TO-DAY¹ ∴ ∴

By EDWIN WALTER KEMMERER

Professor of Economics and Finance, Princeton University

IT HAS been my privilege to visit Brazil twice, once in 1922 and again in 1925. I spent some three months in Brazil, on the first trip, visiting Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, Therezopolis, São Paulo, Santos, Curytiba, and Rio Grande do Sul.

First among my memories of the country is that of its marvelous natural beauty. What images of hills, mountains, and sea, of blue skies, of wonderfully shaped rocks, of vast panoramas of natural beauty, of charming vistas, what symphonies of nature's colors are suggested to us by such names as Corcovado, Sugar Loaf Mountain, China Hill, Avenida Niemeyer, Gavea, Petropolis, Therezopolis, and the winding mountain road leading from the one to the other, and finally by that triumph of nature's grandeur, the gorgeously painted panorama of mountain and valley, of river, sea, and sky, that stretches out before the traveler between Curityba and Paranaguá! Some one has said "See Rio and then die," but no one wants to die who has seen Rio—he wants to love and dream of its beauty and see it again.

It is significant that a country so famous for its natural beauty should contribute to mankind so many products representing the pleasure and comforts of life—such, for example, as coffee, chocolate, orchids, diamonds, and aquamarines.

My second impression of Brazil is that of a country of great size, of magnificent distances. The area of Brazil is about 259,000 square miles larger than that of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. This 9 per cent difference in favor of Brazil is sufficient to cover all six of our New England States, the three middle States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and then to throw in for good measure England, Ireland, and Wales. Brazil is not only one of the largest countries of the world in her area, she is also a country which looms large in the production of many of the world's important economic products. She is the largest producer of coffee in the world, having about two-thirds of the world's total export trade in coffee; she is second only to the United States in the quantity of tobacco she exports; she is the second largest producer of rubber in the world, the second largest producer of cocoa, and in the exportation of hides and skins she is third.

¹ Speech delivered at banquet given in the Hotel Savoy-Plaza, New York City, by the Pan American Society of the United States in honor of Dr. Lindolfo Collor, member of the House of Representatives of the Brazilian Congress, and to Senhor Sebastião Sampaio, consul general of Brazil in New York.

Passing from size and quantity production to rate of growth, we find Brazil likewise occupying a prominent place. A few examples of her recent rate of growth will suffice. From 1890-1926 the city of São Paulo increased in population from 65,000 to 700,000—an increase of 980 per cent. During the same period the city of Rio de Janeiro increased 168 per cent, the city of Belem (Para) 460 per cent, and the city of Porto Alegre 323 per cent. All four of these Brazilian cities increased in population during that period by a much larger per cent than did New York City, which increased 138 per cent; three of the four cities increased by a greater per cent than Chicago, which increased by 182 per cent; and all four increased by a much greater per cent than St. Louis or San Francisco. In that period the population of São Paulo increased by nearly as great a per cent as Los Angeles, the rate for São Paulo being 980 per cent and that for Los Angeles 1,050 per cent.

Speaking of São Paulo, it has been my privilege to visit that city twice in recent years, and I was surprised to find what an active business city it was. Visitors from the United States frequently say that in its activity and business energy it reminds them of one of our thriving middle western cities.

Measured in dollars the foreign trade of Brazil increased from \$640,000,000 in 1913 to \$852,000,000 in 1926. When one allows for the depreciation in the value of the dollar, this can hardly be said to be an increase. Brazil's foreign trade was hard hit by the war, as two of her principal exports—namely, coffee and rubber—were not commodities of the great war demand. It is not correct, however, to judge the economic prosperity or the progress of different countries by their foreign trade alone, as people frequently do. Brazil, like the United States, is a great self-supporting country. Her domestic business is her all-important business. She lives on her own products, producing directly most of what she consumes and consuming most of what she produces. Her foreign trade is a very small part of her total business. I have before me a table showing the per capita foreign trade of 77 different countries for the year 1926. The five countries having the largest per capita foreign trade, arranged in their order, are as follows: Alaska, \$1,925.45; Aden, \$865.50; Hawaii, \$611.80; Malaya (British), \$391; and New Zealand, \$326.40. By such criterion of prosperity, the United States, with its per capita foreign trade of \$77.70 and Brazil with hers of \$23.65 would fare rather poorly.

When we try the criteria of domestic business, we find the evidence much more encouraging. From 1913 to 1924—the latest date for which I have the figures—the railway-passenger miles of Brazil were multiplied by three and the freight-ton miles were nearly doubled; the



Courtesy of Brazilian American

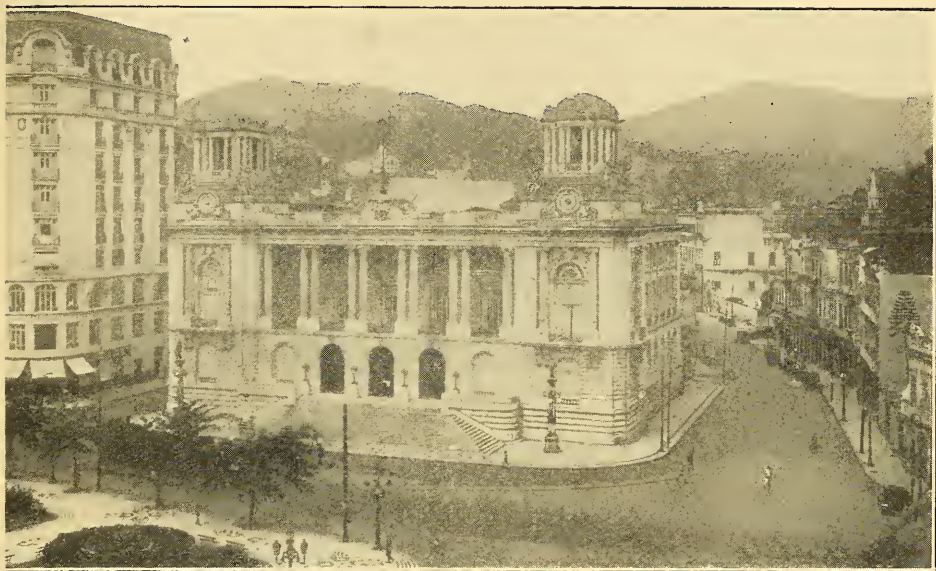
MARECHAL FLORIANO

This square, at the end of the Avenida Rio Branco, is bordered by many notable buildings of the Brazilian capitol; while



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO

At the left is the Municipal Theater; on the far corner of the street intersection the Art Gallery and School of Fine Arts, and at the right the National Library. The tall building in the background is the Palace Hotel



SQUARE, RIO DE JANEIRO

tal. At the extreme left is the Monroe Palace; then comes a group of recently constructed buildings, four of which at the right is the Municipal Building



FLAMENGO SECTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO

number of telegraph messages sent in 1926 was more than double the number sent in 1913, and the number of telephones in operation in 1925 was two and a half times that of 1913, while the estimated number of motor cars in 1923 was 28,000 and in 1926, 81,100. Judged by such criteria as these, Brazil's economic progress in recent years has been remarkable.

In judging a country's economic progress from year to year or in comparing its economic condition and progress with those of other countries, one is compelled to rely chiefly upon statistical evidence. Statistics are not always reliable and they are often dry, but they are usually not so unreliable and not often so dry as "hot air." And right here, I want to say a word parenthetically in the interest of better economic statistics in the western hemisphere. One of the first requirements for good statistics in any country is that they shall be accurate, and a second is that they shall be continuous—namely, cover a substantial number of years and that the unit shall be the same throughout the period so that one can know that he is counting the same thing for each of the years compared. A third requirement is that they shall be up to date. Statistics several years old are useful for many purposes, but for most business needs statistics that are not strictly up to date have their value greatly impaired. And finally, if we are to use statistics as I have been using them this evening, to compare economic conditions in different countries, it is highly important that there shall be international cooperation with the object of obtaining an agreement as to classification and nomenclature, units of measurement, methods of presentation, and the like, so that one can readily compare the figures of one country with those of other countries over substantial periods of time. Unfortunately this is far from being a safe procedure at the present time as regards many American countries.

Passing now from the subjects of Brazil's size and her economic greatness and growth, I wish to say a few words on the subject of the relations between Brazil and the United States—first, a word as to relations in general, and, second, a few words as to economic relations.

Brazil, as you all know, in framing her constitution and in organizing her government in 1891 followed closely United States models. Many other Latin American countries had previously done the same, but in one respect Brazil's action was particularly significant. Brazil modeled her constitution upon ours not while ours was in its early experimental years, but after it had been in operation over 110 years, when its weak points, as well as its strength, had been brought to light. Brazil was one of our allies in the Great War, and, as has been pointed out before, the political relations between Brazil and the United States have always been friendly.



FLAMENGO BEACH, RIO DE JANEIRO

The two tall buildings are a new apartment house and the Gloria Hotel



GRAND STANDS AT THE JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK

Passing from political relations to those of an economic character, it is interesting to note that the economic ties between Brazil and the United States have been growing continually stronger in recent years. In 1913 the per cent of the general imports of Brazil that came from the United States was 15.7 and in 1925 it was 24.8. In 1913 we ranked third among the nations of the world in regard to these general imports, the United Kingdom being first and Germany second. In 1925 the United States ranked first, far ahead of both the United Kingdom and Germany. Of Brazil's exports, the United States had 32 per cent in 1913 and 45 per cent in 1925, ranking first in both years.

Brazil, we have noticed, is the largest producer of coffee in the world. The United States consumes about three-fifths of the world's entire coffee production, and it consumes over one-half of Brazil's exported coffee. Brazil is the second largest producer of rubber in the world; the United States consumes about 58 per cent of the world's rubber and it consumes about two-thirds of Brazil's exported rubber. Brazil is the second largest producer of cocoa in the world. The United States consumes about 60 per cent of Brazil's cocoa exports. These cocoa exports from Brazil to the United States increased from 22,000,000 pounds in 1913 to 73,000,000 pounds in 1925.

The financial relations between Brazil and the United States have likewise been growing closer in recent years. In 1920 practically none of Brazil's national debt was held in the United States. At the present time something like \$160,000,000 of this debt, or say 22 per cent of the total, is held here. Since the war the holdings of Brazil's national debt in Great Britain and France have remained practically unchanged. The last nine years has likewise shown a great increase in the investments of American private capital in Brazil.

I can not close these remarks without saying a few words concerning the very capable, forward-looking man who now presides over the Republic of Brazil. For a number of years I have followed with great interest the writings, the speeches, and the work of President Washington Luis. I have admired greatly his position in advocating the homely economic virtues—the need of a balanced budget, of strict economy in government expenditures, of impartially administered tariff laws, and of currency stability. I have been impressed with the firm position he has taken with reference to the futility and injustice of Brazil's trying to force the value of the milreis back to the old gold par of 27d. or even to the pre-war rate of 16d. His presentation of the objection to a country's trying to undo the evils of a long period of inflation by taking upon its shoulders the evils of a long period of deflation is a classic. From it I will quote a few paragraphs:

Exchange has already come down. In its fall it caused innumerable losses and in many cases ruin. . . . With this all the creditors, all the capitalists, all



COPACABANA BEACH AND HOTEL, RIO DE JANEIRO



ANOTHER VIEW OF COPACABANA BEACH

the holders of small reserves, all the import trade, everyone has had immense losses. Failures, compositions, moratoria, in trade; ruin, havoc, remains of fortunes, misery in civil life; weakness, poverty of the nation, have been its results.

As a remedy for this evil, it is proposed to raise the rate of exchange, not immediately to the inaccessible 27d., but to the 16d. of 1914, forgetting that this movement will produce, as it has already produced, the sacrifice of producers, whether agricultural, or industrial, cattle breeders, commercial exporters, and all those who had confidence and used credit. And the mournful train of bankruptcies, breakages, penury, privations, is being formed of the remains of Brazil.

The cause of the fall was not the deliberate intention of men. Cases of *force majeure*, disturbances, political revolution, military revolts, errors, negligence, empiricism, the World War—all these concurred in the loss of the purchasing value of our money, and consequently in the fall of exchange with foreign gold coinage.

The rise of exchange now can only be brought about by voluntary action, deliberately planned to achieve this fixed object, which it is known will ruin the production of the country on which the hope, wealth, and life of the nation depend.

That will be a crime without extenuating circumstances.

Those who have suffered by the fall of exchange have already been sacrificed. For their resurrection we can not murder the survivors. Just as after great battles, we must mourn the dead. But let us not sacrifice those who remain, because they may yet be able to shelter the mutilated and begin the work of renovation.

With the fixing of exchange we shall achieve the financial restoration of the country and the economic resurrection of Brazil.

While I believe that Brazil has acted wisely in deciding to stabilize her currency on a gold basis and in resolving not to try to return to the pre-war gold value of the milreis, I am not sufficiently familiar with the situation to feel justified in passing any judgment with reference to the plan adopted for effecting and maintaining stabilization. When I was in Brazil in 1922, I devoted a large part of my time to a study of Brazilian currency and banking problems, and I have since followed the developments, at a distance, with great interest. I know enough about the Brazilian situation to know how very complex it is and how dangerous it would be for one who has not been on the ground recently and studied the situation at first hand thoroughly to pass a judgment concerning the plan adopted. While economic laws are eternal and universal in their application, one can not apply them in a vacuum. They must be studied and applied in the light of national economic conditions, national history, and national psychology. As regards monetary stabilization, each country presents a different problem, and a solution that would work well in one might not work at all well in another.

All of those who wish well for Brazil—and I am sure that that covers every one within sound of my voice—will watch with keen interest and with sincere good wishes Brazil's progress in the important work of currency stabilization which she is now undertaking.

THE ROMANCE OF NITRATE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By L. E. ELLIOTT

COLOR^{ED} with the authentic hues of perennial sunshine, the great nitrate pampa of Northern Chile lies spread beneath the crystal-clear bowl of a rainless sky. The pampa changes as it rolls and runs into the vast distances of this fantastic region from tawny copper to palest golden; the shadows are turquoise and violet blue. There are frequently no other tints but the range of blues and goldens all day and every day; only at nightfall and in early morning the serene heavens are invaded by hosts of marching colors. Scarlet and jade green lights fill the scene, a panoply of splendor in which, here and there a glistening white crest of the high Andes swims like a lovely wraith. Night seldom broods in pitch darkness over the nitrate pampa; the bright blue of the sky is darkened no more than to a deep sapphire in which brilliant stars shine down lanes of ether; the pampa is shrouded in a dim tawny mantle.

All the lambent beauty, the simplicity and enormous expanse, of the nitrate deserts is accompanied by the same feeling of withdrawal from the ordinary world of fields and dwellings that one experiences in high snow fields. They are serene, untarnished. And here, as in the snow fields, the restless stir of nature is not felt; dormant life, capacity for the struggle for existence, lies beneath the snow and is hidden in the chemical forces of the salitre wilderness. But upon the land a mantle of silence has been laid.

BREAKING THE SILENCE

In the great nitrate fields the silence of countless centuries has been broken. Here, in regions apparently indomitable in their serene infertility, restless man has come with his long steel lines of railway, strung out across the desert, linking camp and mine, and artificial town and works to each other and to the seaports of north Chile; the still line of the horizon is broken by sheds and shafts, the tawny hues invaded by chemical dumps. Here where water never ran before, man came with his modern engineering devices, and huge pipes conduct disciplined, inclosed rivers through the burning desert. In arid areas where the proverbial "blade of grass" has never waved its green flag to any demand of natural conditions, little gardens create oases in the wilderness. From great expanses, shunned by man and beast

¹ *The Chilean Review*, London, 4th Quarter, 1928.

for uncountable years because they did not and could not produce anything that was of use or value or comfort, have been taken tens of millions of tons of material, nitrate of soda and its by-product iodine, to form the base of enormous world industries, to give life to field and orchard and health to mankind. From land of no consideration, desolate, uninhabited, at one time practically without worth, so far as markets reckon worthy, have been drawn not only vast sums creating large private fortunes, but revenues that have largely contributed to the prosperity and stability of the whole nation of Chile.

The story of the discovery of the economic value of nitrate of soda, the economic results of the vast mining developments in the far-spreading golden deserts of northern Chile, the creation of industries based upon nitrate all over the world, is an international romance; it is on a par with the tale of the finding of gold upon the Rand in South Africa, or with the location of petroleum wells in Mexico.

NITRATE IN THE MAKING

How far does the tale of nitrate go back? Who knows the mystery of its formation? Scientific men, groping for knowledge, speak of an era when the Andes rose from the sea, when the great longitudinal valley that creases the surface of Chile from north to south was awash, and the coastal range was not much more than a line of sand dunes on the margin of the Pacific Ocean. The great nitrate deserts, they say, hold the ancient deposits, to-day solidified, desiccated, bleached, that suffered the action of winds and constant sunlight for century after century during the eras before man came to trouble the peace of the wild places. Finally, when the sea came in no more and the huge lagoons dried, their beds of sea vegetation glittering with masses of accumulated salts, the saliter pampas were formed. Hardening to the consistency of rock during the ages, together with a covering of sandy substances that likewise became almost petrified, the whole area of the old lagoons was left desolate. Slowly the salt deserts became as we know them to-day, lying along a narrow belt never wider, between sea and Andean spurs, than 90 miles, and extending through five main shallows—the pampas of Tarapacá, Toco, Taltal, Antofagasta, and Aguas Blancas.

Neither bird nor beast, nor reptile, nor insect could find a home among these fierce, sun-scorched, rainless deserts; the native tribes of prehistoric Chile, when they took up a seminomadic fishing life upon the coasts, kept away from all but the very margins of these blighted areas. Only in regions where the saliter pampa is briefly punctuated by an oasis of higher land, or where an infrequent thread of water has survived (as in the case of the Loa) the journey from the Andes, are there any remains of human life. But throughout much of the saliter country no river can penetrate; numbers of mountain

rivers, originating in the melted snows from Andean slopes, are swallowed in the burning sands of the lower plains, many a long mile away from the sea's border.

THE FIRST SPANISH IN NITRATE REGIONS

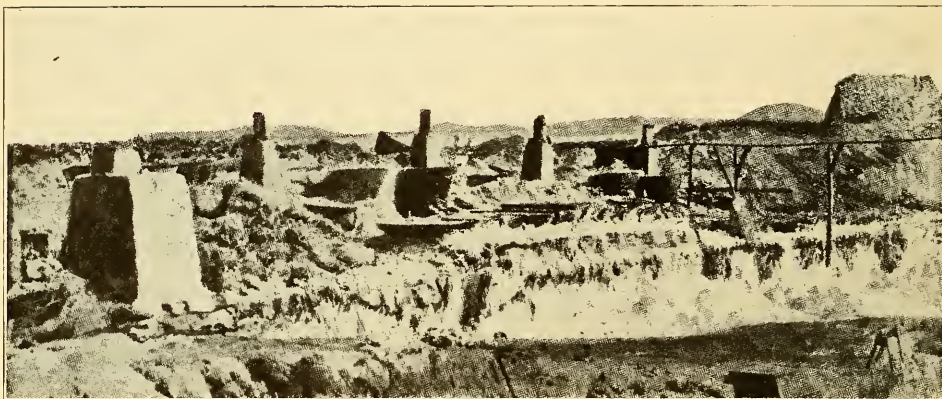
The earliest Spanish explorers, riding southward from Peru and seeking new wealth of gold and silver, knew of these vast, threatening deserts from the tales and warnings of their unwilling allies and servants, the conquered Peruvians.

Almagro's party, setting out in magnificence from Cuzco with 500 Spanish soldiers and 15,000 unfortunate Peruvian Indians, traversed the Andean uplands along the ancient Inca route that avoided the blazing salt plains; the way was strewn with the dead, for the snows proved almost as cruel as the deserts below, yet not until Almagro's expedition reached the head of the green valley of the Copiapó River did he dare to descend to the coast. Disappointed in his hopes of finding rich cities to loot, Almagro was forced to turn back from near the Maule River; and, unable to face again the terrors of the frozen uplands, he took his starving followers back by the Pacific border.

This march remains on record as one of the great journeys of history, great in courage, suffering, and disaster. Before Almagro brought the ragged remnants of his band back and reached, at Arequipa, a Spanish settlement where help could be given, the survivors had traversed more than 1,500 miles from south to north, and had passed the salitre deserts of Atacama and Tarapacá. The fisher-folk Changos may have helped them; and the Spaniards no doubt owed much to the influence of the young scion of the Incas of Peru, the youth Paullu Tupac Yupanqui, who was taken on that terrible expedition by Almagro, and who actually survived it. Almagro rightly reckoned on the unswerving devotion, to death itself, of the Peruvians to the royal youth. But more than 10,000 of the Peruvian Indians and 156 Europeans left their bones to bleach on the upland mountain paths or the route of the waterless sun-scorched salt deserts.

Almagro set out in 1534 and returned to Peru in 1536. It was not until 1540 that Valdivia's expedition of settlement was made with better results. He, too, preferred the burning coastal pampa to Andean gales and ice, and made his way through to the green valley of the Mapocho; and it was not long before the Spaniard, scientifically minded and always intent upon the discovery of mines of precious metals "which these countries naturally produce," had located the rich silver deposits of Huantajaya near Iquique, amongst others, as well as mines of gold and copper, and not much longer before they had found that the sterile pampas yielded saltpeter, and were using it to manufacture gunpowder employed for weapons and also as an aid to mining.

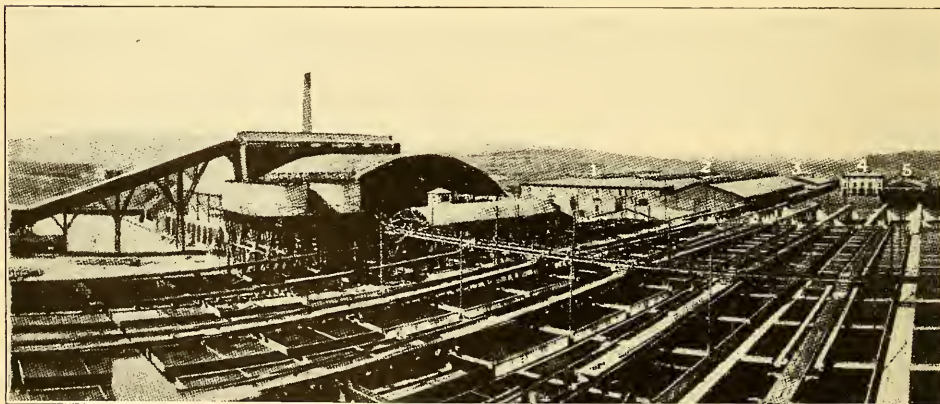
ONE CENTURY OF TECHNICAL PROG-



Courtesy of C. A. Watters

THE OLD PARADA OFICINA

Nitrate oficinas in olden days were composed of two, four, or six *Paradas*, all of them established in the Pampa of pair of pailas, or tanks, where caliche was heated by direct fire and was able to produce up to 25 metric quintals the German scientist Tadeo Haenken, who resided at Cochabamba whilst employed in the service of the Span-steam into the mixture of *caliche* and water. In 1876 the "Shanks System," or the indirect application of steam, try since then, although great improvements have been carried out in the apparatus and machinery employed, of the low-grade caliche, and in this respect special mention is due to the application of the system used in Ger- whose methods differ entirely from the ones in use until now. It may be said, in general, that they consist where the dissolution of the raw material is obtained at the temperature of the atmosphere, employing for the compressors, workshops, etc.

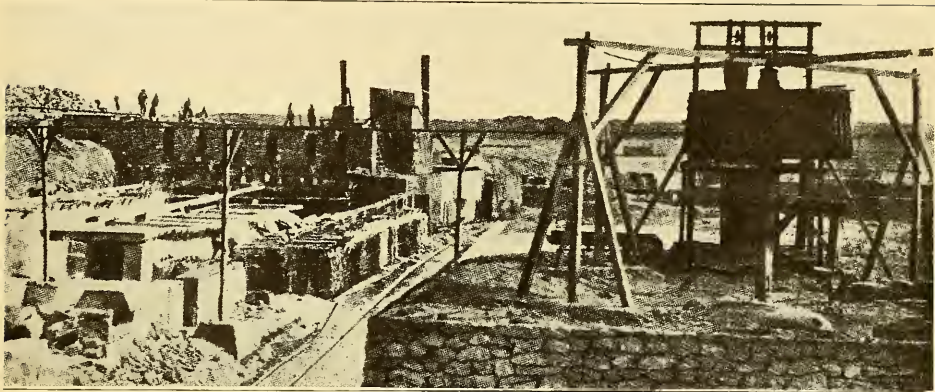


Courtesy of the

OFICINA "CHACABUCO," ONE OF THE NITRATE PRO-

This oficina was built in 1924 at a total cost exceeding £1,000,000 and equipped to produce 15,000 metric tons of nitrate view shows in the foreground, on the left, the conveyors by which, after being ground by the *chanchos* or crushing where it is dissolved in water and then run out into the *cachuchos*, where evaporation takes place. After settle- on inclined drying tables or *falcas*, and is then conveyed in small trucks to the *cancha*, where, after some weeks is extracted from the *aguas viejas*. Near by is the railway station and other dependencies. In the background general provision stores, (5) theater, (6) social hall for the workmen, (7) children's playground and plaza, (8) gym- (11) hospital, and (12) staff quarters. It is interesting to note that in the year referred to the Lautaro Nitrate

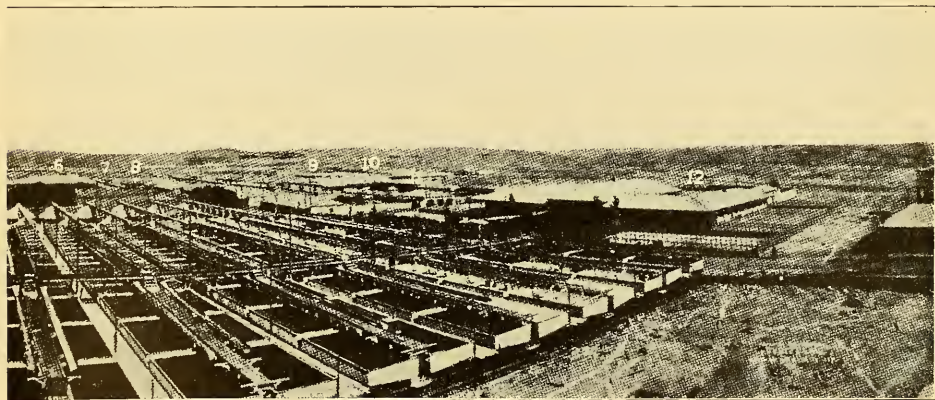
RESS IN THE NITRATE INDUSTRY



and the Chilean Review

OF "CHINQUIRIRAY"

Tamarugal where it was possible to make use of the water existing near the surface. Each *Parada* consisted of a of nitrate a day at an approximate cost of 30 pence per quintal. A system of direct fire was introduced in 1810 by ish Government. In 1853 the Chilean industrialist, Señor Pedro Gamboni, introduced the innovation of injecting was introduced by Señor Santiago Humberstone, and this process has been invariably used in the nitrate indus- Important efforts are being made to-day to introduce more perfect systems of elaboration in order to take advantage many in the potash industry, and to the even larger innovations recently put into practice by Guggenheim Bros., in dissolving the caliche on a big scale, using for the purpose large concrete tanks of about 6,000 tons capacity, purpose no more fuel than that required to generate the motive power necessary to operate the grinding machinery



Chilean Review

DUCING CENTERS OF THE LAUTARO NITRATE CO. (LTD.)

per month; it employs 1,400 workmen, who, with their families, form a population of 5,000 people. The above machines, the caliche—raw material from which nitrate is made—is lifted to the chuyadoras or boiling tanks, ment, the aguas viejas, i. e., the water used in the boiling process, is drained away and the nitrate allowed to dry of further drying, it is ready for sacking. Beyond the picture on the left is the iodine house, where this by-product are (1) workshops and stores for the working materials of the oficina, (2) maternity house, (3) general offices, (4) nasium, (9) swimming and shower baths, (10) workmen's dwellings, consisting of family and bachelor quarters, Co. spent on social welfare alone over £80,000

COLONIAL CONTROL OF SALTPETER

Over this use of salitre the omnipotent viceroy of Peru exercised the control invariably displayed by the Spanish Government, meticulous in attention to rules and rights. The gunpowder made from the saltpeter of the South American west coast was better than any other, it was said, and the law was set in motion to prohibit manufacture by any but properly authorized persons. Concessions were granted throughout the period of Spanish control to the Jesuits, who always, during their missionary enterprises, took a special interest in mining as in agriculture and industries, and to other monastic groups. Certain rich salitre deposits, within the most convenient reach of the authorities, were reserved for the use of the viceroy and his deputies. When the Spanish envoys, Capt. Jorge Juan and Captain Ulloa, made their celebrated inquiry into conditions in South America in the first half of the eighteenth century, recorded in the perennially interesting "Noticias Secretas," they reported that a considerable contraband commerce in gunpowder was carried on near the great salitre beds of Guancarama, despite the efforts of the viceregal government in Lima, and they spoke of the difficulties experienced in preventing similar illegal trade being developed in the region of the Zaila deposits. The independent miner, hunting gold and silver through the rainless belt, wanted gunpowder to aid him in his precarious task; he was as cheerfully ready to set the law at defiance as any bootlegger of to-day in areas farther north. We can spare a little sympathy for him; for here he faced death for the sake of making a trifle of money under conditions of personal freedom. The land produced no food at all; the burning sky never yielded a drop of water. He had to carry every kind of provision he needed, and all that he had in return for his frugalities was that illusive but priceless will-o'-the-wisp, independence. The type of that wary lover of solitudes, the contrabandist of colonial times, still survives, although dwindling in numbers—the independent miner who seeks, with the pickax, outcroppings of rich copper ores throughout the mineralized zones of north Chile, still brings to the railway stations his little heaps of beautiful blue ore. You may see these exquisite fragments, radiant in the sun, lying on benches awaiting the train; they are the fruit of individual toil in parched deserts as inhospitable, as beautiful, as fascinating, as the long reaches of the Sahara.

Jesuit concessionary and smuggler alike used a simple system for extracting the nitrate of soda from the various components of its prehistoric cradle. The mass of ancient deposits containing these vitalizing salts, hardened to the consistency of rock and frequently imbedded in sandstone, lies like a blanket that has suffered petrification; it is called, locally, *caliche*, while the "costra" (crust) lies above and the "cova" (concave bed) below. Dug up with the pickaxe, or blasted

out with explosives, this *caliche* was then broken into little scraps and dissolved. Boiling vats, made of copper, were heated for this purpose, and when a solution had been made, the "mother liquor" was dipped out with great copper spoons into second vats for settling, and finally into a third, where crystalization took place. The shining white dust that resulted is the nitrate of sodium of commerce; and although modern methods have created great works, with huge tanks and careful scientific systems of running off and tapping and cleansing and cooling, yet the basic principle of extraction remains the same.

In colonial times the impulsive force of nitrate of soda was only exercised in the making of gunpowder used for weapons and in mining, and for making the fireworks that every good Catholic in Latin America likes to let off on days of *fiesta*. Its extraordinary effect upon plant life, in freeing and stimulating the soil, was not realized until later years, and it is still true that in South America, land of the creation of these powerful salts, less use is made of it than in most other countries devoted to agriculture.

DAWN OF THE GREAT NITRATE BOOM

When the South American colonies of Spain became independent nations in the first half of the nineteenth century, trade with countries other than Spain herself had a tentative opening, and while dyewoods and sugar and tobacco were sent from certain regions, the west coast shipped the first supplies of nitrate, employed at first only for the manufacture of nitric acid used in making explosives. In 1830 less than 1,000 tons were sold abroad, and although this figure was raised to 15,000 tons as an average by the middle of the century, the great industrial use of this strange chemical, unique in its ages-old formation upon the sands of South America, was still hidden by the veil of the future. Iquique, chief port of the long burning coasts of Tarapacá, then part of the region under the control of the Republic of Peru, was in 1850 still more famous and important as a point for the export of silver than it was as an outlet for nitrate of soda.

Iquique, scorched, unproductive, with every mouthful of food and every drop of water carried to it from afar, a camp precariously crouched under a tawny barren cliff on the edge of the sea margin of the golden desert, was destined to become the hub of a greater trade than silver had ever created. For the huge bleached fields of chemical attracted, more and more, the attention of a world then entering upon a new phase of mechanization, of applied science, of stimulated industry. The experiments of the Frenchman Hector Bacque, who set up the first nitrate works, at Noria, were followed by those of Smith, of Zavala, of Gildermeister; and by 1870 over 250,000 tons of nitrate were being shipped abroad annually.

The Province of Tarapacá, with the huge deposits of Tamarugal lying behind the coastal ridge, still exported nitrate chiefly for use in

explosive factories; but when its value as an agricultural fertilizer began to be known it assumed, in the eyes of the very country of its origin, a new aspect. It appeared as a formidable rival to the great, celebrated, fortune-bringing fertilizer, Peruvian guano. Guano, formed during centuries from the droppings of myriads of sea birds on the coasts and islands of the west coast of South America, has been used as a stimulant to fields and orchards from the earliest days of the Incas; it is still a favorite fertilizer in South America. But, collected from limited and irreplaceable deposits, it was faced with formidable competition from the immense nitrate fields farther south. For a time the promoters of the nitrate industry struggled against the hostility of groups interested in guano, and when operators in the growing business of saliter extraction proceeded with the development of the great beds of Atacama and Antofagasta (the latter then in the territory of the new Republic of Bolivia) the long arm of governmental legislation was employed to check this lusty infant of international commerce. When Peru passed laws to limit the output of nitrate and to make a government monopoly of the industry while planning to acquire control of all nitrate deposits, and when Bolivia imposed taxes upon nitrate exports, irritation was aroused which played its part in the subsequent war of the Pacific.

Before then, however, the powerful figure of Colonel North, the "nitrate king," had created a new atmosphere in the saliter region, showing the way to enterprise. Colonel North was a man of foresight and determination. He came first to the west coast in connection with the contract of an English firm for bringing water, in tank steamers, to Iquique to serve the needs of the growing mining population. He was a boiler maker by trade and a Yorkshire man by birth. Also, he was a man of ideas, and before long he possessed a steamer of his own, had traversed the coast with a shrewd eye to industrial needs, and, what is more, had visited many points of the interior saliter pampa and beheld a vision of the future of the nitrate industry. With all the money that he could scrape together or borrow, he purchased nitrate territory; with all the force of his cheerful optimism, he persuaded hard-headed business men to join him in nitrate and transport; and between the years 1871 and 1875 he had acquired a large fortune in solid cash. Like many another pioneer of industry, he acted as a kind of glittering advertisement, and to the stories that clustered about this strong-willed son of the Yorkshire soil may be credited much of the interest that was thenceforth attached in the minds of the British public to the word "nitrate." A great impulse to enterprise and investment was given. The death of Colonel North in 1896 deprived the world of a commanding figure; but, long before, he had seen his ideas and hopes realized and the whole business of extraction, transport, and international sales

organized upon an impregnable footing, with the great nitrate pampas under one flag.

CHILE AND NITRATE DEVELOPMENT

In 1879 came the War of the Pacific, with Peru and Bolivia joined against Chile. Bolivia was quickly out of the field and the province of Antofagasta, with the exporting point of Antofagasta town that had proved so hard a bone of contention, under Chilean management. Here, in 1872, the two Chilean explorers and engineers, Ossa and Puelma, had located the vast nitrate deposits of the Salar del Carmen and had founded the *Compañía de Salitres de Antofagasta*, fore-runner of the *Compañía de Salitres y Ferrocarril de Antofagasta*.

In 1883 the treaty of Ancon put an end to hostilities with Peru, and the formal cession of Tarapacá, in Chilean hands for some years previously, formed part of the treaty. From that time the development of the nitrate industry was rapid and tremendous, enhanced enormously in the course of a few years when the recognition by scientific agriculturists of the value of the chemical as a plant food was followed by popular purchases. Immense markets were created; fortunes rose and fell in London, New York, Paris, and Berlin on nitrate prices, and Chileans were quick to create nitrate markets in Valparaiso and Santiago, to invest in and to operate works upon the saliter pampas.

Tremendous activity developing along the 450 miles of nitrate coast went hand in hand with rapid extension of railways. The Nitrate Railways Co. (Ltd.) dates the concession for building the first section of their network of lines, serving the chief ports of Tarapacá, back to the year 1860; the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Co. (Ltd.), dates back to 1873, serving copper as well as nitrate regions; the Taltal Railway lines, and three or four others serving the Aguas Blancas fields, and those of Junin, Agua Santa, Caleta Buena, Tocopilla, and other exporting points unite to form a long spread of steel links threading the pampas.

The sleepy ports, no more than fishing points strung along the Pacific's margin, were roused to movement; they grew with feverish haste into industrial centers. Camps became cities; workers thronged to the silent wastes of the north. Dazzling fortunes made by the pioneers of a huge international enterprise reacted in the nitrate area as a spur to greater development, to the creation of new centers, and to the opening up of other saliter fields.

To-day the industry rests upon a less feverish, a steadier, and firmer foundation, with equally good reasons for optimism. For Chilean nitrate has no rival in its own class; the saliter deposits of the coast, the desiccated, prehistoric lagoons running from the nineteenth to the twenty-sixth parallel, are unique in the world.

But shortly before the war began, a commercial competitor had cast a shadow, then "no bigger than a man's hand," with offerings of synthetic nitrate of soda, extracted from the air. The four years of conflict encouraged the development of synthetic nitrate factories; prices were kept down to a level below that of the genuine product of the pampa; and for a time a unique industry, long secure within its rampart of a natural monopoly, faced the claims of the artificial rival with a certain degree of alarm, which has, however, been reduced to its due proportions by subsequent events.

THE WORLD'S NEED

Look upon a globe showing the countries and oceans of the round world, and you may here and there put your finger upon lonely islands where mankind is a rare figure; much more frequently, however, you will observe great countries, great continents, whose teeming populations crowd their places of origin and must perforce overflow to colder north and warmer south. Forests are felled, deserts conquered, so that man may pitch his tent farther afield. As mankind increases, his fields and his orchards and pastures are called upon for more wheat, more fruit, more fodder, and if that ever-growing demand is to be supplied there is but one road to follow, that of intensified cultivation. Garden and meadow must yield greater quantities of precious food-stuffs; the lands of every nation must be nourished and stimulated to the aim of greater production when fields diminish before the pressure of the cities.

Nitrate from Chile provides the one great plant food that is nature's own remedy for exhaustion of the land, the remedy evolved in the deep laboratory of the ancient lagoons of South America in a blend of chemicals that man can never emulate. Far away from green leas and blossomy orchards lie the stark burning nitrate deserts, paradox of the world in their immediate, complete infertility and their rich promise of fruitfulness for other lands. These mines, these store-houses of the world's future, contain under the parched crust of the pampa sufficient plant food to serve the needs of the world for centuries to come. Newer and better methods of extraction are already utilizing deposits formerly labeled "low grade" and therefore neglected, while unopened saliter fields lie in long stretches under the unchanging sun of north Chile. The first chapters of the great romance of nitrate were unfolded not much more than 50 years ago, when Ossa and his companion Puelma ranged these burning pampas and, with all the strength of their genius, wrote the opening words. After the unequal glitter of a great boom and the lessons of difficult years, later records bid fair to prove steadier, if less romantic.

The harvest of the desert is the security for the harvest of the corn-field; the tale of nitrate stretches far ahead into the misty dawn of future eras.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

SUMMER, in spite of a rather unwelcome extension, is definitely over; holidaying as the immediate business of life is done for a long stretch of months to come; the members of the widely scattered Governing Board have one by one with their families returned; and the Pan American Union, in common with official Washington in general, is "all set" for what promises to be an unusually interesting and crowded season.

The Governing Board.

The first autumn meeting of the Governing Board—scheduled for November 7—will be notable in that it will include several new and important members who, credentials presented to the White House and official receptions accomplished, will take up their work as active members of this important body. Among these may be mentioned Ambassador Malbrán of Argentina, Minister Castro Quesada of Costa Rica, and Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, the recently arrived Minister of Ecuador. It may be added that it is a matter of general rejoicing that the new honor bestowed upon His Excellency the Minister from Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, namely, the first vice presidency of that sister republic, is not to deprive the governing board—or Washington—of this genial and popular member of the diplomatic corps.

The Director General's Office.

During the past month Dr. L. S. Rowe, the Director General, delivered a series of lectures on Pan American affairs before the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. In the course of October the Director General extended the hospitality of the Union to a number of distinguished visitors. Notable among these expressions was the luncheon given Friday, October 5, in honor of Dr. William Miller Collier, retiring ambassador of the United States to Chile, and Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

The finalists in the International Oratorical Contest, eight in number, were with singular appropriateness received by the Director General on Columbus Day, the contest itself taking place the next evening at the Washington Auditorium, René Ponthieu of France being awarded the first prize and José de Tomaso of Argentina and William Fox, jr., of Canada, the second and third, respectively. A photograph of these gifted young orators with the exception of the



FINALISTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST VISIT PAN AMERICAN UNION

The participants while in Washington for the International Oratorical Contest, visited the Pan American Union, where they were cordially received by the Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe. *First row, left to right:* Efraín Brito-Rosado, of Mexico City; José de Tomaso, of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dr. L. S. Rowe; Julio César Fernández, of Habana, Cuba. *Second row, left to right:* René Ponthieu, of Paris, France; Alfonso Dirichi, of Cuba (not a participant); James R. Moore, of Somerset, Ky., representing the United States; William Fox, jr., of London, Canada; Dr. Alejandro Herosa, Buenos Aires educator, who accompanied the Argentine contestant; Dudley Raymond Barker, of Bournemouth, England

representative of Germany who arrived too late to be included, is given just above these lines. An interesting outcome of this contest—the third to be held—is that in addition to the extensive informational trip in the United States afforded the contestants by the executive committee there is a strong likelihood that, hereafter, the contestants will be given a specially arranged trip through Latin America.

Arrangements for the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, which will convene in Washington December 11, are well on the way to completion. The complete list of delegates and plenipotentiaries will shortly be announced by the State Department. Meanwhile the Director General of the Pan American Union has been informed by the legations of Panama and the Dominican Republic of the following appointments: Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro and Dr. Carlos L. López; Dominican Republic, Dr. Ángel Morales and Dr. Gustavo Díaz.

The preparatory work for the several other Pan American conferences to be held in the near future goes forward briskly. For instance, Godofredo M. de Menezes, of Brazil, has recently been in

Washington on behalf of the organizing committee of the Second Pan American Congress of Highways, to be held next June in Rio de Janeiro. During his brief stay he conferred concerning the coming conference not only with Doctor Rowe, but with Mr. Thomas H. Macdonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Mr. Pyke Johnson and Mr. Stephen James, of the Highway Education Board and the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education. Moreover, the Pan American Union, in preparation for the same conference, has undertaken to compile all the information available which will enable this conference to undertake a study of the most feasible route for the proposed Pan American Highway, as also to prepare a report that will facilitate the study of the international regulation of automotive traffic, the latter in conjunction with the Pan American Confederation of Highway Education.

In preparation for the Pan American Trade Mark Conference, which will convene in Washington, February 11, 1929, under the auspices of the Union, the Director General is taking steps toward the formulation of a project to serve as a basis of discussion, in which figure all reports on the subject submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, as also suggestions from the Pan American Trade Mark Bureau in Habana.

The special conference of Cuban and United States railroad representatives which met at the Pan American Union October 15 for the purpose of discussing measures to facilitate railroad shipments, the exchange of cars and other mutually helpful economic cooperation between the two countries, was eminently successful, and interesting developments may confidently be looked for in a not too distant future as the result of this conference and the initiative of Engineer Santiago Rodríguez Roa, Inspector General of Cuban railroads, who represented his country in this conference.

With respect to the Convention on Private International Law now in process of ratification by the signatory nations, progress, also, is reported by the Director General, the National Assembly of Panamá having recently ratified this important instrument. Cuba had previously taken similar action.

The Secretary of State of Cuba has informed the Director General that the President of Cuba has designated the following members to serve on the National Organizing Committee of the First Pan American Congress of Municipalities, which will meet at Habana in 1931 in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States: Ruy de Lugo Viña, president; Tirso Mesa; José Izquierdo; Emeterio Zorrilla; Enrique Gay Calbó; and José L. Franco. It is hoped that Cuba's timely action will be followed, shortly, by that of the remaining governments members of the Union.

The Embassy of Cuba at Washington informs the Director General that the following have been designated to form the National Committee for Cuba on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, the purpose of which is to cooperate with the Union in securing the realization of the project for the erection of the Lighthouse:

Maj. Gen. Pedro Betancourt, president; Gen. Manuel Piedra; Col. Francisco López Leiva; Dr. Juan Ramón O'Farrill; and Señor Miguel Ángel Carbonell, secretary.

The preliminary working complement of seven on the Pan American Commission of Women, which is to consist eventually of 21 members, has just been completed by the following appointments of the respective governments: Señora Doña María Alvarez de Guillén Rivas, Commissioner for El Salvador; Señora Doña María Helena de Hinestrosa, Commissioner for Colombia; and Mme. Teligny Mathon, Commissioner for Haiti. The four previously appointed were: Miss Doris Stevens, Commissioner for the United States, chairman; Señorita Clara González, Commissioner for Panamá; Señora Doña Lucila Luciani de Pérez Díaz, Commissioner for Venezuela; and Señora Doña Ernestina López de Nelson, Commissioner for Argentina.

The Assistant Director's Office.

Dr. Gil Borges, the Assistant Director, had the great pleasure in the absence of the Director General of receiving the officers and cadets of the Argentine Frigate "Presidente Sarmiento," headed by Commander J. Costa Palma, during their recent visit to Washington. After presenting the heads of departments Dr. Gil Borges accompanied these very welcome guests on a tour of the building and grounds, which were noted with many expressions of interest and pleasure. During their stay in Washington the visiting officers and cadets were accompanied in their various sightseeing trips by A. Stanton Merrill, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., who was detailed for the purpose.

With respect to this visit the Pan American Union agrees with the remarks of Secretary Kellogg, so well expressed over the radio: "We welcome the opportunity to become personally acquainted with our neighbors, and to have them know us informally and see us just as we are at home. Such contacts promote a firmer friendship than do any number of formal expressions of esteem . . . and we are glad . . . to improve our own knowledge of Argentina through acquaintance with these splendid representatives of the Argentine Republic whom we have had the pleasure and honor of receiving as our guests."

The Library.

Gifts received.—The library has been enriched during the last month by the gift of three rare historical documents. Two, which are original prints of the decree abolishing slavery in Nueva Granada—

signed by Bolívar at Caracas, June 28, 1827—and the “Ley Fundamental de la Unión de los Pueblos de Colombia,” were presented by Mr. Rudolph Dolge, of Caracas. The third is the original manuscript copy of a decree dated December 18, 1828, bearing the signature of General José A. Páez, first president of Venezuela. The library has also received a large album of photographic views of Asunción, Paraguay, and 351 new volumes and pamphlets as follows: 131 titles on educational subjects and institutions in Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina; 63 works by Dr. J. I. Dávila Garibi, of Guadalajara, Mexico; 14 pamphlets dealing with the results of Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer's work in Bolivia and Chile; 20 volumes on library classification from the Library of Congress; 25 miscellaneous volumes from Peru, 20 from Chile, 4 from Brazil, 3 from Argentina, 6 from Dr. Gil Borges, and 5 by purchase. The library has also added seven maps to its collection. These relate to Mexico, Central America, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay, and include an original drawing of the Western Hemisphere showing the route of the Intercontinental Railroad.

Donations made.—This library has recently donated to the library of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 112 volumes and pamphlets from its duplicate collection. It may be added that this collection has been listed on mimeographed sheets and sent to all national libraries in Latin America and such libraries in the United States as are known to have special collections on the Pan American countries. Moreover, the library frequently has a supply of magazines and newspapers in Spanish, which have served their usefulness here, for distribution to schools and hospitals when so requested. Among the institutions at present receiving such material are: St. Paul's College, Brookland, D. C.; College of Liberal Arts, Northwestern University; Harding High School, Sawtelle, Calif.; Fairfax High School, Los Angeles, Calif.; United States Veterans' Hospital, Sunnyside, N. Y.; Red Cross Service, United States Veterans' Hospital, New York; War Service, National Headquarters Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; and the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Service.—The compilation upon request of selected bibliographies on special subjects is a service the library extends to its readers. Hardly a day passes without numerous requests for such lists or suggestions.

Inter-American Commission on Bibliography.—The Librarian reports further progress on this important commission, the Government of Perú having recently appointed the members of the Peruvian Technical Commission on Bibliography as follows: Dr. Alejandro O. Deustua, rector of the National University of San Marcos, president; Dr.

Horacio H. Urteaga, director of the National Archives; Dr. Raúl Porras Barrenechea, chief of Boundary Archives, Ministry of Foreign Relations, secretary of the commission; and Mr. Ismael Portal.

Outstanding New Publications Received.—Among these may be mentioned the following:

Antología de Poetas Hispano-Americanos, publicada por la Real Academia Española. Tomo 4—Chile, Argentina, Uruguay. Madrid, Revista de Archivos.

Bibliografía de Bartolomé Mitre, Vol. 1. Libros y folletos, Por Manuel Conde Montero. Buenos Aires, Rodriguez Giles.

Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Polytechnica do Rio de Janeiro.—Segundo o sistema decimal de Dewey . . . Rio de Janeiro. 1923-1925. 2 vols.

Economic Data about Brazil. Publication of the Department of Commercial Statistics, Ministry of Finance. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional.

Anuario Administrativo, published by the United Press of La Paz, contains the laws, decrees and resolutions of the Government, is fully indexed, and of particular importance to law libraries.

A Pesca e os Pescadores no Brasil, no Ponto de Vista Economico e Social, by Nicolau José Debané, with preface by Frederico Villar, Director of the Brazilian Bureau of Fisheries, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro.

Geografía Física de los Estados Unidos de México, a new publication on this subject prepared by Pedro C. Sánchez, C. E., and issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and Promotion of Mexico.

La Alfarería Indígena Chilena, by the well-known archaeologist Ricardo E. Latcham, Imprenta Universo, Santiago.

A Grammar of the Portuguese Language, by Joseph Dunn. A recent addition to the series of Hispanic Notes and Monographs issued by the Hispanic Society of America, New York. An authoritative work which should be largely instrumental in giving Portuguese its rightful place in the study of modern languages.

A complete set of the publications of the League of Nations now in print has been acquired and arrangements made to keep it up to date. The contents of this large collection are made available by a full set of printed catalogue cards prepared by the League. In addition, the library has obtained a set of over 6,000 depository cards for the books on the League of Nations now in the Library of Congress.

Among the new periodicals received by the library are the following:

La Vida Minera, a monthly published in Lima and devoted to the mining interests of Peru.

Guatemala Agrícola, the organ of the Federation of Agricultural Associations of Guatemala, issued primarily for its members.

Boletín de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay, the official journal of the Uruguayan Bureau of Statistics.

Revista Económica, Buenos Aires. A monthly of financial and banking statistics published under the direction of the Bureau of Economic Investigations of the Banco de la Nación Argentina.

Revista de la Facultad de Agronomía, University of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Guía Panamericana, Santiago de Chile. A pocket guide for travelers, containing railroad time tables and steamship sailings.

Touring Club Paraguayo. Published, monthly, in Asunción by the Club.
Hollywood: Revista mensual de cinematógrafo.—Published in Viña del Mar, Chile.

Seguros de Chile.—Official bulletin of the Superintendent of Insurance Companies of Chile. Santiago de Chile.

Magallanes Rotario.—The organ of the Rotary Club of Magallanes, Chile.

Boletín Nacional de Minería y Comercio.—A new magazine devoted to the industry and commerce of Bolivia.

Norte América.—Latin American Publishing Co., New York City. Attractive companion, in Spanish, to *Latin America*, a monthly published by the same company in English.

The Counselor's Office.

This division is busily working out arrangements for the next radio concert of Latin American music which will be given in honor of the delegates to the Pan American Arbitration and Conciliation Conference and which will take place in the Hall of the Americas the evening of December 18. It is expected that the program to be rendered on this occasion will be one of exceptional merit.

The Counselor in commenting upon the increasing interest in Latin American folklore and folk music, on the part of the reading public in general and the members of women's clubs in particular, has suggested the preparation of a series of articles on this subject for publication in the *Bulletin*. The idea is a good one, but the difficulty is to find space in this hard pressed publication. Meanwhile the titles of three recent works of unusual merit on this subject should be noted as follows: *El Folklorismo: artículos, notas, y críticas musicales*, by Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes, member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters of Cuba (Habana, 1928); *El Folklore y la Música Mexicana (1525-1825)*, by Rubén M. Campos (México, 1928); and *Del Folklore Musical Dominicano*, by Julio Arzeno (Santo Domingo, 1927).

Division of Pan American Agricultural Cooperation.

It has been learned that in conformity with instructions of the Government of Ecuador, the National Commission of Agricultural Cooperation has recently been appointed, the members being: Dr. Pedro P. Eguez Baquerizo, Minister of Social Welfare and Agriculture; Señor Luciano Andrade Marín, Director General of Agriculture; and Señor Ricardo Fernández Salvador.

As the result of recent arrangements between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic and the Pan American Union looking toward a possible agricultural survey of that country, Dr. W. A. Orton, Director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and technical adviser to the Union, made a trip to Santo Domingo in September, as to which the Union hopes to make an important communication in a later edition of the *Bulletin*. Meanwhile, Doctor

Orton is on his way to Brazil on matters connected with forestry development.

The Bulletin Division.

Readers of the *Bulletin* long ago discovered that the perennially important part of this organ was unquestionably the notes under the section headings in the last third of each edition. These notes, gleaned by skilled and experienced staff readers from the principal organs of the daily, weekly and monthly press—including official gazettes and other special publications—of each country in America, have been for a generation a faithful reflection of the outstanding activities in the life of the American peoples.

These activities were for years grouped under six headings: Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Economics and Finance; Legislation; International Treaties; Public Instruction and Education; and General or Miscellaneous. But the enormous impetus acquired by the labor movement and the vastly increased significance and scope of social welfare activities in the Latin-American countries during post-war years led to the incorporation, about five years ago, of two new groups under the respective headings of "Labor" and "Social Welfare."

More recently, and largely as the result of closer inter-American cooperation due to initiatives and commitments originating in the Fifth and Sixth Conferences of American States, it became clear that this grouping, as a whole, was in need of further readjustment. For instance, Agriculture can no longer be grouped with Commerce and Industry; it demands a section of its own. The enormous expansion in Communications and Transportation can no longer be dealt with under Industry and Commerce. The migratory movements of recent years, flowing as they do in new channels and at new rates of speed, clamor for their due expression. Urbanization movements, the evolution of new types of architecture and civic beautification, everywhere, can not be ignored. The changing status of woman, her entrance into industrial competition with man, her broadened outlook and increasing responsibility as a community member, call for a more important place in the record.

The clear recognition of this need has resulted in the intersectional adjustment and expansion which, tried out in the September issue, has finally crystallized in this present issue, where the new headings—12 in number—appear for the first time printed from new dies made for the purpose.

The editor believes that this new grouping of that part of the *Bulletin* material which, from its inception, has served as the uninterrupted official liaison record of the Pan American Union and its signatory members, will greatly enlarge the usefulness of this publication and facilitate the work of all those who consult it.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND RELATIONS

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.—After sanction by the Brazilian Congress the President of Brazil approved, on July 29, 1928, the telegraph convention between Brazil and Paraguay signed in Asunción on October 8, 1927. (*Diario Oficial*, August 2, 1928. Rio de Janeiro.)

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

CONVENTION ON THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES.—On August 7, 1928, the President of Brazil signed the decree approving the convention between Brazil and Uruguay for the campaign against venereal diseases to be carried on at their frontiers, congressional sanction having also been given. (*Diario Oficial*, August 11, 1928. Rio de Janeiro.)

CHILE

AMBASSADOR TO PERU.—Señor don Emiliano Figueroa Larraín, ex-President of Chile and formerly in the Chilean diplomatic service in Buenos Aires and Madrid, was appointed first Ambassador to Peru. This action was in pursuit of the recent agreement of Chile and Peru to renew diplomatic relations.

CHILE-COLOMBIA

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On June 9, 1928, the National Congress ratified the extradition treaty between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Chile, signed in Bogotá November 16, 1914. The President of the Republic signed it June 19. (*Diario Oficial*, June 20, 1928. Bogotá.)

COSTA RICA

GIFT OF LEGATION SITE.—According to *La Gaceta*, Costa Rica, of July 12, 1928, President González Víquez has been authorized by Congress to purchase a suitable site of at least 1,800 square meters (meter equals 10.26 square feet) in area within the city of San José to be given the Government of Mexico for the erection of a legation.

COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

EXTRADITION TREATY APPROVED.—An extradition treaty signed by representatives of Costa Rica and Colombia in San José on May 7, 1928, was approved by the Congress of Costa Rica on July 13, 1928, and signed by the President on July 18, 1928. (*La Gaceta*, San José, July 21, 1928.)

ECUADOR

NEW MINISTER OF ECUADOR.—Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, chief of the Ecuadorean delegation to the Sixth Pan American Conference, has been transferred from his post as Minister of Ecuador in France to be Minister in the United States.

GUATEMALA-UNITED STATES

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—The office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington has notified the Pan American Union that "the Government of Guatemala has accepted the invitation of the United States Postal Administration to inaugurate the exchange of postal money orders under the provisions of the Pan American Money Order Convention. October 1 was fixed as the date upon which to begin business under this arrangement. It is hoped that this method of transferring small sums between the two countries may prove a distinct aid in commercial transactions and also enhance the good understanding already existing between the two Republics."

HAITI

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—The Pan American Postal Convention signed in Buenos Aires, September 15, 1921, its regulations, protocols, and annexes, were ratified by the Council of State, exercising the powers of the National Assembly, on July 5, 1928, and signed by the President on July 12, 1928. (*Le Moniteur*, official journal of the Republic of Haiti, August 9, 1928.)

HONDURAS-UNITED STATES

GENERAL TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND CONSULAR PREROGATIVES.—Ratifications of this treaty, signed by representatives of Honduras and the United States in Tegucigalpa on December 7, 1927, were exchanged in Tegucigalpa on July 19, 1928. It replaces the treaty of July 4, 1864. The new instrument was ratified by Decree No. 107 of the National Congress of Honduras under date of March 7, 1928, and by the Senate of the United States on May 25, 1928, being signed by President Coolidge on June 9, 1928, and proclaimed on July 23. (*La Gaceta*, July 20, 1928. Tegucigalpa. *United States Treaty Series* No. 764. Washington.)

PERU

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO CHILE.—Dr. César A. Elguera was appointed Peruvian Ambassador to Chile subsequent to the decision for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He has had a long connection with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, where he held various important positions, finally occupying the post of Minister.

SALVADOR-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY TO AVOID OR PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN AMERICAN STATES.—This treaty, signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, was ratified by the Legislative Assembly of Salvador July 19, 1928, and signed by the President on July 20, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, July 30, 1928.)

UNITED STATES-GERMANY, ETC.

GENERAL PACT FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR.—The following Latin American nations had by October 17, 1928, expressed their intention of adhering to the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, by fifteen states: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

LEGISLATION

COSTA RICA

FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—On June 27, 1928, Congress approved a measure, which was later signed by the President, providing for the creation of a department of labor and social welfare, which shall have as its principal functions the following:

The preparation of a labor code setting forth regulations for labor contracts, savings and pension plans, organization of the labor office, labor associations, the housing of laborers, and conciliatory and arbitral proceedings; the organization of a service for the inspection of mines and industries, labor in general, industrial and professional instruction, and insurance and social welfare; the inspection of the execution of labor and social welfare laws; and the foundation and organization of an institute of social studies.

ECUADOR

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY.—On July 9, 1928, the Provisional President of Ecuador summoned the Constitutional Assembly, to be composed of 54 deputies chosen by popular vote, to meet in Quito on October 9, 1928, "inasmuch as, in accordance with the spirit which animated the political transformation of July 9, 1925, the banking, monetary, and fiscal organization of the Republic has been effected, thus satisfying the chief aspirations of Ecuadoreans; and inasmuch as, in consequence, the time has arrived for convoking the representatives of the people in national assembly to draw up the Constitution of the State and return the country to the constitutional régime."

RADIO.—The Provisional President of Ecuador issued a decree on August 4, 1928, regulating future activities of amateur radio operators. According to the decree, there can be hereafter only one radio club in each provincial capital, such club to be organized according to law. Members of radio clubs may install experimental sending and receiving apparatus of such power and wave length that they will not disturb Government stations. Every set operated without permission is subject to confiscation. The Government will appoint an inspector of radio in each district to see that the law is observed.

GUATEMALA

STATUTES OF MORTGAGE BANK APPROVED.—The statutes of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, a corporation created on the basis of legislative decrees of April 24, 1893, and April 20, 1894, which assumed the actual functions of a mortgage bank with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury on February 28, 1928, were approved by an executive decree of July 9, 1928.

CONTENTIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.—In accordance with a provision of the transitory article of the recent constitutional amendments, a contentious administrative law was issued by the Congress of Guatemala on May 28, 1928, and signed by the President on June 5, 1928. The full text of the law, which provides among other things that a contentious administrative court be established on September 1, 1928, was printed in *El Guatemalteco* of June 7, 1928.

HAITI

TARIFF ACT.—A law of August 1, 1928, makes a number of changes in the act on import duties. Among other provisions, it exempts from duties agricultural machinery and tools, printing presses and parts, textbooks, technical, professional, scientific, and religious works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and similar books, and unbound books and pamphlets.

HONDURAS

DECREE AGAINST PROMOTION OF PLOTS AGAINST OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—An executive decree of July 19, 1928, condemns as an attempt upon the peace of the Republic and a violation of the international duties of the nation all propaganda by spoken or written word, by nationals, Central Americans, or other foreigners, tending to promote in any way revolutionary or subversive movements against a recognized government in any other Central American Republic.

This decree has a provisional character, remaining in force until Congress enacts legislation in fulfillment of article 14 of the General Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Central American Republics signed in Washington February 7, 1923.

SALVADOR

CUSTOMHOUSE IN SAN SALVADOR.—By a law of July 31, 1928, a customhouse was established in San Salvador for the dispatch of imports or exports. Interested persons may conduct their operations through this office in preference to the other national customhouses.



ARGENTINA

WHEAT AND LINSEED.—The General Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics published the following statistics on the exportable surplus of wheat and linseed on July 12, 1928:

Wheat

	Tons
Surplus crop, 1926-27	496, 284
Third estimate, 1927-28 crop	6, 509, 000
Total	7, 005, 284
To be deducted for consumption and seed (estimated)	2, 100, 000
Exported from Jan. 1 to July 11, 1928 (wheat and flour)	3, 880, 552
Exportable surplus July 12, 1928	1, 024, 732
Total	7, 005, 284

Linseed

Surplus, crop 1926-27	0, 000, 000
Third estimate, 1927-28 crop	2, 018, 000
To be deducted for consumption and seed (estimate)	190, 000
Exported from Jan. 1 to July 11, 1928	1, 096, 059
Exportable surplus, July 12, 1928	731, 941
Total	2, 018, 000

VARIETIES OF WOOD.—The *Review of the River Plate* for July 20, 1928, publishes an account of a gift to the President of a chessboard table containing 126 varieties of Argentine wood, presented by the Bureau of Lands. It is also stated that the director of this bureau recently suggested to the Minister of Agriculture the desirability of appointing a commission of experts to study the different trees in Argentina and to complete the catalogue of varieties of timber suitable for building purposes. So far 700 varieties of such woods have been listed, but these are believed to be only a part of the whole number,

NEW RECORDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MILK.—“*Celosa Sylvia*,” T. 3302, R. C. P. 0449, and “*Campeona*,” A. 346, T. 63, both cows of

the Holland-Argentine breed, have surpassed previous rural milk-production records in their respective classes of first-born heifer and adult cow. In one year "Celosa Sylvia" produced 6,200 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of milk with 210 kilograms, or 3.38 per cent, of fat content. "Campeona" produced during the same period 6,941 kilograms of milk with a fat content of 3.74 per cent, or 259 kilograms.

BOLIVIA

IRRIGATION IN COCHABAMBA.—By virtue of a recent law, the Government will purchase the plans for irrigation in the Province of Cochabamba which were drawn up by the Bolivian Railway and various individuals and proceed to execute these plans with money derived from a special tax. It is expected that agriculture in Cochabamba will be greatly benefited. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Bolivia in Washington.*)

PRODUCTS OF YUNGAS.—Under the auspices of the Rotary Club of La Paz, which is arranging a series of agricultural fairs, the tropical and subtropical products of the Provinces of North and South Yungas were shown in that city last August. These Provinces lie to the east of the Andes at an altitude considerably less than that of La Paz, which secures them a much warmer climate. The products exhibited at the fair awakened intense interest, not only because of their somewhat exotic quality to dwellers on the high plateau, but also as an indication of the great future possibilities of Bolivian agriculture. Each exhibit bore a sign reading "Yungas needs good roads"—highways being considered a requisite to further progress.

Among the exhibits were coffee, of which an especially fine variety is grown in Yungas, cacao, coca, sweet and white potatoes, beans, cotton, medicinal plants, bananas, oranges, tangerines, limes, and a wide variety of other tropical fruits.

The Redemptorist Fathers exhibited part of their extensive collection of the fauna of Yungas, including many birds and 120 of the most interesting species of other animals.

BRAZIL

PROJECTS TO RAISE WHEAT.—A bill has been brought before the Federal Senate to increase the cultivation of wheat in the State of Goyaz, as less than a fifth of the wheat consumed in the nation is Brazilian-grown, and Goyaz has varied climates within its borders which are favorable to this grain.

A wheat crusade is also being carried on in Paraná by means of cars sent to the interior of the State with personnel to instruct farmers and to distribute seed. A Federal experiment station distributed almost 17,050 kilograms of seed (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), the State gave 84,750 kilograms, and the farmers furnished 200,000 kilo-

grams of their own raising. Calculating the average yield of Paraná soil, it is expected that production this year will increase 50 per cent over last year, giving a crop of four to six thousand tons. Paraná consumes annually 20,000 tons of wheat.

PROPAGANDA FOR BRAZILIAN MATE.—The State of Paraná is carrying on a campaign of advertising for Brazilian mate (Paraguayan tea) which is raised in that State and has a wide sale in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Of the 145,000,000 kilograms of this tea produced in South America, Brazilian sources state that 120,000,000 kilograms are produced in Brazil. Of this amount, 80,000,000 kilograms are produced in the State of Paraná, 26,000,000 in the State of Santa Catharina, 9,000,000 in the State of Matto Grosso, and 5,000,000 in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Advertising is being carried on to popularize the drinking of mate instead of tea in Brazil, as it is a native product, costing less than tea. Argentina is said to produce 12,000,000 kilograms and consume 100,000,000 kilograms, while Brazil produces 120,000,000 kilograms and consumes but 9,000,000.

EXPORTATION OF FRUIT.—See page 1160.

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—The General Statistical Office has published the following figures on the agricultural production of the country for the crop season just past as compared with the preceding season:

	Production (thousands of kilograms)		Area planted (hundreds of hectares)	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Beans-----	51, 071	60, 819	496	476
Peas-----	9, 935	12, 204	106	104
Corn-----	40, 069	46, 152	254	249
Potatoes-----	395, 662	326, 419	306	292

The production of alfalfa dropped from 332,000,000 kilograms to 294,000,000, with about 2,000 hectares less under cultivation. Clover increased from 40,000,000 kilograms to 51,000,000 kilograms, with an increase of about 1,850 hectares under cultivation. (Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds; hectare equals 2.47 acres.)

EXPORTS OF WINE.—See page 1161.

COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCKRAISING ASSEMBLY.—Marked success attended the meeting in Bogotá last May of the First Agricultural

and Stockraising Assembly of the Department of Cundinamarca, convoked by the Society of Colombian Agriculturists. Many interesting reports were presented on matters related to the subject of the conference, and the assembly thoroughly discussed problems concerning the development of agriculture not only in Cundinamarca but in the entire Republic. Among the recommendations and resolutions passed were those on the following:

Measures which the Government might take to improve systems of cultivation; establishment of classes on agriculture and experimental fields in all schools receiving national or departmental support; the adoption of a protective tariff; the abrogation of the emergency act authorizing the President to decrease import duties on foodstuffs of prime necessity; increase of the capital of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank and the amendment of its statutes so as to permit loans to agricultural cooperatives; importation of labor for public works and improvement of the immigration law; steps improving the use of water for agricultural purposes; promotion of the coffee industry; improvement of rural sanitary conditions; adequate statistics on agriculture and stock raising, including number of farmers and stock raisers; promotion of stock raising in temperate sections and on the eastern plains; organization of local agricultural societies, annual meetings of the Agricultural and Stockraising Assembly of Cundinamarca, and advisability of summoning a national congress of agriculture in 1929.

COSTA RICA

INCREASED CULTIVATION OF THE BANANA.—It is reported by the press that the planting of bananas on a large scale has increased to such an extent near Cartago that it has been necessary for the railway company to construct 10 new stations on the Turrialba-Paraíso line to care for the increased demand for transportation facilities.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE AVAILABLE TO POOR.—See page 1181.

CUBA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—A subcommittee on agriculture and livestock of distinguished membership has begun operation as a part of the National Economic Commission. The new committee, which has two sections, one on agriculture and one on livestock, will study both subjects and make recommendations for the development of these industries. The agricultural section will consider: (a) The improvement of the sugar industry; (b) the increase of agricultural production, including tobacco; (c) Government aid to the farmer in marketing his products; (d) the organization of cooperative societies for the sale of agricultural products; and (e) methods for increasing the export of fruits and vegetables, including a study of the United States and other markets, shipping, etc. The livestock section will consider livestock; sheep and wool; poultry and bees. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

RICE CULTIVATION.—The Department of Agriculture is preparing a plan to extend the cultivation of rice in Cuba, for which purpose it proposes to engage the services of several Japanese experts. Once

rice cultivation is sufficient to supply the national demand, large sums of money now spent on foreign rice will remain in the Republic. The zones for cultivation of rice have already been selected and planting will soon be started. Five rice-husking plants of the portable model with a capacity of 150 pounds per hour have also been purchased by the Department of Agriculture.

HAITI

TOBACCO.—It is reported by tobacco producers in the Department of the North that their crop this year amounted to 800,000 pounds. They estimate national consumption at 2,500,000 pounds.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE.—See page 1183.

HONDURAS

EXPORTS OF COCONUTS.—The town of Guanaja, situated on the island of that name, exported during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1928, more than 2,500,000 coconuts and 90 tons of copra, together valued at \$60,000. The United States consul at Tegucigalpa states that for the preceding fiscal year the total exports of coconuts from Honduras were approximately 9,267,000, and that in general the climate of that country is not well suited to the making of copra.

MEXICO

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—In his message to Congress on September 1, 1928, the President of Mexico described the work realized during the past year in the development of agriculture throughout the country. During the period covered by the message, efforts for the extension of agricultural education, propaganda, and experimentation took visible form in the founding of new schools and the giving to others of lands, buildings, and adequate equipment; a systematic study of the most important agricultural zones of the country was initiated with the object of making a soil map of the Republic, a task in which the first zone, comprising an area of approximately 60,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) in the Valley of Mexico has been already completed; and measures taken for the protection of agriculture against plant and animal plagues and diseases, for the conservation and rational development of natural resources, and the distribution of water.

During the year action was also taken to coordinate the various agricultural divisions of the Government; a decree was passed on September 21, 1927, creating an official standard of grades for Mexican cotton and organizing a section of review and arbitration—the first of a series of regulations intended to make the classification of agricultural products uniform; and an arrangement made with the Department of Agriculture of the United States by which the two Governments agreed to cooperate for the realization of studies of a

scientific character on plagues such as the fruit fly and the pink boll-worm, in order to secure the passing of adequate preventative measures and the lifting of restrictions which affect the exportation of Mexican agricultural products into the United States.

Agrarian reform was continued, 657 public land proceedings having been begun, 634,102 hectares of land granted to the people and, furthermore, 615,969 hectares delivered for the definite possession of 68,387 families. Thirty-eight parcels of public land, totaling 31,428 hectares, were also divided, benefiting thereby 7,939 families.

As a result of efforts carried out in the communities which have communal lands, 376 cooperative agricultural societies, 24 cooperative forestry societies, 1 cooperative transportation association, and 9 agricultural banks were organized during the year. Toward these banks the Federal Government contributed 835,000 pesos and the members of the respective communities 475,750 pesos.

Studies and work on irrigation projects were continued energetically. Various of these projects will be completed during the present year, among them the Calles, the Río Mante, and Don Martín projects, which will permit the irrigation of 118,000 hectares. At the present time the Government is studying a plan for the colonization of the zones irrigated. For this purpose the lands will be divided and prepared for irrigation, roads and other works for the convenience of the colonists constructed, experimental farms to direct agricultural activity established, and the manner of the distribution of the land to the colonists and the financial aid which may be given them defined.

PANAMA

COFFEE.—In the latter part of July, 1928, a large company completed the planting of 150,000 coffee trees in Chiriquí Province. Next year a like number will be planted. The conditions in the Volcán district of this Province are so favorable for coffee growing that it is believed that within three or four years the crop will amount to 30,000 bags from this district alone.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL PRODUCTION.—At a recent meeting of exporters and merchants in the Agricultural Bank in Asunción, committees, which will meet weekly, were appointed on the following: Cotton, tobacco, yerba mate, rice, wheat, sugar, textiles, oil-bearing seeds, orchards, and highways and labor.

PERU

AGRICULTURE.—In his message read before Congress on July 28, 1928, the President gave the following facts on agriculture:

Of the 362,000 tons of sugar produced in the past year 300,432 tons were exported at a value of 4,597,381 Peruvian pounds. A cotton crop estimated

at 60,000 tons furnished exports of 57,117 tons, worth 6,762,637 Peruvian pounds. The rice crop amounted to 28,145 tons which, though an increase over the previous crop, did not prevent the importation of 34,310 tons.

The wheat-raising campaign developed in the departments of Ancash, Lima, Junín, Huancavélica, Cajamarca, and Arequipa with the aid of landowners in the mountains and along the coast has shown: (1) That it is possible to raise wheat on the coast; (2) that it is possible to raise wheat on the mountain slopes along the coast with the aid of the rainfall; (3) that by selection, several varieties of national wheat are obtained which are profitable in these sections; (4) that wheat can be raised on the high plateaus 4,000 meters above sea level. Imports of wheat amounted to 75,853 tons, worth 1,365,303 Peruvian pounds, and flour to 8,623 tons, worth 191,980 Peruvian pounds, which means an expenditure outside the nation of over 1,500,000 Peruvian pounds annually.

The agricultural station has studied the causes for the decrease in rice production and the failure to increase the cultivation of cotton. The station has had success with new varieties of cotton, of which it will furnish seed. The station will also sell seed rice, intensify its campaign for farm machinery and fertilizers, and increase its branches. It is planned to begin the cultivation of tea in the Valley of Convención, where experts from Ceylon will be brought to teach this work to the inhabitants. The Puno Model Farm is continuing its work of providing pure-bred livestock and acclimating forage crops. The Cuzco Farm School is to be opened in 1929.

Irrigation work undertaken by the Government in the past eight years has placed 26,000 hectares under irrigation, or an average of 3,000 hectares per year. Following the example of the Government, private individuals have irrigated 2,080 hectares. With the projects already undertaken, there will be 50,000 hectares under irrigation in 1929, and from 1931 on 12,000 hectares annually will be irrigated. Irrigation work in the Department of Lambayeque has provided a water supply, as yet but partly utilized, sufficient for the irrigation of 80,000 hectares.

URUGUAY

COMPARISON OF CROPS.—Final estimates on all the items of the 1927-28 harvest have not as yet been compiled. However, figures for the following articles are available, and according to statistics submitted by the American consul general in Montevideo compare very favorably with the results of the 1926-27 harvest:

Crop	1926-27	1927-28	Increase	Per cent
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Corn.....	125, 891	233, 463	107, 572	85. 44
Wheat.....	278, 643	377, 944	99, 301	35. 6
Flax.....	50, 028	52, 007	1, 979	4. 00
Oats.....	20, 884	38, 398	17, 514	84. 00
Barley.....	1, 504	1, 745	241	16. 02
Birdseed.....	386	560	174	45. 07
Rye.....	41	106	65	158. 5

FRUIT RAISING.—Figures obtained in the last agricultural census indicate the progress made in fruit raising. The area planted to

orchards, which was 10,124 hectares in 1916, increased to 11,727 hectares in 1924 (hectare equals 2.47 acres). The number of trees increased in the same period by 1,347,500. The 1924 crop amounted to 131,502,500 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 lbs.).

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

SIX MONTHS' FOREIGN TRADE.—On July 24, 1928, the General Bureau of National Statistics published the following comparison of the foreign trade for the first six months of 1927 and 1928:

Real values of foreign trade for the first half of 1928 compared with the corresponding period of 1927

	1928	1927	Difference plus (+) or minus (−) 1928	
A. Imports:	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Subject to tax---	308, 817, 025	291, 033, 701	+17, 783, 324	+6. 1
Tax-exempt-----	132, 802, 038	103, 214, 065	+29, 588, 023	+28. 7
Total A-----	441, 619, 113	394, 247, 766	+47, 371, 347	+12. 0
Coin-----	99, 425, 160	3, 648, 291	+95, 776, 869	-----
B. Exports:				
Subject to tax---	478, 230, 098	309, 702, 150	+168, 527, 948	+54. 4
Tax-exempt-----	98, 498, 896	254, 200, 319	−155, 701, 423	−61. 3
Total B-----	576, 728, 994	563, 902, 469	+12, 826, 525	+2. 3
Coin-----				-----
C. Foreign trade:				
Imports-----	441, 619, 113	394, 247, 766	+47, 371, 347	+12. 0
Exports-----	576, 728, 994	563, 902, 469	+12, 826, 525	+2. 3
Total C-----	1, 018, 348, 107	958, 150, 235	+60, 197, 872	+6. 3
Real surplus of for- eign trade-----	+135, 109, 881	+169, 654, 703	-----	-----

BOLIVIA

CHANGES IN DUTIES.—An executive decree of recent date has remitted the surcharge of 30 per cent on customs duties collected by the post offices doing business with foreign countries.

The President has made a 50 per cent reduction on duties on percussion caps, heavy powder and dynamite, and of 25 per cent on unplanned wood for use in mines, as long as tin is quoted at less than £260 a ton. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Bolivia in Washington.*)

MINING CONGRESS.—On the initiative of the Ministry of the Treasury a mining congress was convoked for August 20 to consider the following aspects of mining in Bolivia:

1. Provisions of the mining code or of the petroleum law which should be amended.
2. Railway policy as related to mining.
3. Accord between the Bureau of Labor, General Bureau of Mines, and mine operators.
4. Highway system as complementary to railways to reduce the cost of transporting minerals to the place of embarkation.
5. Regulation of mine labor.
6. Establishment of inspection service in tin-producing and tin-consuming centers to report on stock-exchange movements in this commodity.
7. Promotion of cooperation among small mining companies in purchase of supplies and sale of their products.
8. Revision of direct and indirect taxes on mining.
9. Cooperative associations of mine operators for meeting industrial accident compensation and labor insurance.

(*Courtesy of the Legation of Bolivia in Washington.*)

BRAZIL

FISHING INDUSTRY.—News has come from Santos that a species of fish similar to the cod of Newfoundland has been caught in quantities in waters off the States of São Paulo and Santa Catharina. The Brazilian codfish is used by crews of vessels for food after being dried in the sun. This fish may provide a new industry to Brazil not only in the manufacture of dried codfish, but of cod-liver oil as well.

Recently regulations have been put into effect in São Paulo for the sale of fish which have raised public confidence in this product. Consequently there is more demand than when fish was sold by ambulant dealers whose product was not in good condition. Fishing vessels find that 20 per cent of their deep-sea catch is inedible. So far this percentage has been thrown back into the sea, but it is planned to establish factories for the making of oils, fertilizer, phosphorus, and other by-products.

EXPORTATION OF FRUIT.—The information service of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the following figures on the exportation of oranges in 1927:

Sales of Brazilian table fruits to foreign markets during the five-year period beginning with 1923 presented figures more or less those of 1925, the highest of the period being those of 1927. Among the fruits exported such as bananas, oranges, coconuts, tangerines, and alligator pears, that exported in the greatest number and value is the banana. Most of the other fruits are sent to River

Plate markets, although some are now being shipped to Europe and the United States as well. England is at present the best European market for fruits, the oranges meeting with good demand. France and Germany also import heavily. Exports of oranges increased in quantity from 1923 to 1925, being 661,362 hundred in 1923; 730,685 hundred in 1924; and 812,711 hundred in 1925. In 1926 the exports of oranges diminished to about half—barely 420,800 hundred. But in 1927 the export increased to 647,707 hundred, valued at 5,909 contos. Rio de Janeiro was the leading port for orange export, shipping 562,543 hundred.

CHILE

EXPORTS OF WINE.—Government efforts to increase wine exports have met with success. In 1926 total exports of this product were 489,430 liters (liter equals 1.06 quarts); in 1927, 4,323,213 liters, and in the first half of this year, 3,053,713 liters, against 1,230,006 liters in the same period last year. The chief country of destination is Germany, which took approximately 2,126,000 liters in 1927.

NITRATE.—The following statement on the nitrate industry is taken from *Monthly Bulletin* No. 7 of the Banco Central de Chile:

The so-called nitrate year runs from July 1 to June 30 of each year and is adjusted so as to cover the entire time of the most active sales period of the year, which is from October to March by reason of the spring demand in North America and Europe.

The nitrate year just past has been most eventful. It is the first full year of free sales and shows the effects of the Government's efforts to stimulate this industry. The figures which we give below demonstrate most clearly the success of these efforts. . . .

The reduction of railroad freight rates on nitrate which has been in effect for the past year will be continued in force at least until December 31st next.

The Nitrate Association is studying [and has adopted] a new system for sales of nitrate which will prevent unnecessary price cutting as well as dumping of stocks, both of which practices have demoralized dealers' markets in certain countries of Europe during the past year. This new system, when adopted, will not mean a return to the old system of maintaining high prices regardless of competitive prices, but will tend to maintain cooperation in selling and stability in the different markets. . . .

Figures for production and exportation, by nitrate year, for several years past are:

July 1–June 30	Production	Exportation	World stocks on hand June 30	Monthly average of plants working
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	
1923–24-----	2, 219, 448	2, 175, 602	1, 247, 000	82
1924–25-----	2, 409, 692	2, 565, 851	1, 238, 000	89
1925–26-----	2, 619, 514	2, 248, 963	1, 699, 000	82
1926–27-----	1, 313, 381	1, 545, 407	1, 220, 000	35
1927–28-----	2, 295, 613	2, 755, 013	1, 184, 000	55

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH LIMÓN.—Imports through the port of Limón during the second quarter of 1928, according to information furnished by the American consulate in that city, showed an increase of 8,800 metric tons over those of the same period of 1927. Detailed figures reveal that the United States stood first in importance as a source of imports, shipping a total of 20,888 tons, Germany second with 2,547 tons, and England third with 989 tons of imports. Exports during the second quarter of 1928 and a comparison with those during the same period of 1927 were reported as follows:

Article	1927	1928
Bananas (1,000 stems)-----	#2, 071. 6	#2, 080. 5
Cacao (metric tons)-----	#889. 0	#1, 385. 2
Coffee (metric tons)-----	2, 643. 3	1, 124. 0
Pineapples, crushed, preserved and concentrated (pounds)-----	185, 191. 0	89, 210. 0
Pineapples, whole (crates)-----	11, 250. 0	8, 162. 0

NOTE.—Items marked # include shipments via Sixaola.

CUBA

SHOE INDUSTRY.—The shoe industry in Cuba has developed considerably, causing a noteworthy decrease in the importation of shoes. From January to May, 1928, imports fell in relation to those for the corresponding period of the previous year by 1,124,658 pesos, or 44 per cent. Imports of men's shoes amounted to 1,075,177 pesos; women's to 141,611 pesos; and children's, to 187,861 pesos. Of former imports about 95 to 98 per cent came from the United States, and 2 or 3 per cent from Spain. (*Courtesy of the Embassy of Cuba in Washington.*)

NEW INDUSTRIES.—Two new industrial enterprises are to be established in Cuba. The first is a cotton textile factory, capitalized at 2,000,000 pesos, which will employ 2,000 workers of whom 70 per cent will be women, and the second a porcelain factory capitalized at 500,000 pesos. The latter will use the clay of Pinar del Río Province, where the factory is to be located. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MEXICO

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPLANES.—Information has been received that after a few changes are effected at the Balbuena Aviation Field, Mexico City, the construction of airplanes for commercial and military use will be begun, the first order being one for the construction of 50 airplanes with 220 horsepower Wright engines for the army.

PANAMA

MINING CONCESSION.—A 10-year exclusive mining concession in the districts of Santiago and Montijo in Veraguas Province has recently been granted. The concessionary will receive perpetual right to the mines he discovers and claims during the term of the contract, excepting salt and coal mines, oil fields and mineral springs, and mines on private property or those already discovered and claimed.

PERU

FOREIGN TRADE.—In his message read before Congress on July 28, 1928, the President gave the following figures on the foreign trade of Peru for 1927:

	Customs	Mails	Total
	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>	<i>Peruvian pounds</i>
1927 imports.....	18, 763, 358	614, 456	19, 377, 814
1926 imports.....	18, 723, 272	837, 662	19, 560, 934
1927 increase.....	40, 086		
Decrease.....		223, 206	
Total decrease imports.....			183, 120
			<i>Peruvian pounds</i>
1927 exports.....			31, 197, 725
1926 exports.....			23, 975, 784
Increase in 1927.....			7, 221, 941

The increase in exports in 1927 was due to the larger foreign sales of cotton, minerals, wool, and by-products of cotton and other materials.

INDUSTRIES.—The President also gave in his message an account of the following industries:

Each day the development of the mining and oil industries in Peru is more apparent. The number of claims on record in 1927 was 493,967, of which 469,293 were petroleum concessions. These figures show an increase of 180,371 claims over the previous year. The mineral production in 1927 was valued at 25,214,284 Peruvian pounds, or an increase of 2,402,514 Peruvian pounds, 11 per cent, over that of the previous year. The number of workers employed in 1927 in the mining industry was 30,000; they received about 3,000,000 Peruvian pounds in wages. In the first half of this year the lead smelter in Casapalca began operations, exporting during April 474,925 kilograms with a silver content of 5,845 kilograms, and in May 1,688,499 kilograms of lead with 17,564 kilograms of silver and 3,665 kilograms of gold. Cement production increased in amount 68 per cent, and in value 77 per cent.

Petroleum production amounted in 1927 to 1,340,600 tons, worth 15,416,900 Peruvian pounds, of which 87 per cent was exported and the remaining 13 per cent used for domestic consumption. The production of natural gasoline increased 6,000,000 gallons over that of 1927, being 17,500,000 gallons. Plants for the production of natural gasoline have been enlarged in La Brea, Pariñas and Lobitos, a new plant with capacity for producing 10,000 gallons every 24 hours having been established in the latter place.

SALVADOR

PRESIDENT VISITS INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN SANTA ANA.—The industrial fair held in Santa Ana last July was the occasion for a visit to that city by President Pío Romero Bosque. The fair was very successful in displaying the varied products of Salvador, not only industrial but agricultural. A leather firm won the grand prize for its exhibits of tanned and dyed leathers and skins of many different kinds.

President Romero Bosque also laid the corner stone of the new hospital, opened the Apanchacal Bridge, and inaugurated the telephone and telegraph service with Ahuachapán, connecting also with San Salvador.

CUSTOMHOUSE IN SAN SALVADOR.—See page 1152.

VENEZUELA

EXPORTS THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO.—According to records of the American consulate in Puerto Cabello and unofficial statistics obtained from the shipping companies there, as reported by the consul, the total exports from that port to all countries during the second quarter of 1928 amounted to 7,158,509 kilograms, valued at 13,783,476 bolivars. Coffee and cacao were the leading exports.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE TOURING CLUB EXCURSION.—The Argentine Touring Club started its winter excursion to Paraguay on August 8, 1928, so that the tourists might be in Asunción on August 15 to witness the presidential inauguration. The steamship *General Alvear* was to stop at Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, and Asunción on the trip up the Paraguay River. A number of families from Montevideo, Uruguay, went to Buenos Aires to join the excursion.

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIAN SECTION, ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.—Of the various proposals for the management of the Bolivian section of the Arica-La Paz Railway, recently turned over to Bolivia by Chile, as noted in these pages, the President and Cabinet selected that of a company formed by Bolivian capitalists. The company will manage the leased section in conformity with the protocol pending between Bolivia and Chile,

POWERFUL RADIO STATION.—An American oil company holding a large concession in Bolivia has been granted permission by the Government to install a short-wave radiotelegraphic station in Yacuiba powerful enough to communicate with New York. The Government and public will also use this station. The company will erect for the Government a new radiotelegraphic station in Santa Cruz and will repair that in Viacha so that it can communicate with Yacuiba.

BRAZIL

LLOYD BRASILEIRO STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—On July 4, 1928, the President of Brazil authorized a five-year contract, renewable annually, with the Brazilian Lloyd Steamship Co. for trans-Atlantic, coastwise, and river navigation for which the Government will pay 18,000 contos of reis annually as a subvention. The contract covers the following routes:

In the trans-Atlantic service two round trips will be made monthly between Santos and Hamburg, with calls at Rio de Janeiro, São Salvador (Bahia), Recife (Pernambuco), Leixões and Havre; in the north-south coastwise service two monthly round trips will be made between Manáos and Montevideo with calls at Itacoatiara, Obidos, Santarem, Belém, Fortaleza, Recife, São Salvador, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaguá, São Francisco, and Rio Grande; in the southern coastwise service one weekly round trip will be made between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre with calls at Santos, Paranaguá, Florianopolis, Rio Grande, and Pelotas; in the northern coastwise service there will be one weekly round trip between Rio de Janeiro and Belém with calls at São Salvador, Macció, Recife, Cabedello, Natal, Fortaleza, and San Luiz, and also at Tutoys on one of the weekly trips. Other lines will be run to Sergipe, Laguna, Lagôa Mirim, and Matto Grosso. Also there will be monthly freight service from Rio de Janeiro to Liverpool, from Santos to New York, from Santos to New Orleans, from Rio de Janeiro to Tutoya with ports of call, from Rio de Janeiro to Laguna with ports of call, from Recife to Porto Alegre, and from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires or Rosario with ports of call.

OPENING OF ROAD FROM CAPITAL TO PETROPOLIS.—On August 25, 1928, the President of Brazil, officially opened the 62 kilometers of main highway from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis, which is to be the first stretch of the highway system running to the north, as this road is later to be extended to Victoria and thence to other northern cities.

HIGHWAYS IN STATE OF MINAS GERAES.—The amounts appropriated for highways in the State of Minas Geraes in 1928 were 1,438,000 milreis for the conservation of roads in seven districts, and 1,875,000 milreis for nine isolated roads. Aside from these expenditures, others were incurred with the building of new roads, such as the extension of the road from Morro do Pilar to Guanhões; the completion of construction from Serra do Cipó to Conceição do Serro; and the construction of the road from Diamantina to Serro. Almost all the highway bridges are of reinforced concrete, 109 being now in use and 40 more under construction.

CHILE

AIR MAIL.—The Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of War is making preparations for the establishment of an air-mail service between Santiago and Arica, with stops at Antofagasta and Iquique and possibly also at Ovalle and Copiapó. Planes capable of carrying 220 pounds of mail have already been ordered.

SANTIAGO SUBWAY.—It is reported that a concession has been granted a Chilean engineer for the construction of a subway in Santiago, construction to be commenced within five years.

COLOMBIA

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Governor of the Department of Cundinamarca signed a contract the latter part of July with a German firm for the construction of a railroad which will connect Bogotá, the capital of the Republic, with the lower Magdalena. The said company also contracts to finish the railroad from Puerto Liévano to Villeta within two years, collecting therefor a fixed sum for each kilometer constructed, and an additional final sum in accordance with the cost per kilometer.

The Department of Public Works has been empowered by law to contract, by public bid, for the construction of the Western Central Railroad which will connect Bolombolo and Cañafistula. All domestic and foreign firms may take part in the bidding, providing they comply with the specified conditions.

IMPORTANT HIGHWAYS.—Law 16 of July 6, 1928, authorizes the Government to contract, by means of public or private bids, for the construction of the interdepartment road which will connect the cities of Cartagena and Barranquilla and appropriates for this purpose a minimum sum of 220,000 pesos annually. The National Government may also proceed in the same manner to contract for the construction of a road in the southwest, from Popayán to the Cauca River, for which purpose an appropriation was made in this year's budget.

CUBA

HIGHWAYS.—The Secretary of Public Works has recently ordered the construction of the highway between Manzanillo and Bayamo in Oriente Province, which will place two important cities in communication and provide an outlet for agricultural products. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MEXICAN AVIATOR FIERRO IN HABANA.—On August 11, 1928, the Mexican aviator Lieut. Col. Roberto Fierro arrived in Habana at 7.45 p. m. after a 1,200-mile nonstop flight from Balbuena Field, Mexico City, in about 13 hours. He was welcomed by three aviators of the Cuban Army, who flew out to escort him to the capital. He

received a royal welcome from officials and the populace, and spent several days in Habana as a guest whom Cuba delighted to honor. Col. Fierro bore a message of good will from Mexico to Cuba.

ECUADOR

LAND COMMUNICATIONS.—The Government has appropriated 40,000 sucres for continuing construction on the Northern Highway, which it is expected to complete this year. Another appropriation of 10,000 sucres will be used toward the construction of the railway from Manta to Santa Ana.

AIR MAIL.—In accordance with the recent contract made by the Government with the Colombo-German Aerial Transportation Co. (Scadta), air mail and passenger service has been begun between Ecuadorean coast cities and the neighboring Republic of Colombia. It is suggested that the time necessary for mail from Quito to reach New York, which is at present 20 to 25 days, might be cut in half by using air mail to Barranquilla, from which port there are weekly boats to the United States.

RADIO.—See page 1151.

GUATEMALA

INAUGURATION OF RADIO STATION AT QUEZALTENANGO.—According to press reports, the radio station in Quezaltenango has been completed and was officially opened for service on June 14, 1928.

MEXICO

ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The following items regarding the activities of the Department of Communications and Public Works form part of President Calles' annual message to Congress, read on September 1, 1928:

During the past year the postal service in Mexico was carried on through 655 offices, 51 branch offices, 2,160 agencies, 118 offices on trains, 17 transfer offices, 978 places for sale of stamps, and over 2,342 land, 30 sea, 24 lake, and 1 air route, a total distance of 81,487 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). The receipts from the service were 12,674,044.67 pesos and the expenditures 11,017,106.34 pesos, leaving a balance of 1,656,938.33 pesos. A system of postal savings was begun on February 5, 1928, and counted as deposits on June 30 the sum of 475,232 pesos, an amount which will undoubtedly increase in the near future, since beginning August 1, 1928, 2 per cent interest is being paid on accounts.

The national telegraph service through its 513 telegraph, 1 telephone, and 144 telegraphonic offices, and 24 radiotelegraphic stations, handled during the year 5,588,213 messages, totaling 136,809,516 words, or an increase of 6,255,934 words over those of the previous year. The receipts of this branch of the service reached 5,371,899 pesos, being greater by 80,696.49 pesos than those of the preceding year, while the expenses, 6,699,830.13 pesos, were 70,806.67 pesos less. The value of money orders sent by telegraph amounted to 69,884,911.87 pesos, increasing 9,634,764.29 pesos over the previous year.

From the 23,237.4 kilometers of national railways, of which 22,881.5 kilometers were in use during the year, receipts of 176,189,604.90 pesos were reported; expenditures amounted to 162,931,441.21 pesos and the net income, therefore, to 13,258,163.69 pesos, or 1,322,263.64 pesos more than that of the year previous. A total of 126 kilometers of new line was constructed during the year and the stretch on the Mexican Railway between Córdoba and Paso del Macho was electrified.

The postal, express, and passenger service by airplane between Tuxpan and Tampico to Mexico City covered 351,276 kilometers in 2,631 flying hours, transporting more than 1,800 passengers and 5,334 kilograms of mail in 1,900 regular and 328 special flights from its inauguration on April 15, 1928, to the end of August. The Department of Civil Aeronautics has granted permits for aviation schools in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Nuevo León, and the northern district of Southern California, and registered 15 airplanes which make daily flights for recreational purposes.

AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—Six monoplanes were put into use on the air mail route between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo upon its inauguration on October 1, 1928. This route affords direct communication between the Mexican capital and the northern routes of the United States, and cuts the time needed for the dispatch of mail from New York as well as other cities throughout the eastern sections of the United States to Mexico City exactly in half.

CONTRACTS FOR HIGHWAYS AWARDED.—Information has been received through the American consulate in Mexico City that the National Highway Commission has just awarded a contract for the construction of about 200 kilometers on the Mexico City-Nuevo Laredo highway from kilometer 84 northward at an expenditure of 500,000 pesos; the completion of stretches on the Acapulco highway from Tlálpam to Topilejo, on which 200,000 pesos will be spent, and the stretch from Huajintlan to Taxco at an authorized cost of 350,000 pesos.

NICARAGUA

NEW ROLLING STOCK.—The railway company has received from New York two new locomotives, 30 dump cars for transporting stone, dirt, etc., to be used along the right of way, and 3,000 tons of rails. More locomotives are to arrive next year.

LUMINOUS BUOYS.—Two luminous buoys, costing 5,000 córdobas, are to be placed in Corinto Bay to mark the channel for boats desiring to make port after dark. Soundings of the whole bay have been taken and a chart made.

PANAMA

HIGHWAYS.—The press states that four and a half million dollars will be devoted to the extension of the Central highway from Santiago de Veraguas, its present terminus, to the city of David, and considerable sums will be spent for building and improving other impor-

tant roads, including those from Panama City to the town of Chepo, and from Concepción to the rich coffee district of El Volcán, Chiriquí Province.

PERU

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION.—The following facts were taken from the President's message read before Congress on July 28, 1928:

On January 1, 1928, air mail and passenger service was opened between Lima and Iquitos connecting with the Lima-San Ramón service.

From July 1, 1927, pending the ratification by Congress of the agreements made at the Second Pan American Postal Congress, these agreements were put into effect for the Peruvian mails at the request of the international office of the Pan American Postal Union. Postal money-order service has been established between Peru, Honduras, Mexico, and Spain, and also parcels post with the latter country.

Present telegraph lines total 16,540 kilometers. The high-power wireless telegraph stations being constructed at Cuzco and Puerto Maldonado are expected to be in service by the end of the year. Wireless stations are also being constructed at Lamas and Tarapoto; when these are completed others will be built in Tambobamba, Grau, Progreso, Chuquibambilla, Yanacoa, and Yauri in the Departments of Apurímac and Cuzco and others at Chapaja, Saposoa and Bellavista in the Department of San Martín. Authorization has been given for the establishment of long-distance telephone service within the country.

The Government has given to three different companies authorization for air transportation between the United States and Peru, for Peruvian coastwise air mail, passenger and freight service, and for air service to the principal ports to connect with steamers. It is hoped that these air services will soon be in operation.

Railroad construction during the past year throughout the Republic cost 907,617 Peruvian pounds as against 633,070 Peruvian pounds the previous year. The Ascope Railroad to the coal mines of Huayday is to be completed this year to the terminal, Cimbrón, in the Province of Cajabamba. The Recuay line will be extended to the Carás line within the year. The Chuquicara-Cajabambique line providing an outlet for the Province of Pallasca, the branch from Barranca to the Lima-Huacho line, and the line from Tambo del Sol to Pachitea are being built as rapidly as possible, material worth 50,000 Peruvian pounds having been provided for the latter. Surveys for the Huancavélica-Castrovirreina line are under way, as this railroad is greatly needed for the development of that region. Other lines are under construction or being planned.

The highways completed the past year cover 2,071 kilometers, constructed at a cost of 971,433 Peruvian pounds, without counting the cost of highway bridges. Besides the completed roads there are 9,053 kilometers under construction and 10,880 kilometers of highway to be constructed. The result of this highway construction is apparent in the increase of automobile imports, there now being 6,000 automobiles and 4,605 trucks and busses in Peru. The highway system has two main arteries north and south, branch highways from seaports to the interior, and roads bringing outlying districts into touch with railway stations. The longitudinal coastal highway has a total length of 3,094 kilometers, of which 2,816 kilometers are open to traffic. The Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway has a total length of 2,885 kilometers, of which 2,505 kilometers are now in use.

YURIMAGUAS RAILROAD AND COLONIZATION CONCESSION.—American engineers for the Yurimaguas Railroad, to be built on the concession of more than 12,500,000 acres in eastern Peru, left for that country in the latter part of August. The Yurimaguas railway is to be part of the first transcontinental transportation route across equatorial South America. The railroad, which will cost about \$300,000,000, will begin at Yurimaguas on the Huallaga River and run to a port on the Pacific about 700 miles distant. The tract of land to be colonized and developed is said to contain oil, gold, silver, copper, and other minerals. The project is to take more than 30 years. It is proposed to have a steamship service running 2,000 miles up the Amazon and Huallaga Rivers to the terminus of the railroad. The combined services will thus establish communication across the widest part of the continent 200 miles below the Equator. It is said that a tract for the first 5,000 families of colonists will be ready by next April.

SALVADOR

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—See PRESIDENT VISITS INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN SANTA ANA, page 1164.

UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL CONFERENCE—At the invitation of the United States Government the first International Civil Aeronautical Conference will be held at Washington December 12-14, 1928. A large attendance from many nations is expected.

URUGUAY

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN URUGUAY.—It is reported that the total number of telephones in use in Uruguay on March 31, 1928, was 23,793, 16,236 of these being within the Montevideo city area. The service was materially extended during June, when long-distance connections with Santiago, Chile, were opened, as already noted in these pages. At the present time a plan to modernize the whole system is under consideration.

VENEZUELA

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC STATIONS OPENED.—At almost the same time on July 21, 1928, radiotelegraphic stations were opened in Aragua and Maracay. *La Central*, the station in Maracay, is said to be one of the most powerful of its kind in America. Its transmitting station is automatically connected with the receiving station in Maracay as well as the central telegraph station in Caracas by means of the latest devices, and has a possible transmission velocity of 75 words a minute.

LABOR AND PUBLIC WORKS

BRAZIL

SÃO PAULO PAVING.—Extensive paving is being carried on in the city of São Paulo, where the old types of street surfacing have been found unsatisfactory on account of increased traffic. Formerly block paving was laid on a bed of sand, but this was without sufficient foundation for modern demands. Therefore compressed paving blocks are now laid on a crushed-stone base topped with sand, and the blocks are then bound in place with asphalt. Asphalt macadam is also being laid on streets with lighter traffic. The center of the city is paved with asphalt blocks laid in cement. Modern machinery is being used for the work.

COLOMBIA

DISTRIBUTION OF A LOAN.—The Department of the Treasury and Public Credit has reported that the \$30,000,000 realized from the recently negotiated loan has been distributed as follows:

	Pesos
Sanitation of maritime ports.....	400, 000
National Railways.....	13, 183, 000
Construction of wharf at Buenaventura.....	500, 000
Canalization of the Bocas de Ceniza.....	1, 500, 000
Cleaning, improvement, maintenance, and technical study of the Lower Magdalena.....	1, 000, 000
Fluvial and maritime port works, Barranquilla.....	800, 000
Cleaning, maintenance and technical study of the Upper Magdalena.....	500, 000
Repairs to the Cartagena dike.....	214, 000
Improvements to Magdalena River ports.....	250, 000
Dredging of the Bocachica Canal and Cartagena Bay.....	1, 300, 000
Port works at Cartagena.....	1, 000, 000
Improvements to port of Tumaco.....	314, 000
Highway construction.....	9, 092, 000
Total.....	30, 053, 000

CUBA

COMMISSION ON LABOR CONDITIONS.—On August 24, 1928, the Subcommission for the Improvement of Laborers' Living Conditions, a branch of the National Economic Commission, held its first meeting. This subcommission will study the following questions:

Labor legislation, with a view to recommending needed changes; international labor treaties, both ratified and unratified, with recommendations as to national legislation; labor conditions of women and children in the Republic, with recommendations for protecting these classes of workers; a plan for the

extension of the Bureau of Labor subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor to cope with increasing labor problems; and a plan for collecting periodic statistics on wages, workers, and hours of labor in the different industries in order to secure a living wage and the reduction of unemployment.

In a statement made June 21, 1928, President Machado said that he would favor the establishment of a separate ministry of labor and the founding of a national federation of labor similar to that of the United States.

ECUADOR

DOCK AT MANTA.—The sum of 60,000 sucres has been appropriated for constructing a dock for the customs house at Manta, chief port for shipping tagua (vegetable ivory) nuts.

HONDURAS

CITY HALL.—A new city hall has just been completed in Comayagua and inaugurated with due ceremony.

PANAMA

OLD PANAMA CITY TO BE MADE A PARK.—The site of the city of Old Panama, five miles from the present capital, is to be made into a national park of 25 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). It was declared a national monument some years ago. The cathedral tower and thick stone walls of ruined buildings still mark what was once a flourishing port, razed in 1671 by Sir Henry Morgan, the pirate.

PARAGUAY

HOUSING AND PENSION PLAN FOR RAILWAY WORKERS.—The pension law for railway workers provides for their retirement with pension at the age of 50 after from 10 to 25 years' service, as well as for the retirement of those incapacitated in the service. Pensions are also granted to the families of deceased retired employees, and to the families of employees dying in the service. The average number of contributors to the fund is 600, and monthly pension payments are made to the amount of 63,176 pesos paper. The fund has reached 6,410,077 pesos paper.

One of the features of the law is its provision for loans to be used for the purchase or erection of houses. The sum of 4,567,000 pesos has been lent for this purpose, loans being made for 15 or 20 years at 8 per cent annual interest.

URUGUAY

STREET PAVING IN MONTEVIDEO.—According to statistics furnished by the press, a total of 2,820,086 square meters (square meter equals 10.28 square feet) of streets in Montevideo have been paved at an

aggregate expenditure of approximately 22,000,000 pesos during the past six calendar years and the first three months in 1928. The character and extent of the work accomplished each year was as follows:

Year	Paving stones	Mac- adam	Cement	Asphalt	Mac- adam asphalt	Cost in pesos
	<i>Sq. meters</i>	<i>Sq. meters</i>	<i>Sq. meters</i>	<i>Sq. meters</i>	<i>Sq. meters</i>	
1922-----	19, 338	1, 328				103, 245
1923-----	48, 616	51, 622	120, 731			1, 547, 072
1924-----	37, 230	52, 947	101, 694	70, 767		2, 090, 362
1925-----	96, 902	27, 701	146, 183	156, 578		3, 320, 915
1926-----	129, 988		331, 456	137, 459	15, 888	4, 969, 214
1927-----	120, 012	1, 604	673, 219	139, 632	11, 140	7, 560, 830
1928 ¹ -----	44, 793		266, 031	18, 227		
Total-----	496, 879	134, 202	1, 369, 314	522, 663	27, 028 ²	19, 591, 638

¹ First 3 months.

² Cost of work effected during 1928 which amounted to more than 2,000,000 pesos is not included.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

COLOMBIA

COLONIZATION CENTERS.—According to a recent executive decree, arrangements will be made to initiate the establishment of centers of colonization in the Territories of Amazonas, Caquetá, and Putumayo. Each settlement will consist of a director, 1 physician, 3 clerks, 3 assistant clerks, 1 disbursing officer, and 200 settlers, who will receive the following aid: 50 pesos each monthly during the first year, 40 pesos monthly during the second year, and 25 pesos monthly during the third year. The said groups will be under the supervision of the section of immigration and colonization of the Department of Industry. Each colonist will be granted up to 75 hectares of uncultivated lands in the places and locations decided upon by the director of the group, subject to the approval of the section of immigration and colonization and the necessary legal procedure. Each colonist will be obligated to work 100 days of the year on the establishment and extension of the villages, devoting the rest of the time to the cultivation of his own lands. When he is engaged on public work he will be entitled to a daily wage of 50 centavos.

HAITI

EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.—On July 13, 1928, the Minister of the Interior issued a communiqué prohibiting all emigration from Haiti.

PARAGUAY

AID TO IMMIGRANTS.—In the course of the first half of 1928 the Homestead Bureau in Asunción assisted and placed 289 immigrants arriving at that port on their own resources. Of this number 63 were minors. Germans led other nationalities with 91 persons, being followed by Austrians, who numbered 36. Agriculture was the occupation of 148 immigrants.

PERU

COLONIZATION.—In his message read before Congress on July 28, 1928, the President gave the following facts on colonization:

Since July, 1927, concessions for 1,314,302 hectares of land in the mountain region have been given for colonization. The Government furnishes deeds to the property as soon as the colonists have fulfilled the requirements of settling there with their families and of constructing the roads stipulated in the concessions, requirements fulfilled so far by 324 persons. On September 30, 1927, a referendum contract for the sale of 1,000,000 hectares of mountain land for colonization was made with a representative of the Alto Amazonas Colonization Co. On April 23, 1928, a colonization contract was made with the Polo Americano Colonization Syndicate, which proposes to bring 3,000 families. This company has already sent a personnel to prepare for the immigrants. The Government is reserving 40 hectares on the Satipo River for the future city of Satipo, which will be on the main road to Puerto Ocupa. In this section coffee cultivation is to be developed, 10 per cent of the colonists' land being devoted to obligatory planting of this crop.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

BANK OF THE BOLIVIAN NATION.—The following figures from the bank's statement for June 30, 1928, appear in *El Diario* of La Paz for August 24, 1928:

CASH IN THE BANK

	December, 1927	June, 1928
	<i>Bolivianos</i>	<i>Bolivianos</i>
Gold.....	17, 772, 820. 80	17, 787, 820. 80
Silver and nickel.....	1, 421, 761. 43	1, 439, 973. 62
Notes of other banks.....	1, 802. 50	1, 089. 00

CASH ABROAD

	<i>Bolivianos</i>	<i>Bolivianos</i>
Balance-----	5, 622, 922. 65	6, 191, 782. 84
Sum to equal deposits in foreign currency--	88, 636. 40	50, 121. 16
Exchange-----	7, 557. 54	11, 105. 04
Total cash-----	24, 915, 501. 32	25, 481, 892. 46

Interest and discount rates remained at 9 per cent during the first half of 1928.

The required 40 per cent gold guaranty of the circulation was more than met both in December and June, the figure for the former date being 45.87 per cent and for the latter 45.63 per cent. The currency circulation increased 231,136.50 bolivianos in the first six months of this year.

CHILE

NATIONAL FINANCE.—Total revenues for the first six months of 1928, as reported by the General Treasury of the Republic, were 465,600,000 pesos, against 419,500,000 pesos in the first half of 1927. In addition, the amount of 99,400,000 pesos was received from loans. Expenditures made in accordance with the ordinary budget were 471,500,000 pesos, while those on account of the extraordinary budget were 69,200,000 pesos, thus leaving a balance of 24,300,000 pesos.

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Last July the Government floated an internal loan of 25,000,000 pesos for public works, subscriptions to which passed 60,000,000 pesos. The bonds, which bear 7 per cent interest and were placed at 96 net without commission, fall due June 1, 1959, being callable at par on any interest date. The proceeds will be used to start the extensive program of public works contemplated by the Government, which includes buildings, highways, irrigation works, railways, sewers, city water plants, and flood defense.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC DEBT.—The report presented to Congress by the Accounting Office of the Dominican Republic gives the state of the public debt on December 31, 1927, as \$15,000,000, divided as follows:

1927 bond issue, first series-----	\$6, 700, 000
1922 bond issue, second series-----	3, 300, 000
1926 bond issue, first series-----	5, 000, 000
Total-----	15, 000, 000

GUATEMALA

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.—According to data published in the Annual Report of the Ministry of the Treasury for 1928 and reprinted

by the press, an increase of 1,255,346.12 quetzales is shown in import duties collected during the fiscal year 1927-28 over the collections of the preceding year. Even taking into consideration that almost 25 per cent of the increase was due to higher consular duties, the figures still show a healthy trade condition, being greater by approximately 15 per cent than those reported for the previous year. Compared with recent years they are as follows:

Year	Import duties	Year	Import duties
	<i>Quetzales</i>		<i>Quetzales</i>
1920	2, 031, 607. 78	1924	3, 341, 336. 94
1921	1, 838, 899. 37	1925	4, 294, 493. 79
1922	2, 096, 865. 76	1926-27	5, 344, 653. 88
1923	2, 374, 443. 71	1927-28	6, 600, 000. 00

Export duties during the same period showed the following movement:

Year	Export duties	Year	Export duties
	<i>Quetzales</i>		<i>Quetzales</i>
1920	1, 348, 617. 72	1924	1, 436, 437. 61
1921	1, 018, 226. 38	1925	2, 099, 392. 72
1922	1, 053, 543. 18	1926-27	2, 237, 468. 98
1923	1, 121, 182. 82	1927-28	2, 200, 000. 00

STATUTES OF MORTGAGE BANK APPROVED.—See page 1151.

HAITI

BUDGET.—The ordinary budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1928, was passed in July by the legislative body. The expenditures authorized in the budget are as follows:

	Gourdes		Gourdes
Public debt	12, 528, 885. 05	Agriculture	2, 514, 910. 00
Foreign relations	577, 600. 00	Labor	620, 000. 00
Finance	904, 680. 00	Public instruction	2, 131, 008. 00
Commerce	275, 340. 00	Religion	422, 587. 50
Interior	11, 108, 280. 40	Total	37, 898, 485. 95
Public works	5, 502, 440. 00		
Justice	1, 312, 755. 00		

The estimates of revenues are as follows:

	Gourdes
Customs revenues	33, 600, 000. 00
Internal revenues	4, 000, 000. 00
Miscellaneous receipts	300, 000. 00
Total	37, 900, 000. 00

(*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, July, 1928.)

MEXICO

DEPOSITS AND CIRCULATION OF NOTES OF BANK OF MEXICO.—On July 30, 1928, according to a statement made by President Calles in his address to Congress on September 1, 1928, deposits in the Bank of Mexico for a period of time less than 30 days amounted to 34,262,403 pesos, those for a longer period being 2,238,985 pesos. Bills of the bank's emission in circulation on that date were reported to reach the amount of 2,273,865 pesos.

NICARAGUA

BUDGET SURPLUS.—The balance in the General Revenues of the Republic of Nicaragua for the second half of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1928, was 969,798 córdobas. This sum was allotted chiefly for the following purposes:

	Córdobas
Advance for the National Guard (100,000 córdobas) and for the elections in April (25,000 córdobas)	125, 000. 00
Advance for paving, April	42, 000. 00
Elections	165, 000. 00
Paving and water	110, 000. 00
National Guard	425, 000. 00
Payments abroad	13, 361. 10
Public health, an increase of 12,230 córdobas over the original allotment of 30,270 córdobas	42, 500. 00
Courts of Matagalpa and Chinandega	7, 062. 00
Armaments	13, 500. 00
Merchandise purchased from the Government of Salvador	10, 000. 00
War pensions	5, 000. 00

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL DEBT.—The national debt on July 31, 1928, is reported to have been as follows:

	Pesos gold	Pesos paper
Foreign debt	4, 469, 021. 37	-----
Internal debt	2, 034, 877. 12	27, 267, 178. 74
Consolidated	1, 547, 861. 40	19, 431, 267. 38
Floating	487, 015. 72	8, 835, 911. 36
Total national debt	6, 503, 898. 49	27, 267, 178. 74

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Internal-revenue receipts for the first half of 1928 were 3,456 pesos gold and 33,083,631 pesos paper against 2,779 pesos gold and 26,688,103 pesos paper in the corresponding period in 1927.

SALVADOR

BUDGET.—The following budget was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928:

RECEIPTS		Colones	Colones
Customs:			
Import duties.....	11, 060, 000. 00		
Export duties.....	2, 936, 000. 00		
			13, 996, 000. 00
Internal revenue and taxes:			
Liquors.....	4, 435, 000. 00		
Stamped paper and revenue stamps.....	713, 000. 00		
Direct taxes.....	1, 600, 000. 00		
Miscellaneous.....	1, 234, 000. 00		
Services.....	1, 074, 000. 00		
National property.....	80, 000. 00		
			9, 136, 000. 00
			23, 132, 000. 00
EXPENDITURES			
National Assembly.....	69, 905. 00		
Presidency of the Republic.....	150, 030. 00		
Government departments:			
Interior.....	3, 006, 336. 30		
Labor.....	11, 280. 00		
Promotion.....	2, 551, 850. 00		
Agriculture.....	95, 200. 00		
Public instruction.....	2, 126, 064. 00		
Foreign affairs.....	643, 088. 98		
Justice.....	1, 069, 467. 50		
Charity.....	699, 880. 00		
Public health.....	310, 200. 00		
Treasury.....	1, 721, 113. 00		
Public credit.....	7, 000, 000. 00		
Industry and commerce.....	45, 000. 00		
War, navy, and aviation.....	3, 503, 071. 00		
General ministry.....	200, 000. 00		
			23, 202, 485. 78

URUGUAY

GROWTH OF BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—Evidence of the phenomenal growth of the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay since its creation in 1896 was graphically shown by the publication in the press of July 30, 1928, of statistics showing the condition of the bank at the end of 1927 in comparison to that of its initial year of operation. As revealed by the condensed table below, its capital stock is over five times greater, its circulation of bills over fifty times greater, its deposits fifty times greater, its gold coin on hand almost thirty times greater, and its loans twenty times greater than in 1896.

Year	1896	1906	1916	1926	1927
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Capital stock.....	5,000,000	5,326,600.51	14,894,528.29	25,822,036.03	26,067,779.50
Bills in circulation.....	1,431,220	11,131,366.00	36,565,084.00	67,610,680.00	71,786,838.00
Deposits.....	1,225,191	6,213,800.00	19,392,476.00	69,742,672.00	79,236,107.00
Loans.....	5,564,777	14,417,698.00	35,949,403.00	104,899,967.00	117,757,586.00
Gold coin.....	2,055,059	8,436,521.00	29,651,430.00	54,939,866.00	57,355,342.00
Net profits.....	1,069	448,672.00	1,281,789.00	2,371,856.00	2,275,396.00

MORTGAGE LOANS.—According to the General Bureau of Statistics, mortgage loans to the value of 23,366,629 pesos were made in Uruguay during the first six months of 1928, the cancellations during the same period amounting to 20,773,846 pesos.

INCREASE IN TAXES COLLECTED.—The total amount collected from the tax on bills of exchange during the half year ended June 30, 1928, is reported to have been 2,102,737.21 pesos. In the same period of 1927 only 1,944,031.14 pesos were received.

VENEZUELA

LOANS BY NEW AGRICULTURAL BANK.—It was reported on August 5, 1928, that since the date of its inauguration credit amounting to 1,265,000 bolivars had been extended by the recently opened Agricultural and Livestock Bank in Maracay. These loans, of which there were 40 in all, represent about one-third of the total number of applications received during that time.



ARGENTINA

SCHOOL FACTS.—The following school facts were published in the press:

In July the National Council of Education resolved to establish 54 national schools in the Provinces of Corrientes, Catamarca, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, Salta, Jujuy, Buenos Aires, and Santiago del Estero.

Dr. Alfredo Lanari, president of the National Council of Education, is the author of a plan recently approved by the council for the establishment of complementary classes for adult illiterates in various places in the territories of Misiones, the Chaco, Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz. The curriculum will include reading, writing, arithmetic, ethics, Argentine history and geography, notions of the national constitution, and courses for women in laundry work, dressmaking, machine sewing, cooking, and typewriting; and for men in bookkeeping, accounting, industrial drawing, and typewriting.

STUDENTS' RESIDENCE IN PARIS.—The Argentine students' residence in the University City of Paris, France, was formally opened on June

28. Señor Otto Bemberg donated 3,500,000 francs for the building and its furnishings. The students who are to live in this residence are chosen from among the Argentines attending the University of Paris by a commission appointed by the president.

FIRST NATIONAL ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPOSITION.—In September, 1928, the first national entomological exposition was held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Argentine Entomological Society. Accurate data on the specimens, including the date and place of the discovery of the insect, were requested.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.—The competition for designs for a building to house the National Museum of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires closed on July 31, 1928. The Central Society of Argentine Architects cooperated with the National Commission of Fine Arts and the Ministry of Public Instruction in the organization of the competition.

BOLIVIA

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the 1927 report of the Minister of Public Instruction, the office of the director general of instruction reorganized the following schools: Those in Sucre, the Higher National Institute, the Institute of Commerce, and the Academy of Fine Arts. New schools were opened in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. The kindergartens have received new regulations and curricula, based in part on the Decroly method. Lectures on pedagogy and methods were delivered for teachers. Pamphlets explaining physical exercises for children in the primary and secondary grades were published. The Bolivian Boy Scout laws have been issued, to serve as an aid in organizing more scout groups. The Code of Ethics for the Bolivian Schools, in which the principal duties of the child are explained, has been published and distributed. A rural agricultural school requiring primary education for entrance was established for the benefit of the Indians in Obrajes, capital of the Province of Murillo. The Simón Bolívar Library of La Paz was founded; this, according to the report, "will be a book museum where future generations will be able to consult American publications dating from the present day."

NATIONAL COURSES OF STUDY.—Uniform courses of study for kindergartens, city and rural primary schools, vocational schools, and secondary schools will go into effect on January 1, 1929, in the respective institutions throughout the Republic, whether they are public or private.

BRAZIL

SCHOOL FOR ABNORMAL CHILDREN.—A school for abnormal children has recently been established in Petropolis. The school, man-

aged under a system in use in Belgium, is giving good results though it has been open but a short time.

CHILE

PERUVIAN MUSICIAN IN SANTIAGO.—One of the recent noteworthy events in Santiago musical circles was the appearance of the Peruvian composer and pianist Señor Carlos Valderrama, who is an authority on the indigenous music of his country. The warm welcome accorded Señor Valderrama was a tribute both to his artistic ability and to the recent *rapprochement* between the neighboring Republics.

PUBLIC SECONDARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A group of buildings is to be erected in Santiago to serve as a secondary school for girls from the Provinces who are not within reach of a day school of this rank. The school will be on the cottage plan, a group of girls living under the care of teachers in each house. There will also be laboratories, a gymnasium, library, swimming pool, athletic fields, and gardens.

COLOMBIA

JULIO FLORES SCHOOL.—Law 13, of July 5, 1928, authorizes the purchase by the nation of the house in which Julio Flores was born, in the city of Chiquinquirá. A model building for a primary and vocational school will be constructed there and sustained by the Government in memory of that noted poet.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL.—A proposed law has been presented to Congress providing that the nation give a subvention to any department establishing a school for teaching women occupations befitting their sex, including nursing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS DONATED BY MEXICO.—Courteously responding to the request of the Minister of Colombia in that country, the National Museum of Mexico has presented to the Museum of Bogotá 25 reproductions of very interesting archaeological specimens for the study of the Mexican aboriginal civilizations.

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL COURSE AVAILABLE TO POOR.—Arrangements were recently made by the National Agricultural School whereby poor students who otherwise would be unable to afford an education will be given an opportunity to attend that school. Such students will attend class for two hours each day and be provided with remunerative work the remainder of the time.

EDUCATIONAL MISSION FROM EUROPE.—A decree of June 26 provides for engaging four European teachers for the secondary schools and extension work, to teach the following subjects: Mathematics and astronomy, physics, chemistry, and natural sciences (especially geology).

SCHOOL LEGISLATION TO BE REVISED.—A council of primary education composed of five members appointed for 6-year periods has been recently formed to revise educational laws and curricula.

CUBA

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES.—The organizing committee of the International Congress of Universities announced in July that the congress would be held in Habana from February 15 to 24, 1930. The program and regulations will be prepared in the near future. Members of the congress will be delegates of institutions adhering to the congress and those appointed by the University of Habana. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.—The Government proposes to establish a new reform school for boys as a model institution to supplant that in use at Guanajay. Construction will soon be begun on a school to accommodate 400 boys who will be taught elementary subjects and a trade. The athletic grounds of the institution will give an opportunity for sports and physical training. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR.—Last August the executive committee of the Bolivarian Society of Ecuador fixed the bases for the erection in Quito of the monument to Bolívar, the Liberator. The design for the monument will be chosen through an international competition held in Paris by a committee composed of two persons appointed by the Minister of Ecuador in France, and the Bolivarian society. This committee will associate with itself four art experts to choose the prize-winning work, specify the exact conditions for the competition, and draw up the contract with the sculptor thereof. It is expected that the total cost of the monument, including its erection in the Plaza de la Alameda in Quito, will cost 400,000 sucres, or \$80,000.

GUATEMALA

LIBRARY EXCHANGE.—Acknowledgment of the receipt of 200 books from the National Library of Uruguay was made by the Director of the National Library of Guatemala on July 9, 1928. The collection, which includes works by such well-known authors as Alfonsina Storni, Luisa Luisi, Delmira Agustini, Juana de Ibarbourou, Rodó, Florencio Sánchez, Zorrilla de San Martín, and many others, is one of the many composed of representative Uruguayan works that are being sent by the National Library in Montevideo to other American countries for the purpose of intensifying library exchange and promoting a spirit of international friendship. A similar collection containing 300 works by Guatemalan authors has been sent to the library in Montevideo.

OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—More than 3,000 children as well as many other persons, including President Chacón and members of his cabinet, were present at the dedication ceremonies of the recently completed industrial school in Guatemala City on June 30, 1928.

POTTERY FIGURINES.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the description in *Art and Archeology*, Washington, September, 1928, of eight pottery figurines recently seen in a private collection in Guatemala. Made of baked pottery of rather crude construction and painted in many colors, they represent a unique type of which, as far as can be ascertained, other examples have not up to the present time been reported. Although as yet little has been decided regarding their identity, their costumes, which are those of medieval Europe rather than indigenous America, definitely place them in the post-conquest period.

HAITI

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE.—More than 200 teachers assembled July 30 in the agricultural college at Damien to begin a regularly organized summer school. Practically all of them had been students there at some time during the past four years. The summer school was organized for the purpose of offering further training for these teachers; more than 100 of them have been at work in the industrial schools of the agricultural service and approximately the same number in the farm schools. Features of the summer school program which should be noted are:

(a) Demonstration of farm practices, such as irrigation, budding, grafting, cultivation, handling of milk, etc.

(b) Demonstration and practice in the shops in woodworking, forge work, shoe-making, tailoring, sheet-metal work, etc.

(c) Demonstration teaching. An elementary school is operated in connection with the summer school classes and taught under supervision.

(d) A special course of nine lectures in hygiene given by members of the sanitary service. These lectures cover the principal diseases found in Haiti and the general features of hygiene and sanitation.

(e) Courses in educational methods and demonstration, in which problems arising from the past year's experience are used as a basis for study and discussion.

(*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, July, 1928.)

HONDURAS

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LITERACY.—A society for the promotion of literacy, founded in Tegucigalpa under the presidency of Don Manuel Torres Ramos, proposes to work for the eradication of illiteracy among the working classes and for their instruction in the rights and duties of citizenship.

MEXICO

CONGRESS OF MUSIC.—The Second National Congress of Music was held in the auditorium of the National Preparatory School in Mexico City from September 2 to September 8, 1928.

NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS.—After a careful study and in consideration of the results obtained through the social work carried on by the Parent-Teachers Association in Mexico City, a plan for the launching of the necessary proceedings for the organization of a national confederation of parent-teacher associations was approved by the Federal Department of Education on August 10, 1928, and the by-laws of the association of 47,000 members in the Federal district sanctioned. It is believed in educational circles that this will be a forward step toward the advancement of education and child welfare, hastening the day when the school will come to be looked upon as an extension of the home. Reports show that during 1927 the parent-teachers associations spent 67,000 pesos for charitable purposes.

KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.—Special classes for kindergarten teachers were given in an institute held during August in Mexico City by the Department of Education with the purpose of unifying the system of kindergarten instruction throughout the country. The course included classes devoted to the study of child psychology and sociology, literature for children, and games.

EDUCATIONAL WEEK.—The week beginning August 27, 1928, was set apart as educational week in the schools of Mexico City. Special programs to which the parents of the children were invited were held, lectures on the need for combating illiteracy delivered, and libraries opened in the various schools.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL REVIEW.—The Government has engaged Señor Genaro Lugo to edit a monthly illustrated review of Nicaraguan geography, history, archeology, and industry. The magazine, which will bear the title *Recopilación*, will devote especial attention to historical documents, among which it is hoped to publish those in the collection of the late Licenciado Jerónimo Pérez.

CORRESPONDING ACADEMY OF LETTERS.—The Royal Spanish Academy of Letters has recently created a corresponding academy in Nicaragua, naming as charter members seven persons from among those Nicaraguans who have most distinguished themselves in literature. They are: Monsignor José Antonio Lezcano y Ortega, Archbishop of Nicaragua, Doctors Alfonso Ayón, Francisco Paniagua Prado, Luis H. Debayle, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, Carlos Cuadra Pasos, and Manuel Maldonado. After organizing and installing the academy, this nucleus will elect 11 other men of letters to complete the membership of 18.

PARAGUAY

PARAGUAYAN-ARGENTINE CULTURAL INSTITUTE.—This institute, created recently in the city of Asunción to further intellectual relations between the two countries concerned, received in August a collection of 2,000 works by Argentine authors which was presented by a special delegation of Argentine professors. The institute has accepted the offer of the National University of Paraguay to furnish space for its offices.

SALVADOR

COSTA RICA SCHOOL.—The Department of Public Instruction has named a school in San Salvador in honor of the Republic of Costa Rica, a compliment reciprocated by the latter's christening an educational institution in San José the Salvador School. Both were to be opened on September 15, the anniversary of Central American independence.

URUGUAY

VACATION COURSE FOR TEACHERS.—Five hundred and seven teachers enrolled in last summer's vacation course held in Montevideo, in which the following subjects were offered: Education, mathematics, free-hand drawing, decorative drawing, ethics and experimental psychology, sociology and political economy, literature, natural sciences, contemporary history of the Americas, history and constitution of Uruguay, contemporary universal history, manual training and bookbinding, singing, physics and chemistry, agriculture, and basketry. Among the lecturers was the well-known poetess, Juana de Ibarbourou, who spoke on literature.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to statistics for 1927 printed in the report of the president of the National Board of Education, the registration in 1,296 public schools in charge of 3,722 teachers was 145,105, the average attendance being 106,379, while in 158 private schools the registration was 20,152.

GIFT OF SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.—It was announced by the executive board of the Medical School on August 23, 1928, that the school had been made the recipient of a valuable legacy in the form of a complete scientific library containing more than 5,000 volumes, together with Röntgen ray and other apparatus belonging to the late Doctor Ricaldoni. Works in the collection having to do with the subject of neurology will be used to form a nucleus for a library for the students in the clinical hospital.

ENROLLMENT IN NIGHT SCHOOLS.—According to data recently received, there are at present 6,700 pupils enrolled in the night schools of Uruguay; teachers number 97 and the courses, which include besides those of the ordinary curriculum, the study of languages, drawing, stenography, typewriting, needlework, and dressmaking, total 64. Of this number 33 schools with an enrollment of 5,335 pupils—2,675 men and 2,660 women—are in Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

CONTRIBUTION OF VENEZUELAN TO CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.—The *Bulletin* was recently put in receipt of the learned study presented by the noted Venezuelan etymologist, Dr. Julio C. Salas, at the Twenty-third International Congress of Americanists held in New York. This thesis is founded on a comparison of words from the indigenous languages and dialects of America with those of languages from other parts of the world and suggests the close relation between the vocabularies of the various peoples of the world and their religion, as also the striking similarity of all religions, and consequently the words in which the respective traditions and beliefs find expression. The *Bulletin* gratefully acknowledges the receipt of this work, which also includes several valuable observations on words found in the Royal Academy Dictionary, and congratulates the author on his contribution to science.



SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

ARGENTINA

ANTIMALARIA AND HOOKWORM SECTION.—The National Department of Public Health in Argentina has a special section directing a campaign against malaria and hookworm. This office has recently published a report containing statistics and a description of the work in the Provinces of Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy during 1926, 1927, and 1928. Much has been done by drainage to reduce breeding places for mosquitoes and by oiling ponds and using Paris green for the destruction of the larvæ. The report also refers to the assistance offered in this work by the Rockefeller Foundation. In the endemic zone of the Provinces of Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, La Rioja, and Santiago del Estero, there are 35 dispensaries and 34 physicians aided by 63 assistants. During 1927, 2,147,848 grams of quinine were used, the patients numbering 154,672, of whom 138,209 were chronic cases and 16,463 had new infections. The percentage of new cases is being reduced annually. The hookworm campaign is being carried on at the same time, with special attention to the Province of Corrientes where most of the departments are affected to 70 or 80 per cent of the population. Public health centers for this campaign have been established in the capital city, Corrientes, and in San Luis, Saladas, and Empedrado, from which points the work is being extended.

RAT EXTERMINATION.—The municipality of Buenos Aires recently added to the 200 laborers of the board of public health five groups of 10 workmen each to kill rats for the prevention of bubonic plague, and has authorized the expenditure of 10,000 pesos from the sum of 150,000 pesos set aside for this work, part of which is to be used as bounties to private individuals at the rate of 10 centavos per dead rat.

BRAZIL

RED CROSS HOSPITAL.—The Red Cross of Pernambuco is building in Recife a fine maternity hospital, which is to be opened on January 1, 1929. The large four-story building will be equipped to care for many mothers and their babies.

SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The Dona Anna Nery School of Nursing in Rio de Janeiro, which is part of the Ministry of Public Health, recently opened its new wing of classrooms. It also contains lecture halls and laboratories. While in training the nurses, whose tuition is free, receive 160 milreis monthly for their minor expenses. After graduation they find good positions in hospitals, sanitariums, and public schools.

CHILE

WORKERS' HOUSING.—The following figures on houses erected or under construction on June 30, 1928, in accordance with Law No. 308 (which offers facilities for the erection of low-priced dwellings) are given in *Estadística Chilena* for June, 1928:

	Owned by—		Value of land and buildings	Loans from Mortgage Bank	
	Individuals	Societies		Individuals	Societies
			<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Finished.....	674	1, 293	36, 100, 000	11, 300, 000	21, 500, 000
Under construction.....	457	1, 546	43, 600, 000	6, 200, 000	37, 100, 000
Applications on file.....	234	1, 489	33, 200, 000	400, 000	6, 000, 000

The 2,003 houses under construction on June 30 last were distributed as follows: In Santiago, 1,494 houses with 5,251 rooms; in Valparaíso, 164 houses with 635 rooms; in Viña del Mar, 24 houses with 65 rooms; in San Bernardo, 238 houses with 830 rooms; and in Concepción, 83 houses with 258 rooms.

COLOMBIA

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—The Bogotá branch of this beneficent society founds and sustains free schools for the children of the poor, Sunday schools, free libraries, vocational workshops,

students' lunch rooms, clubs for apprentices, cheap restaurants, and savings banks, and is especially interested in providing gardens and houses for workers. During 1927 it distributed among the destitute in Bogotá the sum of 39,528 pesos, and in the entire Republic, 130,000 pesos. In the five schools and workshops which it maintains in Bogotá it gave free instruction to more than 1,200 children. It visited and permanently assisted 317 poor families, with 2,060 members. On May 1, 1927, it opened eight new cottages for poor families, and in August, 1928, it opened 16 more comfortable, healthful houses, well lighted and ventilated, and surrounded by flowers. Moreover, in 17 years the society has constructed in Bogotá nearly a hundred small dwellings, housing more than 800 persons, while in numerous other Colombian cities it has erected 400 cottages, sheltering more than 3,000 persons.

COSTA RICA

GIRLS' REFORMATORY.—Situated on a hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land at Guadalupe, the newly constructed Girls' Reformatory is one of the outstanding examples of the social welfare work being carried on in Costa Rica at the present time. Built to accommodate as many as 500 girls at once, the reformatory with its large patios, broad corridors, healthful dormitories, classrooms, and offices, is a model of its kind. Moreover, here, in the midst of wholesome surroundings the girls are given an opportunity for instruction in the domestic and vocational arts as well as in academic subjects under the diligent care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in whose charge the institution has been placed by the Government.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—According to reports issued by the Bureau of Public Health, 112 new sewer connections were made in the city of San José from June 1 to August 20, 1928. This is a worthy testimony to the activity of the Bureau of Public Health, which is endeavoring to see that all sanitary regulations are enforced.

CUBA

CANCER INSTITUTE.—A cancer institute under the charge of specialists is soon to be installed in the General Calixto García Hospital of Habana. The institute will serve as a center for treatment of all forms of cancer in the poor all over the Republic; as a center for study of the diagnosis and treatment of cancer for all physicians in the Republic; and as a center of investigation into the causes of cancer. There will be a dispensary for out-patients and four wards for hospital cases. The dispensary will be equipped with radio-therapy apparatus. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE.—Construction is soon to be commenced on the Institute for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis to be maintained by the Ministry of Public Health, the first section to be

in Habana, with others in the six Provinces. The 100,000-peso building in the Capital will cover an area of 2,480 square meters, surrounded by ample gardens. The four sections of the building will be as follows: 1, Administration offices, etc.; 2, diagnosis, with X ray, laboratory, and other sections; 3, section for treatment, with a solarium annex; and 4, offices for social work. It will be remembered that special duties have been imposed for supporting the campaign against tuberculosis. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

NURSES' HOME OPENED.—On August 27, 1928, President Machado and his wife attended the opening of the Nurses' Home in Habana built by subscriptions from the National Association of Nurses of the General Calixto García Hospital.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AID FOR PORTO RICO.—At the time of the great disaster in Porto Rico caused by the recent hurricane, when a large part of the island's population was left with very scanty food supplies, President Vázquez of the Dominican Republic cabled the Red Cross asking where shiploads of fresh vegetables could best be landed. The memory of this generous and timely act will long be cherished by the Porto Ricans.

ECUADOR

MUNICIPAL BATHS AND LAUNDRY.—Guayaquil, the leading port of Ecuador, has recently opened its second municipal bathhouse and laundry. The building, which is of reinforced concrete and mosaic, well lighted and ventilated, cost 30,000 sucres. It contains baths for men, women, and children, and 26 laundry tubs.

HAITI

AMERICAN RED CROSS AIDS IN DISASTER.—A severe hurricane and torrential rain swept the southern peninsula of Haiti on the night of August 10, razing houses, largely destroying crops, and bringing death to scores of persons. The American Red Cross, through its representative in Haiti, immediately dispatched a boat from Port au Prince with supplies and medicines (land communications being cut), and later contributed \$10,000 for disaster relief.

HONDURAS

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Señor Rubén Clare Vega has been making a survey of conditions in Puerto Cortés for the Bureau of Public Health, with a view to the sanitation of that port.

During an epidemic of whooping cough in Tegucigalpa, the bureau opened a special clinic for poor families, and published in the daily papers advice to parents on the proper procedure for the care and protection of their children.

MEXICO

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—It was stated by President Calles in his annual message to Congress on September 1, 1928, that 48 private institutions had carried on social welfare work in Mexico during the year from August 31, 1927, to September 1, 1928, four of this number having been founded during the year. Their activities, which include the support of schools, asylums, scientific investigation, housing of and aid to the needy, cemeteries, hospitals, dispensaries, and student homes, represented an invested capital of 45,586,258.31 pesos, or 3,403,516.97 pesos more than the sum reported for the preceding year.

CONVENTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.—With an attendance of 80 delegates the First Convention of Public Health and Sanitary Engineering, held as a result of action taken at the Eighth Medical Congress in Monterrey, was officially declared inaugurated by the Secretary General of the Department of Public Health in Mexico City on September 7, 1928. The convention then divided itself into sections to study important diseases and means for their prevention and problems relating to sanitary engineering.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.—Exercises marking the official opening of the building remodeled for the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind at Mixcalco took place on August 30, 1928. With its newly equipped classrooms, gymnasium, dormitories, kitchens, and dining halls it provides an excellent home for the school.

PARAGUAY

IMPROVEMENTS IN ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN AND OLD PERSONS.—The National Asylum in Asunción has lately added a new building with accommodations for 50 old women. For the children a playground with various pieces of apparatus has been arranged.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN EXHIBIT IN PARIS EXPOSITION.—Information has been received that as a result of the private initiative of Dr. Américo Mola, a Uruguayan section containing an interesting collection of photographs showing the diverse features of work carried on by the School Medical Corps in the open-air schools of Montevideo was exhibited in the International Housing and Social Progress Exposition recently held in Paris.

VENEZUELA

OPENING OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—An antituberculosis dispensary was officially opened in Caracas under the supervision of the Central Public Health Office on July 21, 1928. Fully equipped with modern Röntgen-ray and other apparatus for the treatment and

study of tuberculosis, the institute will carry out an extensive program of clinical observation, treatment, study, and popular education in its efforts to diminish the percentage of deaths in Venezuela caused by this dread disease.

WORK OF SIMÓN RODRÍGUEZ INSTITUTE.—The following is a summary of a report issued by the Simón Rodríguez Institute of Caracas concerning the work carried on in that institution during the months of May and June, 1928:

Number of consultations.....	1, 967
Operations.....	26
Quartz-lamp treatments.....	46
Injections made.....	747
Dental extractions.....	1, 165
Milk distributed (quarts).....	1, 896
Prescriptions given.....	1, 693



FEMINISM

BRAZIL

WOMEN PIANISTS.—Guiomar Novaes, the brilliant Brazilian woman pianist, who has long been known and appreciated in the United States, is being followed by other young Brazilian women who are making a success of their concerts in the United States. These young pianists are Dyla Josetti, winner of a first prize in the Rio de Janeiro Conservatory of Music, and Kyta de Ulhoa Canto, from the State of São Paulo. Both these pianists have played in the Pan American concerts in Washington by means of which the Pan American Union endeavors to make known in the United States Latin American music and musicians.

CHILE

CHILEAN FEMINISTS SEND GREETINGS TO PERUVIANS.—On the occasion of the renewal of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru, the Women's Social and Cultural Society of Chile, through its president, Doña Celinda de Rodicio, and its secretary, Señorita Clementina Cabezas, sent greetings to the Feminist Cultural Legion of Peru. A cordial reply was returned by Señora Elisa de García Rossell, chairman of the pacifism committee of the latter organization.

Among the purposes of the Women's Social and Cultural Society of Chile are the social and economic emancipation of the working woman and the promotion of the welfare of abandoned children.

CUBA

CUBAN FEMINIST ALLIANCE.—On September 6, 1928, the Cuban Feminist Alliance was formed in Habana for securing women equal civil and political rights with men. The association will carry on active propaganda to this end throughout the Republic. Among its members are many women from prominent families. The first meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Julia Martínez. The following officers were elected for the alliance: President, Señora María Montalvo de Sotónavarro; vice presidents, Señoritas Ofelia Domínguez and Julia Domínguez, and Señora Celia Sarrá de Averhoff; corresponding secretary, Señora Margot Baños de Mañach; recording secretary, Señora Elena Mederos de González; assistant secretary, Señora Julia Sedano de Campos; and treasurers, Señora Marquesa de Piedra and Leticia de Arriba de Alonso.

MEXICO

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Information was received during the latter part of August that women students in the Medical School, desiring to cooperate with the work of education and the improvement of the Mexican woman, had organized a student society for this purpose and named it after Dr. Rosalía Slaughter Morton, who has just visited Mexico in the interest of the Pan American Round Table. This new organization will become affiliated with the round table, which has provided scholarships for Mexican women doctors and women students of medicine.

PANAMA

VENEZUELAN WRITER IN PANAMA.—Doña Clotilde C. de Arvelo, one of the best known Venezuelan women writers, recently visited Panama with her husband and three children on her way to the United States. Señora de Arvelo's latest book, *Impressions of Europe*, is considered her best by Venezuelan critics.

PERU

FEMINIST ACTIVITIES.—In June the members of the National Council of Women of Peru decided to send the papers of Lima and other cities a circular letter which had 2,000 signatures requesting that the press publish news in such a manner as not to give undue importance to scandals and other matter which might induce crime in suggestible persons.

Another activity of the National Council of Women is to provide legal assistance for poor women. Several prominent lawyers of Lima

have offered their services free for such cases. Needy women with children, as well as children who are homeless, are also being aided by this organization.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF WOMEN.—Just as the BULLETIN goes to press, the Pan American Union is informed by the Legation of El Salvador that Doña Maria Álvarez de Guillén-Rivas has been appointed member for Salvador on the International Commission of Women. The BULLETIN hopes in a later issue to give some biographical and other information with respect to this well-known worker in the cause of feminism and social welfare.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

DEATH OF DOCTOR BEIRÓ.—The BULLETIN records with great regret the untimely death of Dr. Francisco Beiró, vice president elect of Argentina, on July 22 last. Since his graduation from the University of Buenos Aires in 1901, he had taken an increasingly important part in the official and political life of his country, from which his contribution will be greatly missed.

The Electoral College, obliged to assemble anew, elected as vice president Señor Enrique Martínez, professor, lawyer, and writer of distinction.

CUBA

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE.—President Machado appointed a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Commission in the latter part of August to supervise the collection in Cuba of funds for this project.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRIBUTE TO DUARTE.—The city council of San Juan, Porto Rico, has voted unanimously to name one of the principal streets of the city after Juan Pablo Duarte, founder of the Dominican Republic. This action is due to the friendliness manifested by that country for the neighboring island of Porto Rico.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1928

Subject	Date, 1928	Author
ARGENTINA		
Business conditions in Argentina.....	July 14	Dana C. Sycks, consul in charge, Buenos Aires.
New regulations regarding the exploitation of guano.....	July 20	Do.
History of the cultivation of cotton in Argentina.....	do	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at the close of business on June 30, 1928.	Aug. 1	Do.
Highway development in Rosario district.....	Aug. 3	Robert Hernden, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 7	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of commerce and industries of Manáos consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 9	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos.
Finance and revenues of State of Amazonas for 1927.....	July 16	Do.
Financial position of the State of Minas Geraes.....	July 26	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of commerce and industries at Bahia, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 28	Joseph F. Burt, vice consul at Bahia.
Budget of the city of Bahia for 1929.....	July 30	Do.
Budget for State of Bahia for 1929.....	do	Do.
Financial situation of State of Espirito Santo.....	do	Claude I. Dawson.
Trade notes.....	July 31	Do.
Declared exports from Bahia during July, 1928.....	Aug. 1	Joseph F. Burt.
Organization of a new mining and agricultural company in Bahia.	Aug. 10	Do.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of July, 1928.	do	Claude I. Dawson.
Automobile roads in the State of Minas Geraes.....	Aug. 18	Do.
CHILE		
Schedule of changes for patents and trade-marks agreed to by the Association of Patent Attorneys of Chile, on Mar. 26, 1928.	July 17	Edward J. Sparks, vice consul in charge, Valparaiso.
Review of commerce and industries of Antofagasta, for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 21	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Commerce and industries of Iquique consular district for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 27	Robert R. Bradford, consul at Iquique.
Recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce of Antofagasta in the interest of increased trade.	July 30	George D. Hopper.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries of the Medellín consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 20	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellín.
Banco Aleman-Antioqueño opens a branch in Cartegena.....	Aug. 21	William P. Robertson, vice consul at Cartegena.
Building construction at Cali.....	Aug. 23	William E. Chapman, consul at Cali.
Conditions affecting trade at Cali.....	Aug. 28	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Quarterly review of commerce and industries, Port Limon consular district.	July 15	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
July review of commerce and industries, with data for annual report of 1927.	Aug. 13	Edward Caffery, consul at San José.
CUBA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Santiago consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	Aug. 8	Harry W. Story, vice consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Review for the month of July, 1928.....	Aug. 9	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries of Nuevitas consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	Aug. 10	Lawrence R. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Cuban foreign trade during the first half of 1928.....	Aug. 17	L. J. Keena.
Cuban foreign trade by countries for 1927.....	Aug. 28	Do.
Public works improvements in the Antilla consular district.....	do	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.

Reports received to September 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date, 1928	Author
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended, June 30, 1928.	July 21	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Report on damages resulting from recent storm	Aug. 25	Do.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries for June, 1928	July 15	George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Report of the Minister of Finance, 1925-26	Aug. 15	Do.
MEXICO		
Border tourist official advertising Ensenada	Aug. 3	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Ensenada.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 20	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
July review of commerce and industries of western Nicaragua	Aug. 1	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of commerce and industries for the calendar year 1927	Aug. 4	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
Trade-mark applications in Nicaragua	Aug. 18	Christian T. Steger.
PANAMA		
June, 1928, report on commerce and industries	July 10	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Report of the bureau of safety, city of Panama, for the year 1927.	July 11	Do.
Statistical information supplementing annual report of commerce and industries for 1927.	Aug. 1	Do.
July report on commerce and industries	Aug. 8	Do.
PERU		
The Peruvian cement industry and the market for cement	Aug. 17	John M. Cabot, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for July, 1928	Aug. 2	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
Uruguayan import tariff changes, in Diario Oficial, June 20, 1928.	July 13	C. Carrigan, consul genera in charge, Montevideo.
New Uruguayan customs regulations	July 6	Do.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 10	Do.
Pensions for employees of stock companies	Aug. 10	Do.
Proposals for the construction and operation of a telephone system for Montevideo and other points in Uruguay.	Aug. 19	Do.
VENEZUELA		
The farm loan and labor banks, law creating these banks, in Gaceta Oficial, June 30, 1928.	July 3	H. M. Walcott, consul at Caracas.
Decree of July 4, 1928: Development of hydroelectric power for the city of Caracas.	July 7	Legation, Caracas.
Vital statistics and living conditions	July 18	H. M. Walcott.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cabello, for quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 20	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.



VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan- americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	\$0. 965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1. 95	0. 389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2. 73	0. 546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0. 60	0. 121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 87	0. 973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2. 33	0. 465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 00	1. 000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . .	1. 00	0. 200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal .	5. 00	1. 000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1. 00	0. 200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira .	2. 50	0. 500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2. 49	0. 498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba .	5. 00	1. 000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . .	5. 00	1. 000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4. 82	0. 965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . .	24. 33	4. 866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . .	2. 50	0. 500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . .	5. 00	1. 000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5. 17	1. 034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . .	0. 97	0. 193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0. 39 inch	Square meter	10. 26 sq. feet
Meter	3. 28 feet	Hectare	2. 47 acres
Kilometer	0. 62 mile	Square kilometer	0. 38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1. 06 quarts	Liter	0. 91 quart
Hectoliter	26. 42 gallons	Hectoliter	2. 84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15. 42 grains	Gram	15. 42 grains
Kilogram	2. 2 pounds	Kilogram	32. 15 ounces
Quintal	220. 46 pounds	Kilogram	2. 68 pounds
Ton	2, 204. 6 pounds		



BULLETIN OF THE
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**PAN
AMERICAN
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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

ECUADOR'S NEW MINISTER

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PARAGUAY

SEVILLE-BUENOS AIRES AIR LINE TERMINAL

WORLD PROGRESS

TOWARD PROPOSED 13-MONTH FIXED CALENDAR

PAN AMERICAN UNION DURING THE MONTH

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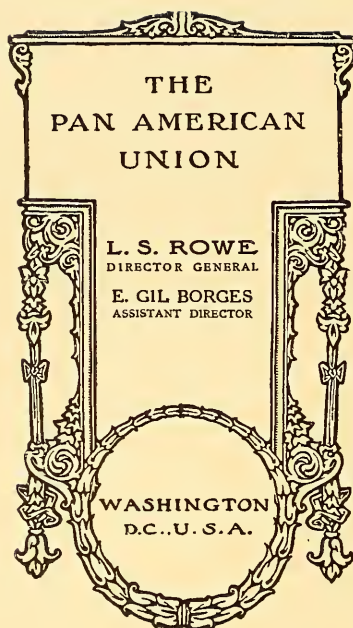
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DECEMBER

1928



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HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON FLORENCIO HARMODIO AROSEMENA
President of Panama, 1928-1932



Vol. LXII

DECEMBER, 1928

No. 12

FLORENCIO HARMODIO AROSEMENA, PRESIDENT OF PANAMÁ¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE distinguished subject of this brief biographical sketch, Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, recently inaugurated President of Panamá, was born in the city of Panamá September 17, 1872. Immediately after the completion, in 1885, of his primary education in the schools of Panamá, the youthful Arosemena went to Europe, where he at once began his preparation in those arduous studies which must be completed if supreme rank is to be attained in civil engineering.

It was in Germany, in the city of Ballenstedt, where he completed the subjects which enabled him to matriculate in the Technical Preparatory School of Zurich, Switzerland, where he won his diploma in 1890. He then, without the need of an examination, entered the well-known Polytechnical School in the same city and, later, the world-famous Polytechnic of Munich, Germany, graduating from the latter in 1895 with the degree of civil engineer.

For some little time the young engineer served in the Department of Highways and Railroads of the German Government as, also, in private undertakings, this work serving to strengthen and ground his attainments and to complete and perfect his practical experience.

Returning in 1897 to Panamá, Señor Arosemena immediately embarked for Ecuador, where he served as division engineer of the Guayaquil to Quito Railroad and, later, as contractor of several

¹ The Editor is indebted to the courtesy of His Excellency Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, the Minister of Panama, for the data upon which this brief sketch is based.

important undertakings by the same company. From Ecuador he went to Cuba where, during 1901 and 1902, he brought to successful completion a number of important contracts. It was in 1902 that he went to Bocas del Toro where he acted as engineer in chief for the United Fruit Co. until the Government, then headed by Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, appointed him Engineer in Chief of the Republic.

Under the able direction of Señor Arosemena a great number of projects of capital importance were executed, among which stands out the Santa María Bridge, which was completed after Señor Arosemena had abandoned his official position to devote himself to private undertakings. It was during this period that he constructed the Government Palace, the National Theater, the Municipal Palace, the National Institute, as also the installation, in both Panamá and Colón, of complete gas systems. He also erected the Spanish Legation and many other equally important structures, before he contracted for the construction of the railway from Concepción to Puerto Armuelles.

In the field of politics President Arosemena has been a lifelong and active force in the files of the Liberal Party, and in the most critical moments of this party's existence he has ever been one of its most faithful and devoted adherents. From 1906 to 1908 he was a member of the Municipal Council of Panamá; in 1916, a member of the "Chiarista" Convention; in 1918 and in 1924 he served on the directorate of the Liberal Opposition Party; and by special designation of the Government he represented his country brilliantly and capably in the Congress of Roads held in Chicago in 1926.

From the middle of 1927 Señor Arosemena was insistently mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, with the result that an intensive campaign in his behalf was carried on by a group of enthusiastic friends culminating, in the tenth convention of the Liberal Party, in his being chosen as that party's candidate. The announcement of his candidacy was followed by one of the most intensive campaigns recorded in the political history of the Isthmus. Throughout its course the conduct of Señor Arosemena was distinguished by an unfailing discretion and an unswerving rectitude, which were rewarded August 5 of the present year by his election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by a majority of 40,000.

This, in brief, is the life of the illustrious man who reaches the presidential chair without a single blemish in his political reputation, and without a single unworthy page in his life history. This, broadly pencilled, is the portrait of a worthy and upright citizen who will carry the austerity of his private life into the august position in which the affection of his fellow citizens has placed him.

In offering its tribute of homage, the BULLETIN ventures to express the hope that President Arosemena's victorious campaign slogan of "Work, Order and Economy" is the herald of an equally significant and victorious administration.

ECUADOR'S NEW MINISTER

THE latest addition to the American diplomatic corps in Washington and, at the same time, one of the most youthful, is his Excellency Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide, who comes to fill a position which has practically remained vacant since the retirement of Doctor Elizalde to become Minister to Chile, with the exception of the brief incumbency of Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz.

Minister Zaldumbide presented his credentials at the White House, November 19, and from his speech on that important occasion the following may be cited:

MR. PRESIDENT: . . . It may be justly said that the relations which happily exist between the two countries and Governments have existed without interruption since, even during the brief periods in which diplomatic representation has been lacking or reduced, the bonds which unite them materially and spiritually were not dissolved or severed. They are like natural laws of the New World which we inhabit, found written in its history, in its geography. The proximity which facilitates interchange and commerce opens at the same time a fruitful field to natural attraction and neighborly friendship. Further, every contact with this great center of activity has, for us, a stimulating value, and while it brings advantages and concrete benefits, at the same time it also carries a lesson in industry and teaches a moral. . . .

Interpreting the feeling of the Ecuadorean Government and people, I take pleasure, Excellency, in expressing the most sincere wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare, for the prosperity and peace of this great country and for the expansion in every way of its fruitful relations with my country.

In his cordial reply, the President expressed himself, in part, as follows:

MR. MINISTER: I am pleased to receive from you the letters whereby you are accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your Government near the Government of the United States.

. . . It is especially gratifying that you should express appreciation of the example to be found in our Government and in our institutions. From what you have just said it is evident that the ideals of this country have already been the object of your interest, and I sincerely hope that by the further familiarity with them which you will surely acquire during your sojourn here you will come to know them intimately, with the result that you will be even better qualified to interpret them to the Government and people of your country.

We share your earnest desire for the continuance of the mutual cooperation which has done so much to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of this hemisphere. The Government and people of the United States have viewed with great pleasure the progress made by the Republic of Ecuador and have felt sympathy with the efforts of the Ecuadorean people to work out a satisfactory solution of the problems to which you have referred. . . .



HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON GONZALO ZALDUMBIDE
Minister of Ecuador in the United States

I thank you for your personal good wishes and hope you will meet with all success in your mission, and I ask you to convey to His Excellency President Ayora my own wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the people of Ecuador.

Ecuador's new Minister in Washington was born in Quito, that city of magnificent views called by the Incas "el ombligo del mundo," in the year 1884, his parents being members of well-known Quiteña families. It was here, in this lofty city on the flanks of mighty Pichincha, almost 2 miles above sea level and ringed about by eight other giant Andean peaks, that the future diplomat completed his elementary and secondary education.

His diplomatic career began early with his appointment as Secretary of Legation in Lima, Peru, and it has continued without a break to the present time. In 1914 he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Paris, a position he held through the momentous and trying years of the Great War to 1922, serving, in addition, as Delegation Secretary to the Peace Conference in 1919.

It was while Doctor Zaldumbide was acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, 1922 to 1923, that he was promoted to full plenipotentiary rank by his appointment as Minister to France, a position he retained up to the time of his appointment to Washington, and in which he captured the esteem and respect not only of his diplomatic colleagues but that of a wide circle of friends and admirers in that cosmopolitan capital. He has also represented his country in both London and Brussels as Minister *ad interim*.

The new Minister is also an author and literary critic whose contributions to a number of Hispanic and French periodicals—notably *La Revue de L'Amérique Latine*—have won for him an enviable place in the field of international letters. Among his published writings mention should be made of the complete edition of Montalvo's works—several volumes of which have already appeared—of which he is editor and director, and for each of which he has written special introductions dealing in notable fashion with the diverse aspects of the life and work of this great author.

The BULLETIN takes this opportunity of presenting its respectful greetings to Ecuador's distinguished representative and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

SEVILLE-BUENOS AIRES AIRLINE TERMINAL ∴

THE formal inauguration of work on the European terminal of the Seville-Buenos Aires aerial route, the concession for which is held by the Columbus Transaerial Co., was recently celebrated with great solemnity in Seville, in the presence of the director general of Social Welfare and Emigration, Señor Benjumea, representing the Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry; General Soriano, vice president of the Superior Council of Aeronautics; Lieutenant Colonel Herrera,¹ initiator of the notable project for aerial communication between Europe and America; Lieutenant Colonel Gonzalo, representing the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Ministry of War; and other distinguished persons.

The European terminal airport in question is to be constructed in Hernán Cebolla, about 44 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) to the northeast of Seville on the highway from Madrid to Seville via Córdoba, and will occupy a large tract of level country 220 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) in extent.

The corner stone just laid was that of the mooring mast, which is to be a fine tower of metal framework in three sections, 16 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) square at the base and 50 meters in height. Aside from several elevators, one of which, being of large capacity, will be used for passengers and the others for the employees of the line, merchandise, and mail, the tower will also be equipped with special apparatus for lowering the dirigibles in order to support and moor them.

As soon as the mooring mast is completed construction will be begun on the smaller of the two hangars planned and quarters for the personnel. Plants for the production of hydrogen, oxygen, and ethylene gas are also to be constructed immediately. It is expected that the whole airport will be finished within three years, its total cost being calculated at 30,000,000 pesetas, and that the first flight to Buenos Aires will coincide with the opening of the Ibero American Exposition.

It is a matter of special interest to note that scarcely had it been announced that the first flight would be made at the opening of the Seville Exposition than people began to apply for tickets, each of which it is estimated will cost approximately 6,000 pesetas (nearly \$1,000 at present exchange).

¹ One of the passengers on the *Graf Zeppelin* in her recent successful flight to the United States, Oct. 15, 1928.

Actual work on the construction of the airport was begun on August 1, 1928, and as soon as the first hangar is finished one of the dirigibles which, according to present plans, will have previously made a trip around the world and a tour of Spain, over all the provincial capitals, will be brought there.

When the second hangar, which is to be the larger of the two, is completed another dirigible will be procured, it being the purpose of the company to put three dirigibles into service as soon as the necessary arrangements have been effected.

As a better approach to the airport the municipal government of Seville is planning to improve the present highway to a width of 50 meters, converting it into a broad, well illuminated avenue bordered by hundreds of trees. Moreover, in a section contiguous to the airport the development of a large area to be known as Buenos Aires and to consist of 400 small dwelling houses was also begun on August 1, 1928.

At the banquet given that evening by the Columbus Transaerial Co. in the Alfonso XIII Hotel to the officials and persons present at the ceremony, it was stated that within eight months service would begin on the new aerial line.



AIRPLANE IN FLIGHT OVER BUENOS AIRES

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PARAGUAY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By RAMÓN I. CARDOZO

Superintendent of Schools in Paraguay

PUBLIC education in Paraguay includes primary instruction which is constitutionally obligatory for all children of both sexes who are citizens of the country, secondary instruction, which is divided into general and preparatory training, and higher instruction, or university training.

I. PRIMARY INSTRUCTION

Primary education for children under 6 years of age is given in kindergartens, for children between 7 and 14 in city schools, for children between 9 and 14 in rural schools, and for workers above 14 years of age in night schools. Primary-school statistics for 1927 show that the enrollment in the 750 schools was 100,079, in charge of 2,279 teachers, which represent a considerable increase over figures for 1923, when the enrollment in 633 schools was 72,909, in charge of 1,455 teachers. . . .

Day schools are classified as lower, intermediate, and grammar schools (the last two classes being found only in the cities). The rural schools train the pupil to be a farmer, providing him with the type of instruction most beneficial for one who is to live in the country. They attempt to fill him with enthusiasm for the rational exploitation of the land and inculcate in him hygienic principles for avoiding diseases that attack the rural dweller. The urban schools train pupils for the needs of city life.

The objectives of primary education are purely practical, and in both rural and urban schools methods of the "activity school" in accordance with the latest pedagogic principles are used. Without neglecting cultural, artistic, and character education, much importance is given to manual training. In the rural schools the soil is cultivated, animals are cared for, and the raw materials of the nation are manufactured.

A typical rural school consists of 4 or more hectares of land (almost 10 acres) divided into a small farm, a park, athletic field, buildings for housing a cow, chickens, pigs, and bees. In the school the pupils make hats, baskets, and hammocks and run the loom, weaving ponchos, blankets, saddlebags, etc.

¹Written specially for the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

The following programs for agriculture, cattle raising, and hygiene offered in the rural schools explain more fully the work discussed above:

Agriculture.—Practical knowledge of the parts of a plant and study of the way a plant obtains its food; the sowing and transplanting of garden plants; study of the leaf, the flower, the fruit, and the seed. Practical knowledge of the different classes of arable land; fertilizer and its importance; the selection of seeds, ways of multiplying plants by seed, by grafting, and by layering; plants for the vegetable garden, fruit trees, fodder and the silo, plant diseases, blights and means of combating them; means of protecting fruit and fruit orchards; preparation of seedlings for transplanting, transplanting, pruning, irrigation, nurseries, and arranging plants in pots and boxes.

The study of cotton, of yerba maté (a tea), of tapioca, corn, orange trees, wheat, fodder, and the silo; agricultural tools and implements, the best type of



THIS PRIMARY SCHOOL IN ASUNCIÓN REJOICES IN A LARGE GARDEN

plow, machines for hilling and cultivating; clearing a field by burning; drainage, artificial pastures and their formation, cutting the pasturage; crop rotation; elementary agricultural administration, cooperative and agricultural societies; preparation of the land with the plow, spade, and the hoe; work in the school garden; preparation of tapioca for use; planting yerba maté, cotton, orange trees, and their harvest; preparation of charcoal; artificial forests; building fences; reading agricultural reviews; visits to farms; the preparation of fruit conserves, candy, sausages, etc.

Cattle raising.—Practical knowledge of the animal and the differences between animal, plant, and mineral life; comparative study of different parts of the animal; characteristics of mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles; caring for and feeding the chickens at the school and those at the home of the pupil.

Birds and fowls.—Talks about birds, chickens, and ducks, caring for them, period of incubation, caring for the young, various breeds of chickens, the most common diseases and the means of combating these diseases. Means of pre-

serving eggs; buying and selling chickens and the profit to be derived, budget for a henhouse, caring for and keeping clean the school henhouse.

The cow.—Description of, principal breeds, care of, food, hygiene, methods of milking, means of keeping the milk in good condition, ways of improving the bovine family; products made from milk (butter, cheese, use of the residue); diseases attacking cows and their cure.

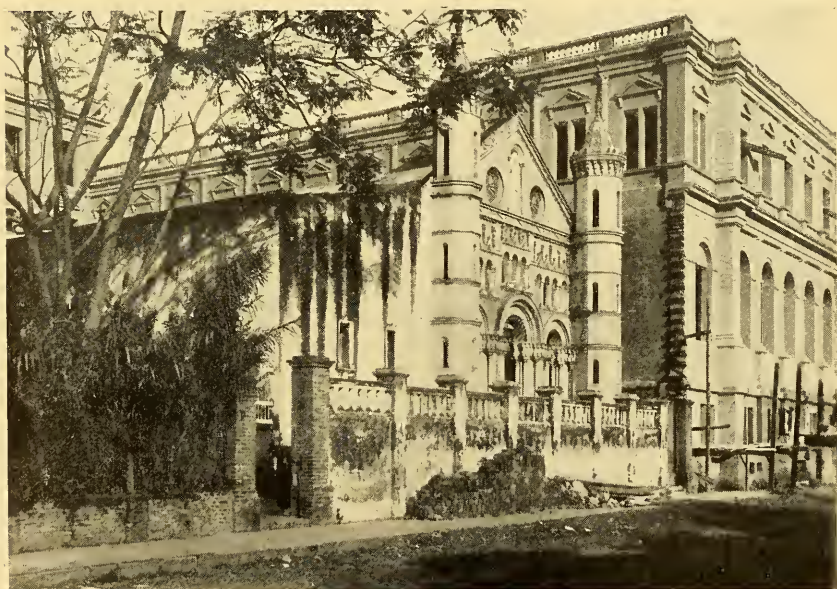
Hogs.—Breeds, care of, food, use of farm waste and of the waste from the dairy for fattening pigs; buying and selling hogs.

Apiculture, etc.—Bee life, the hive and its care; products made from honey; care of school bees and hive, extracting the honey; cheese making, grading milk; estimate of profit; visits to livestock farms; instructive reading.

Hygiene.—External parts of the human body; need for frequent bathing; danger of putting into the mouth small objects, pencils, etc.; dangers of rubbing the eyes with one's hands; need of cutting the nails; practice in hygienic principles; keeping the skin, hair, and nails clean, keeping the mouth clean, and the use of the toothbrush; brief study of the digestive organs, quality and quantity of foods, causes and remedies for indigestion, physical and moral effects of alcoholic drinks; ankylostomiasis; explanation of the instructions of the Department of Hygiene. Functions of the digestive organs; pure and bad air, ways in which air grows bad, means of ventilating rooms; talks about tuberculosis and explanation of the instructions of the Department of Hygiene concerning the disease; awakening in the rural child a love for cleanliness, neatness, and comfort in the home.

In the urban schools the instruction has the same practical trend. Gardens are cultivated in the yard, or, when there is no land at hand, in boxes. The pupils take care of the henhouses. The pupils prepare certain raw materials for use, such as hemp, woods, reeds, the ysyπό vine, products from horn and from various kinds of palm trees. Besides the above-mentioned work practical instruction is given in domestic economy (cooking, household management, etc.), child hygiene and general hygiene (personal cleanliness, cleanliness of the house, study of the causes of the prevalent diseases in Paraguay, such as tuberculosis, ankylostomiasis, syphilis, and fight against alcoholism).

The typical urban school is of one of two classes according to whether it is situated in the city itself or in the suburbs. The intermediate schools located in the suburbs of towns or cities are built on a plot of land of at least 1 hectare (about 2½ acres). The school buildings are 5 meters (a little more than 16 feet) back from the street, with wide balconies running around them. They are of good height, with an upper story, and receive sufficient light, either from electric lamps casting light over the left shoulder of the pupil, or from doors and broad, high windows at the level of the ground. In the garden filled with flowers and trees which surrounds the building there are rooms for theatrical productions and for manual training, while at the side there is a playground, a plot for a vegetable garden, and a henhouse. Like the rural schools, the urban school is the meeting place for the residents of the community. A citizens' committee cooperates in carrying out the educational program of



TWO SCHOOLS IN ASUNCIÓN, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY

Above: The Normal School for Men. Below: Colegio San José, a private school

the school, thus helping the authorities to overcome the material and moral difficulties that beset both the pupils and the teachers.

Courses of study and programs of work vary in rural and urban schools, in order that the instruction may fulfill the needs of the pupils in respect to the community in which they are to live. Consequently each type of school has a different objective, within, of course, the unity necessary for a national educational program. This differentiation is not intended to form an urban and a rural class, but it favors preparing each individual for the position in society which he is to fill. The two courses of study are sufficiently alike so that the rural pupil can continue in the city his primary studies.

Upon the completion of the 3-year rural or the 5-year urban course of study, the pupil receives a primary-school certificate, which proves that he has now fulfilled the educational requirements of the Constitution. Students desiring to take up secondary studies must do a year of preparatory work in one of the *escuelas superiores* (higher schools).

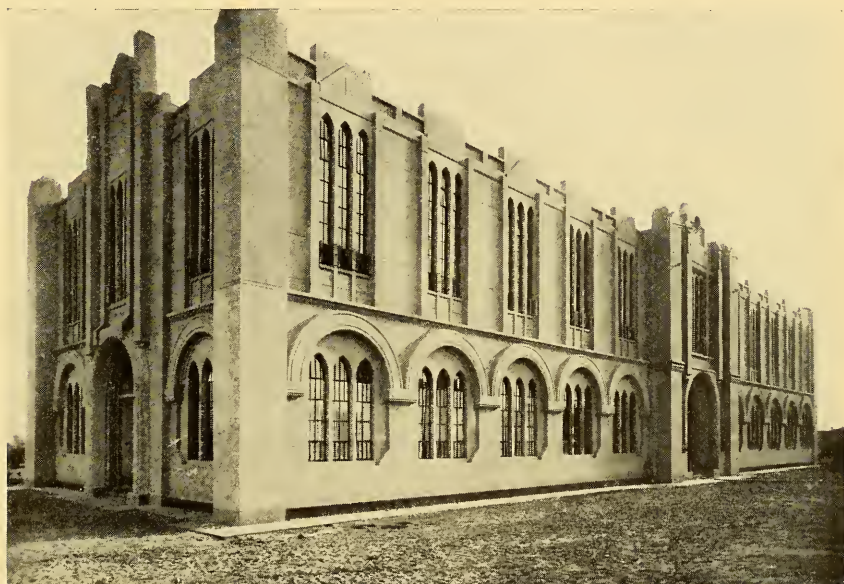
In Government schools education is free and laic. Although coeducation is not obligatory in the lower grades of the primary schools, it is common in both the lower and upper grades, and no cases discrediting this system have occurred. In the urban schools final examinations have been abolished, the pupils being promoted from one year to another on their yearly average, which is obtained by dividing the sum of the monthly marks by nine (which is the number of months in the school year). The school year begins the 1st of March and lasts almost without interruption until the 25th of November, which has become a national holiday celebrated with entertainments and exhibitions of the pupils' work.

The school authorities pay special attention to hygiene, and a school medical corps is being organized which will give its services as soon as the necessary means are available. A committee for the promotion of physical culture has also been organized by the Government. This committee is in charge of fostering physical education and installing athletic grounds for instruction in sports.

Private instruction, which has recently been increasing, is in charge of religious (Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew) as well as secular entities. At present there are 41 private schools with an enrollment of 4,714 pupils. Most private schools follow the official course of study, in order that their studies may be recognized by the official secondary schools.

Although the administration of the internal affairs of private schools is untrammelled, the instruction in general is under the supervision of special Government officials. In the incorporated schools—that is, those schools which follow the official course of study but are free to teach religion as a special subject—examinations are held by committees formed of the public-school authorities.

Besides training in nationalism, a spirit of Americanism is inculcated in the pupils, who are the future citizens of a common fatherland, America. For this purpose, the principal official schools have been named after various American nations. In each of these schools the national holidays of the respective nations are celebrated, and correspondence and work made by the pupils are exchanged with school children in those other countries. Furthermore, the pupils study the lives of some of the great men who have benefited humanity, such as Pasteur, Fulton, Galileo, Franklin, etc., while schools are also named after these leaders.



COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL, ASUNCIÓN, A SCHOOL LARGELY MAINTAINED BY GIFTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

NORMAL SCHOOLS

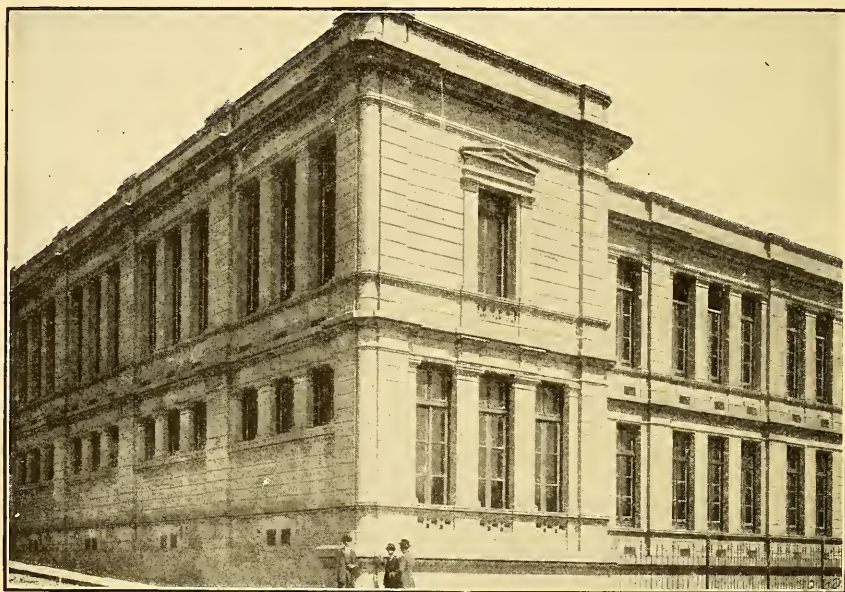
There are at present seven normal schools preparing teachers for the primary schools, one in the capital, Asunción, and the others in the interior. The normal at Asunción also prepares secondary-school teachers, offering a 7-year course and granting the diploma of secondary-school teacher. In 1927 there were 591 normal-school students, 77 of whom were men.

Each normal is divided into two departments—that of the normal courses and that of the practice school, an adjoining school in which the normal students acquire practical experience in teaching. The curriculum of these normals has recently undergone changes, to adapt it more closely to the objectives of primary education, the chief of which is manual training. Among the subjects studied are the following: Domestic economy, child care, hygiene, child

psychology, anthropology, rural industries, agriculture, cattle raising, logic, general philosophy, ethics, common law, and criticism of knowledge, all of which are of special practical value in the preparation of the teacher. In the study of the last subject mentioned is included the study of the modern educational theories of James, Dewey, Kerschensteiner, Ferriere, Decroly, etc.

SPECIAL TRAINING

Although this aspect of public education is not yet well organized, nevertheless a start has been made both by official and by individual or private initiative. There exist the following schools: A school of



NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL, ASUNCIÓN

This school was opened in 1877, other secondary schools having been established subsequently in Villarrica and Pilar

agriculture and cattle raising financed by the Government; an agricultural school financed by a religious society; many conservatories of music, several schools of dressmaking; and an excellent industrial school for girls in which complete and extensive preparation is given for running the house and for acquiring a trade that will be of real value in life.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Primary-school education is industrial in character, for it stresses manual work in its various aspects, thus trying to arouse in the pupil a fondness for practical apprenticeship in the manual trades. A project exists for organizing industrial schools for young people of both sexes who are beyond the school age.

II. SECONDARY INSTRUCTION

Public secondary instruction is offered in two national secondary schools called *colegios*, one in Asunción and the other in the city of Villarrica. Upon completing the 6-year course the pupils receive a bachelor's diploma in science and letters, which permits them to enter the university. Boys and girls 12 years of age who are graduates of the primary schools are admitted to these secondary schools.

III. UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION

Higher education, requiring a bachelor's diploma for admission, is given in the National University at Asunción. The university is composed of the following schools: Law, medicine, exact sciences, biological chemistry, and the minor schools, which are pharmacy, engineering, and the school for notaries. The Faculty of Medicine has recently been reorganized. Special means for its development have been provided in the form of instruments, laboratories, and museum collections, while distinguished professors from France have been engaged by the Government to give special courses.

IV. SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Primary, normal, and industrial training is in charge of the National Council of Education, composed of four regular members and the president, who is the superintendent of schools. This body has a certain amount of autonomy, for it directly names and organizes the personnel of the primary schools, dictates courses of study, makes regulations for the schools, and directs the training given in them.

Secondary and higher education is in charge of the Secondary and Higher Council, at the head of which is the president of the university. The university schools are governed directly by their respective deans, who are members of the Secondary and Higher Council, while the Faculty of Medicine is in charge of a council composed of the professors and students.

V. PRINCIPAL NEEDS

Since the country is in a period of organization, the educational needs are at present numerous. However, the principal needs are as follows: Increase in the number of schools fighting illiteracy; increase in salaries; organization of industrial training; a more scientific trend in university education; and buildings and supplies for the primary and secondary schools.

NOTABLE CONSTRUCTIONS, OLD AND NEW, IN



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN SANTIAGO, THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL OF CHILE

Above: La Moneda, now the President's residence, in colonial times the Mint. Below: The magnificent new National Library

SANTIAGO, CHILE'S PROGRESSIVE CAPITAL



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN SANTIAGO

Above: The Agricultural Institute, which plays a prominent part in promoting Chilean agriculture.
Below: The National Tribunals of Justice

NOTABLE CONSTRUCTIONS, OLD AND NEW, IN



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.

SANTIAGO STREETS

Above: The famous Alameda de las Delicias, a residence boulevard 3 miles in length. Below: Calle del Estado, one of the chief business streets

SANTIAGO, CHILE'S PROGRESSIVE CAPITAL



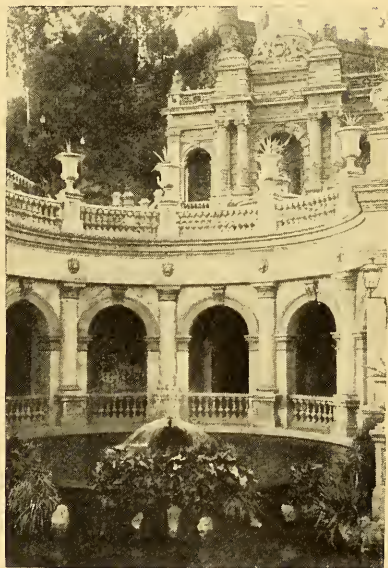
Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations

UNION CLUB

One of the leading clubs of Santiago



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.



BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Left: New office building of the Army and Navy Mutual Benefit Association. Right: Entrance to the famous Santa Lucia Park, on a hill in the center of the city

HISPANIC AMERICAN TRANSLATION :: :: ::

ÉXTASIS

AMADO NERVO (México)

*Cada rosa gentil ayer nacida,
cada aurora que apunta entre sonrojos,
dejan mi alma en el éxtasis sumida . . .
¡Nunca se cansan de mirar mis ojos
el perpetuo milagro de la vida!*

*Años ha que contemplo las estrellas,
en las diáfanas noches españolas,
y las encuentro cada vez más bellas.
¡Años ha que en el mar, conmigo a solas,
de las olas escucho las querellas,
y aun me pasma el prodigio de las olas!*

*Cada vez hallo a la naturaleza
más sobrenatural, más pura y santa.
Para mí, en rededor, todo es belleza;
y con la misma plenitud me encanta
la boca de la madre cuando reza,
que la boca del niño cuando canta.*

*Quiero ser inmortal, con sed intensa,
porque es maravilloso el panorama
con que nos brinda la creación inmensa;
porque cada lucero me reclama,
diciéndome al brillar: "¡Aquí se piensa
también, aquí se lucha, aquí se ama!"*

POETRY IN ENGLISH



ECSTASY

AMADO NERVO (Mexico)

*Each lovely rose that budded yesterday,
Each dawn that breaks 'mid blushes rosy-hued,
Leaves deepest ecstasy my soul enfolding;
Mine eyes are never weary of beholding
Life's miracle, eternally renewed.*

*Long years ago I looked upon the stars,
In Spain's clear nights, when peace hushed vale and hill,
And every time I find them yet more fair.
Alone upon the deep, with heart athrill,
Long since I heard the murmur of the waves;
The marvel of the waves astounds me still!*

*Nature more supernatural and more fair,
More holy, every time appears to be;
Beauty I see in everything around,
And with an equal charm entrances me
The mother's mouth when she is rapt in prayer,
The child's mouth, when he sings in careless glee.*

*Keenly for immortality I long,
Because so marvellous, below, above,
Creation's panorama woos our eyes;
Because each star that shines o'er hill and grove
Cries out to me, while sparkling in the sky,
"Here too they think, they struggle, and they love!"*

—Version by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

A LOS ANDES

GUILLERMO VALENCIA (Colombia)

*¡Cómo me hacen de falta tus montañas
y las noches tranquilas de tus selvas,
sólo oyendo la voz de tus fontanas
y mirando la cima de tus breñas!*

*En limpidas mañanas de ilusiones
recorriendo el parral y la llanura,
¡cuántas veces miré con emociones
tu gigantesca mole en depresiones
seguir el linde de la selva oscura!*

*Y ¡cuántas tardes en tu cumbre enhiesta
contemplaba la paz de tus alturas,
el arbol lejano, la floresta,
y mis horas nostálgicas futuras!*

*¡Cómo me hacen de falta tus montañas
y las noches tranquilas de tus selvas,
el murmurio fugaz de tus fontanas
y las cimas oscuras de tus breñas!*

AMÉRICA A ESPAÑA

JOSÉ SANTOS CHOCANO (Perú)

*¡Oh vieja España, abuela de naciones,
deja cumplir la ley única hermosa
que hace estallar las rosas en botones
y de cada botón hace otra rosa!*

*Tú que diste a la América
ejemplo maternal que orgullo siente
de haber cedido tu bravura homérica
a los pueblos de todo un continente*

*¡admira de tus hijos las hazañas!
Quererlos castigar en tus furores
es querer arrancarte las entrañas;*

*porque esos mismos héroes legendarios
tienen sangre heredada a sus mayores,
de todos tus Quijotes visionarios
y de todos tus Cides campeadores.*

*¡Oh noble España! Acógeme en tus brazos
y, al compás de mi cántico sonoro,
renueva el nudo de los viejos lazos;
porque un anillo de oro hecho pedazos
ya no es anillo, pero siempre es oro.*

TO THE ANDES

GUILLERMO VALENCIA (Colombia)

*Oh, how I miss you, mountains of my home,
 And your deep forests with their tranquil nights,
 When I heard nothing but your flowing springs
 As I gazed upwards to your rugged heights!*

*When I, upon clear mornings full of dreams,
 Through cistus thickets, o'er the plains would stray,
 How oft I saw, with sweet emotion deep,
 Your vast, gigantic mass, in wavy sweep,
 Follow the line of dark woods far away!*

*How many evenings on your lofty crest
 I watched the peace that on your heights doth reign,
 The distant clouds of red, the forest wild,
 And looked ahead to hours of homesick pain!*

*Oh, how I long for you, my mountains dear,
 And for your woodlands' calm and peaceful nights,
 The murmur of your fountains as they flow,
 The summits of your rough and craggy heights!*

—Version By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

AMERICA TO SPAIN

JOSÉ SANTOS CHOCANO (Peru)

*O ancestress of nations, ancient Spain!
 Yield to the lovely law by which life grows
 Which makes the roses break forth into buds,
 And makes of every bud another rose!*

*You gave example to America
 Of pride maternal, yet are ill content
 Because you have passed on your courage high
 To all the nations of a continent.*

*Admire the great exploits of your sons!
 To wish to punish them in wrath would be
 To wish to tear your own deep entrails out.
 Our heroes, fit for tales of chivalry,*

*Inherit from their ancestors their blood;
 Within their veins the hot life-currents flow
 Of all your visionary Quixotes bold,
 And all your champion Cids of long ago.*

*O noble Spain! Receive me in your arms,
 And, to my song, renew the ties of old!
 When a gold ring is broken into bits,
 Although a ring no more, it still is gold.*

—Version by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

LA CANCIÓN DE LAS PALMAS

DULCE MARÍA BORRERO de LUZÁN (Cuba)

*Esmeraldas rumorosas,
porciones del patrio suelo
que os levantáis orgullosas
para besar amorosas
el gran zafiro del cielo;*

*vosotras las que mirasteis
caer el postrer soldado
que, piadosas, lo arrullasteis,
y en pie, soberbias, quedasteis
sobre el campo ensangrentado;*

*en lenguaje misterioso,
ya que tan alto subisteis,
contadle al azul radioso
el secreto doloroso
de la canción que aprendisteis.*

*Decidle cuánta amargura
vuestro suave arrullo encierra
en su infinita dulzura,
y repetid en la altura
lo que oisteis en la tierra.*

*¡ Que en el viento confundido
llegó a vosotras un día
del primer cubano herido
el lamento dolorido
que repetís todavía! . . .*

LA MUJER

RICARDO PALMA (Perú)

*Ella de Judas no inventó el beso
que a Jesucristo sacrificó;
ni su alma al miedo prestando asilo
fué ella el apóstol que lo negó.*

*Lo amó en el triunfo y en el Calvario,
con entusiasmo y abnegación;
incontrastable fué su creencia,
incontrastable su corazón.*

*Nos encadena con su sonrisa;
perlas sus lágrimas del cielo son;
llore o sonría, cautiva el alma
con misteriosa fascinación.*

*Infame el hombre que la calumnia,
que sus virtudes niega, traidor.
Amante, esposa, madre o hermana,
quien mujer dice, nos dice ¡ amor!*

THE SONG OF THE PALMS

By DULCE MARÍA BORRERO DE LUZÁN (Cuba)

*Murmurous emeralds, fragments fair**Of my country's soil, on high!**Ye that rear yourselves above,**Proudly tall, to kiss with love**The vast sapphire of the sky!**Ye that saw the soldier fall,**Our last man, too brave to yield,**Lulled him piously to rest,**And remained with lofty crest**Standing on the bloodstained field!**In a language mystical,**Now that you have risen so high,**Tell the secret sad and stern**Of the song ye had to learn**To the blue and shining sky!**Tell it what a mighty grief**Your sweet murmur holds, what woe**In its softness infinite,**And repeat there in the height**What you heard on earth below!**For there came to you one day,**Waking in the wind a thrill,**The first wounded Cuban's cry,**His lament when death drew nigh;**And your leaves repeat it still.*

—Version by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMAN

By RICARDO PALMA (Peru)

*She did not invent the kiss of Judas,**Given to Christ before they crucified Him;**Nor, with spirit overwhelmed by terror,**Was she the apostle who denied Him.**In his triumph and on Calvary's mountain**Well she loved Him, ever took his part;**Still her faith was found unconquerable,**Still unconquerable was her heart.**With her smile she binds us and enchains us;**Pearls of heaven are her teardrops fleet.**If she smile or weep, our souls are captive**To her spell mysterious and sweet.**Infamous the man who dares malign her,**Flout her virtues, taught by heaven above.**Wife or sweetheart, mother dear or sister,**He who utters "Woman" utters "Love."*

—Version by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

TWO PROJECTED INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL SERIES

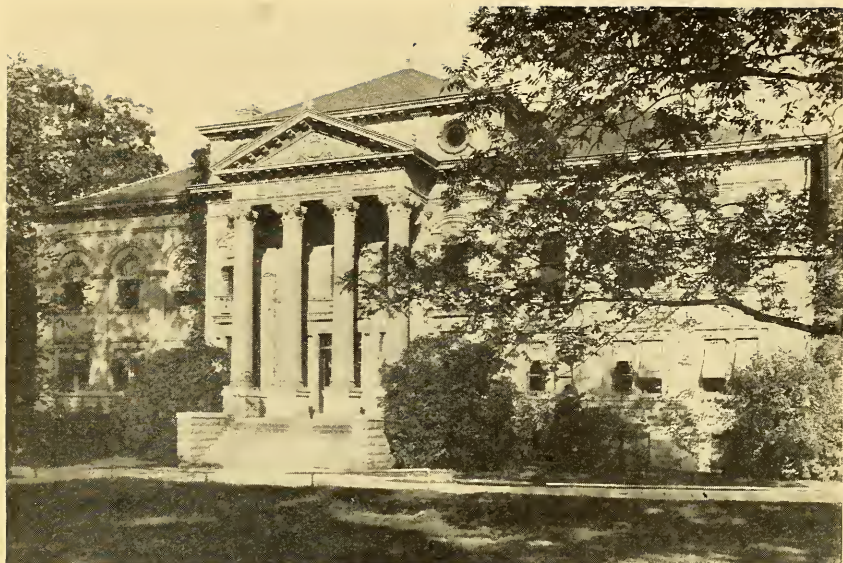
IT IS pleasant from time to time to report progress on the projected Inter-American Historical Series which, as will be remembered, first suggested by Prof. C. W. Hackett of the University of Texas, was approved by the Bolivarian Centennial Congress which met in Panamá June, 1926, the resolution under which the work was organized being submitted by the chairman of the fourth committee.

The approximately 15 volumes of which this series will be composed will be translations into English of histories in accepted use in the respective Republics, one to be devoted jointly to the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and another to a general history of Hispanic America, each of the remainder to cover one of the Hispanic-American countries. The volumes have already been selected by subcommittees appointed by the Inter-American Historical Commission, the latter being composed of the members of the Hispanic-American history group of the American Historical Association. The criterion adopted in making selections was that the histories should be those in general use in the colleges and universities of the respective Republics, since these, it has been found, offer the English student a fairly exact and adequate view of all essential questions.

The publication of this series as now planned will be done by the University of North Carolina Press, and it may be added that an encouraging number of subscriptions has already been received by the commission, among them, it is needless to say, that of the Pan American Union.

Another important series on Hispanic-American culture is projected, namely, a proposed critical bibliography of works published in the chief languages dealing with Hispanic-America. This undertaking is sponsored by Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, of the University of South Carolina, who presented it to the Committee on Bibliography, advisory to the Pan American Union. This committee, which is preparing the agenda for the conference of the Inter-American Commission of Expert Bibliographers, has decided to include the plan as a topic in the following form:

1. The work is to be a cooperative undertaking among scholars in the American republics and other countries.



Courtesy of the University of North Carolina Press.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WHERE THE INTER-AMERICAN
HISTORICAL SERIES IS TO BE PUBLISHED

Above: Alumni Hall, which houses the University of North Carolina Press. Below: Old East, completed in 1793, the oldest State university in the country

2. The number of volumes in the series will be determined by the editorial staff composed of the managing editor, the advisory editors, and the section editors.

3. The time needed to complete the entire work is estimated at from 10 to 15 years.

4. No publishing arrangements will be definitely made until an editorial staff is formed, since most publishers desire this information in advance of contract. Likewise the question of compensation will be postponed.

5. Every phase of Hispanic-American civilization and culture will be treated bibliographically.

6. For editorial and research purposes the whole field of Hispanic-American history is divided tentatively (subject to modification by the editorial staff) into the following sections under the supervision of section editors: Historical and Bibliographical Introduction; Pre-Colonial and Pre-Columbian Backgrounds; Discovery, Settlement, and Colonial Organization by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments; Spanish Colonies under the Hapsburgs; Spanish Colonies under the Bourbons; Colonial Brazil; Revolutions for Independence; Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay since 1824; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay since 1824; Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies since 1824; International Relations; Hispanic-American Literature, Music, and Art; Hispanic-American Law, Legal Literature, and Official Publications.

7. The number of volumes represented by each of these sections will be determined by the editorial staff.

8. The task of each section editor will be, in general, to arrange for the collection of bibliographical data and to organize the material submitted by the several persons collecting data in his section. A number of prominent bibliographers abroad will be associated with each section editor to form a bibliographical committee of which the latter shall be chairman.

9. The advisory editors will be available for advice and aid whenever called upon by the various section editors and by persons collecting bibliographical data, and will supervise the final arrangement of subject matter by volumes.

10. The managing editor, assisted by a committee of four, will, in general, oversee the work of investigation, correlation of critical data, and publication of volumes.

11. All volumes published will be as nearly uniform as regards format as is practicable. Each volume will be complete within itself and duplication of data will be eliminated by cross-references. Critical notes to each title will be printed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

12. All persons able and willing are asked to cooperate in this undertaking. *The Hispanic-American Historical Review* and the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union will be the mediums for the publication of information regarding the progress of the plan.

NOTABLE SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN COSTA RICA .. :: :: ::

I

COSTA RICA, in extension one of the smallest of the American sisterhood of nations, is in many respects one of the most progressive. In the justice and equity of its laws, the soundness of its institutions, the liberal spirit and impelling patriotism of its people which bind all classes together in the common task of the nation's well-being, Costa Rica is, indeed, in the vanguard.

A short time ago the BULLETIN recorded the election by popular suffrage and the inauguration of His Excellency Dr. Cleto González Víquez, actual President of Costa Rica, an election, it may be stated, which was effected without the slightest disorder and under such tranquil conditions that it was difficult for visiting strangers to realize that such a momentous national question was being decided by the citizens at the polls.

Through the courtesy of an internationally known social welfare worker of Costa Rica's capital, a lady whose devotion to the welfare of her fellows is only exceeded by her modest self-effacement, the BULLETIN is indebted for the following group of photographs, which graphically record the erection of the imposing new institution for minor girl delinquents recently completed in Guadalupe, an institution, it may be stated, which has been planned and equipped in harmony with the most modern concept of the duty of society to this type of offender.

Built along simple yet pleasing lines, equipped with the latest modern conveniences, this institution, with its spacious open courts, ample corridors averaging 11 by 100 feet, its fine dormitories, attractive classrooms, and well-equipped departments for industrial and domestic activities, capable of accommodating 500 girls if necessary, might well serve as a model for any country.

It is interesting to note that the architect, Don Francisco Salazar, is a graduate of a California college. It is even more interesting to learn that the successful realization of this project, under the direction of Sr. José Moisés Cartín, is largely due to the personal initiative and unflagging interest not only of former President Jiménez but of his successor, Doctor González who, as member of the Governing Board, has on numerous occasions personally directed the work.



CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, COSTA RICA

A view of two of the school's five wings



SEÑORA DOÑA SARA CASAL v. DE QUIRÓS, A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COSTA RICAN DELEGATE TO THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF WOMEN, BALTIMORE, 1922

This well-known educator also finds time to be the animating spirit of many social welfare movements



Courtesy of Sara Casal v. de Quirós

GIRLS IN THE NEW CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL, COSTA RICA

Above: Recreation in one of the patios. Below: A class in wicker furniture making, one of the trades taught in the school

It should be added that the permanent direction of the institution has been entrusted by the Government to the benevolent and experienced sisterhood of the Order of the Good Shepherd whose efficient work is known throughout the United States, as elsewhere, and who for the last seven years have had charge of this type of social reform work in Costa Rica. One of the most outstanding examples of their work during this period is the improved management and morale of the Women's Prison, another institution of which Costa Rican citizens are justly proud.

II

THE CARIT SANATORIUM¹

Another notable public welfare institution of Costa Rica is the Carit Sanatorium, a national hospital for the tuberculous, located about 5 miles from the city of Cartago in a beautiful sheltered valley at an altitude of 2,330 meters, or 7,650 feet, above sea level. Conceived in the generous soul of Doctor Carit, one of Costa Rica's greatest philanthropists, and created by a congressional law of 1915, this institution has become, under the direction of a series of talented directors beginning with the first, Dr. Carlos Durán, up to the present incumbent, Dr. Jorge Sáenz, one of the strongest and most efficient elements in the public welfare system of the nation. Dr. Sáenz, it may be added, has given more than eight years of self-sacrificing service to this institution.

The sanatorium, erected with the proceeds of loans, amounting to 2,000,000 colons, made for the purpose, is maintained by a fairly generous monthly subvention by the Government of 2,500 colons, its quota of 1 per cent from the proceeds of the tax on banks and banking institutions, together with 5 céntimos on each liter of beer manufactured in the country and, finally, the income from pay patients. It may be added, however, that its funds for maintenance have not kept pace with the constantly increasing expansion of its work.

The location of the Carit Sanatorium is truly ideal, not only because of its altitude, already mentioned, and the fact that it is sheltered from the winter winds by the mighty bulk of Irazú, but because the climate the year round is the finest to be found in Costa Rica, if not in all tropical America. It is dry, especially in summer, while the average temperature fluctuates between 46° and 61° Fahrenheit, the salutary effects of which are seen in increased appetite for food and a general enrichment of the blood on the part of the patients. The best results, naturally, are obtained in the case of young patients whose resistance has not been too greatly impaired and who are still in the earlier stages of this dreaded disease.

¹ THE BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Jesús Mata Gamboa of Cartago, Costa Rica, for the data on which this brief sketch is based.



Courtesy of Josefino Paco Hernández

CARIT SANATORIUM, COSTA RICA

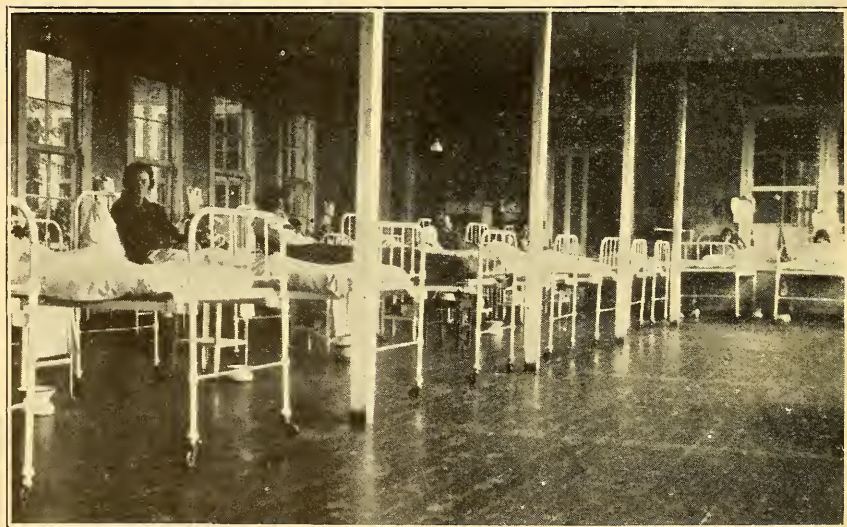
Above: A bird's-eye view of the sanatorium and its beautiful and ideally healthful surroundings. Below: Some of the cottages which make up the plant



Courtesy of Josefino Paco Hernández

DR. JORGE SÁENZ GUTIÉRREZ, PRESENT DIRECTOR OF THE CARIT SANATORIUM

He has given more than eight years of self-sacrificing service to this institution



Courtesy of Josefino Paco Hernández

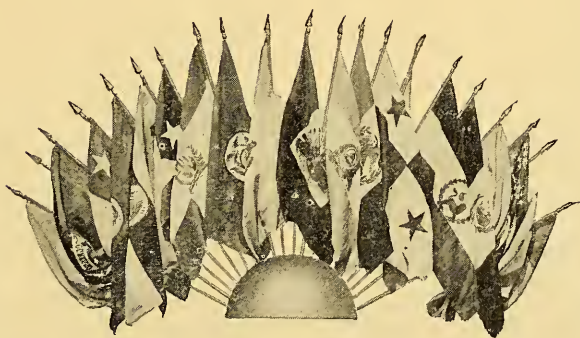
A WARD FOR PATIENTS, CARIT SANATORIUM

The institutions mentioned are but two of a long list of similar welfare agencies maintained by the Costa Rican people, agencies which have not only enhanced the national reputation but are lifting the lives of her citizens to ever higher levels. Mr. Hoover, the President-elect of the United States, undoubtedly had these facts in mind when delivering his good will address in San José, November 28th, a part of which reads as follows:

. . . Nowhere do I know of a greater and more proved example of the beneficence to mankind of our common institutions than what has been accomplished by the people of Costa Rica. . . .

As a student of social and cultural advancement I have long wished to confirm with my own eyes the progress which you have made. You have given leadership in the solution of important social questions for the distribution of land and home ownership. . . . The spread of universal free education from primary school to university, the development of art and drama and your contributions to literature have not only enriched life, but have stimulated thought on the part of your people and added to the world's pool of culture.

To have accomplished all these things and at the same time to have maintained your national integrity and national dignity with a military establishment less in the number of soldiers than one-fourth the number of your school teachers, is a national attainment which speaks not only of the beneficence of the fundamental institutions of democracy but for the character of the people and its leadership in Costa Rica. . . .



NOTABLE MODERN THOROUGHFARES IN



Courtesy of Argentina.

AVENIDA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES

The main business thoroughfare of the Argentine capital



Courtesy of Argentina.



BUSINESS STREETS OF BUENOS AIRES

Left: Another view of the Avenida de Mayo, with the capitol in the background. Right: Callao Street

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA'S CAPITAL



Courtesy of Argentina.

A SECTION OF THE PASEO COLON, BUENOS AIRES

This street has shown rapid development within the past few years

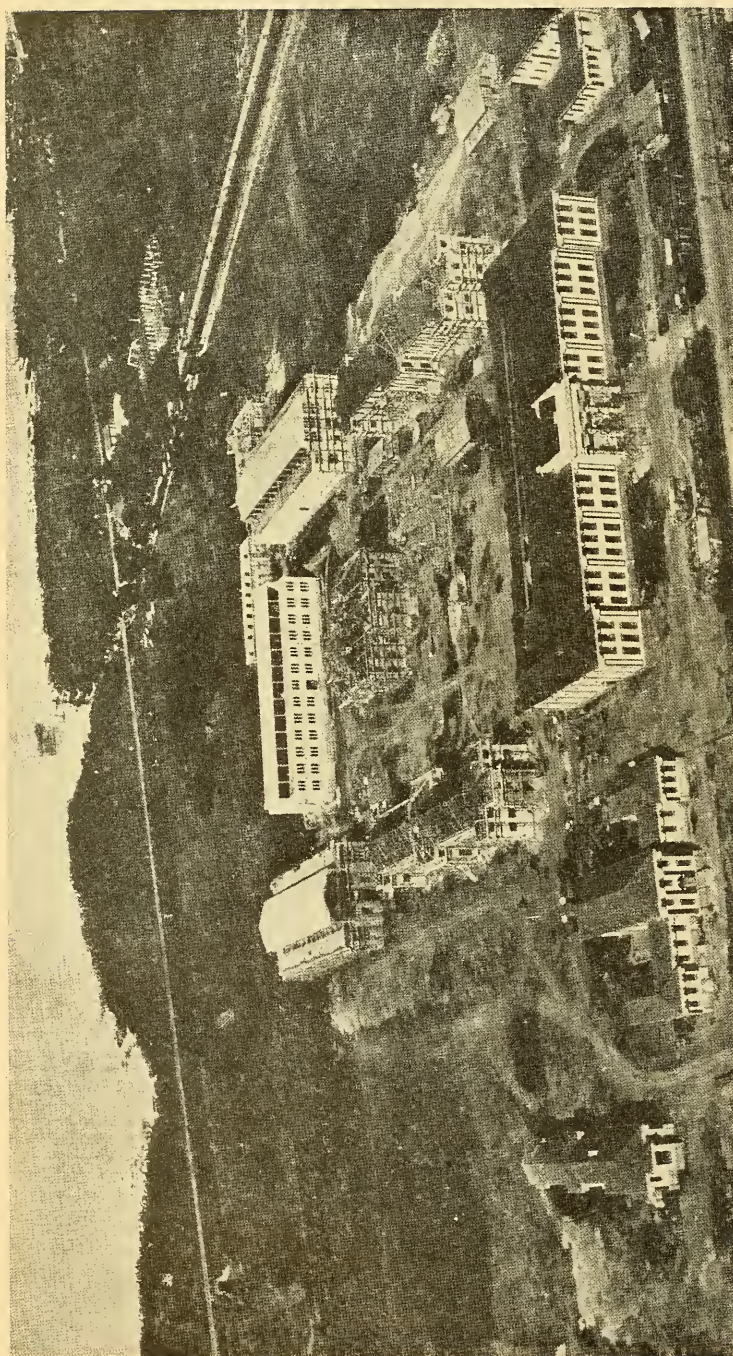


Courtesy of Argentina.

THE NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BUENOS AIRES

This handsome building is one of the numerous business structures erected recently in the vicinity of the Paseo Colon

NEW ARGENTINE NAVY SCHOOL

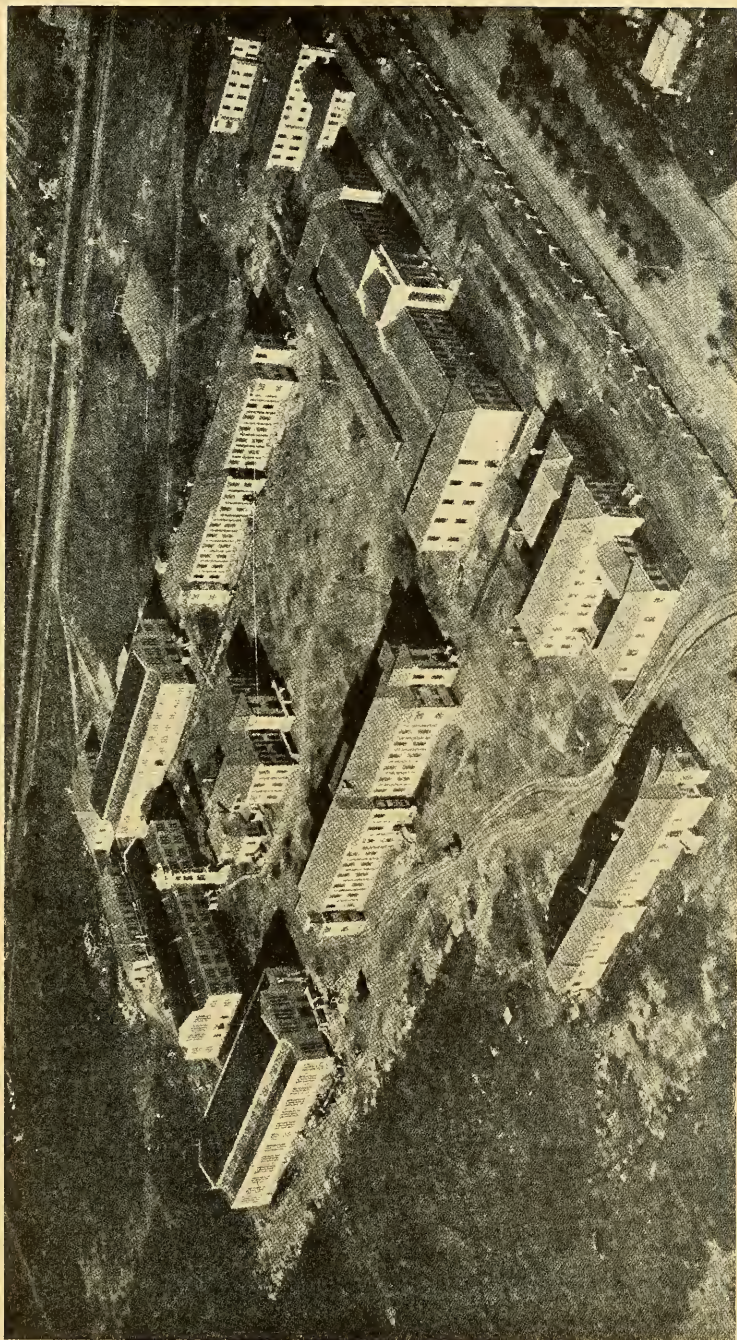


Courtesy of Revista de Arquitectura

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN OCTOBER, 1927

On a site 35 acres in extent, situated on the banks of the Río de la Plata in the northwestern section of Buenos Aires, rises the recently completed School of Mechanics of the Argentine Navy. This institution consists of a group of 11 main buildings, as follows: Offices and higher personnel; classrooms and laboratories; guard and conscripts; civil personnel; infirmary; two dormitories; dining hall and casino; and three large workshops. Among the secondary structures are storehouses, coal bunkers, laundry, and an isolated deposit for munitions. A glimpse of the Río de la Plata is seen in the background.

OF MECHANICS, BUENOS AIRES



Courtesy of Revista de Arquitectura

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JULY, 1928, NINE MONTHS LATER THAN THE PRECEDING

This new institution of the progressive Argentine Republic was designed by Señor Raúl J. Álvarez, a distinguished Buenos Aires architect. Extreme architectural simplicity and sober beauty unite to make this school a model of its kind, notably in its well-planned arrangement and the modernity of its machinery and equipment. At present the school has 400 students, but its capacity may be increased to 1,600 by the erection of additional dormitories and shops, for which ground has already been set aside. Among the features contributing to the welfare of the students are a swimming pool, a gymnasium, and extensive fields for various sports

PROGRESS TOWARD CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION

By ISABEL KEITH MACDERMOTT

Managing Editor, Bulletin of the Pan American Union

THE organization in Washington, July 9, 1928, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification marks a definite and most significant step forward in the movement toward a more convenient and more perfect time-measuring instrument than that now in use.

This movement may be briefly summarized as finding its inception in the year 1922, when the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce considered the need for calendar simplification and decided that action thereto should be undertaken, the international chamber thereupon requesting the League of Nations to take up the question. In 1923 the league appointed a committee of inquiry on calendar simplification which, after the analysis of 185 proposals from 38 nations (including six American nations) reported in detail.¹ Willis H. Booth, an American, then president of the international chamber, was a member of this committee. The League of Nations, by resolution dated September 26, 1926, accepted the findings of the committee of inquiry, whereupon the secretary-general of the league transmitted to the nations, including the United States, a request for the establishment of national committees to study and report upon calendar reform.

It will be seen, therefore, that the participation of the United States in the international consideration of calendar betterment and the formation of the national committee mentioned are the result of the following communication addressed to the Secretary of State:

GENEVA, September 27, 1927.

The secretary-general of the League of Nations has the honor to communicate to the Government of the United States of America the following resolution, which was adopted by the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit during its eleventh session, held at Geneva from August 19 to 22, 1927:

"The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit decides to request the secretary-general of the League of Nations to invite all the

¹ *Calendar Reform: League of Nations Report.* Geneva, 1926

administrations and organizations concerned to give the committee all information of value to it on any action taken on the suggestions contained in the report of the committee of inquiry into the reform of the calendar and, more particularly, on the proposal for the establishment of national committees of inquiry to study this reform."

In accordance with this resolution, the secretary-general has the honor to request the Government of the United States of America to forward to him any useful information on this subject which it may possess.

Upon the receipt of this communication inquiries were instituted by the Secretary of State with the object of eliciting an expression of opinion from the various Government departments, which expressions, it may be said, were entirely favorable both with respect to calendar change and the formation of the suggested national committee for the United States.

It was about this time that Mr. George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Co., who for a number of years has been one of the strongest and most important advocates of calendar simplification in the United States, personally conferred with Secretary Kellogg concerning the creation of the national committee, and on January 4, 1928, the State Department forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture a copy of a letter to Mr. Eastman, signed by the Secretary of State, in which Mr. Kellogg stated:

I see no further obstacles to the formation of an unofficial committee similar to the one created in 1925 for the purpose of collaborating with the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. While this Government is not in a position actively to participate in the creation of such a committee, you are, of course, at liberty to seek the unofficial cooperation of interested Federal departments or bureaus in the selection of members to serve on the proposed national committee.

I suggest that if you should desire further information as to the appointment of this committee, you communicate with Mr. Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

After several conferences by Mr. Eastman or his representatives with Doctor Marvin, it seemed desirable to begin the organization of the national committee with outstanding representatives from industrial, business, and civil interests: Treasury, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Interstate Commerce Commission. The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. W. M. Jardine, accordingly addressed the Secretaries of other departments of the Government indicating the steps that had been taken, and stating:

Wishing to assist Mr. Eastman in this matter, and because of the interest of this department in calendar simplification, I am writing informally to request that you designate a representative from your department to participate in the deliberations of Mr. Eastman's committee and to cooperate with the Chief of the Weather Bureau, representing this department, along the lines of the request of the League of Nations.



ORIGINAL WORKING COMMITTEE ON CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION

Photograph taken at a meeting of the committee at the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester, N. Y., December 6, 1927. Seated, left to right: Moses B. Cotsworth, originator of the "fixed calendar" movement; George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Co. and chairman of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification for the United States. Standing, left to right: Miss Isabel K. Macdermott, managing editor, *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*; Col. O. N. Solbert, formerly military attaché of the United States Embassy in London, now one of the vice presidents of the Eastman Kodak Co. and secretary of the national committee; Dr. Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau and vice chairman of the national committee; A. Cressy Morrison, New York City; Eugene Chrystal, vice president of the Eastman Kodak Co.; Frederic W. Keough, publicity manager; M. B. Folsom, assistant to the president of the Eastman Kodak Co.

It may be added at this point that the report of the committee of inquiry of the League of Nations makes the following specific reference with respect to the use of the 13-month calendar:

The committee feels that it can not terminate this statement of its conclusions regarding the general reform of the calendar without referring to the question of the auxiliary calendar. . . . From the information received it appears that a large number of important organizations (British railways and many American organizations) have already adopted various systems of auxiliary perpetual calendars, in particular, auxiliary calendars based on the 13 months of 28 days system.

These facts are of interest because they prove that the disadvantages of the present calendar have been felt in actual practice—so much so, indeed, that in certain economic spheres another form of calendar is being used in place of the present one. The committee does not wish to lay undue stress on this point which may lie outside its main duties; but it feels that the experiment deserves mention and should, indeed, be followed with sympathetic interest because it is helping to educate public opinion on the possibilities of calendar reform, and is also making it possible to gauge, in practice and without further delay, the value of certain factors in the general reform.

With respect to this reference to the use of auxiliary calendars in the United States, Mr. Eastman's investigations show that at least 60

nationally known industrial concerns have been using such auxiliaries for periods ranging from 36 years as the maximum, downward.

The names, alone, of the members of the United States national committee are sufficient assurance that the duties of this important body will be intelligently and adequately discharged within the sphere of its inquiry, and that its conclusions, based upon information obtained by special groups of investigators in the fields of industry and commerce, finance, transportation and communications, science, engineering, technology, education, women's interests, agriculture, journalism and publishing, labor, law, etc., will in the near future be fittingly embodied in a report to be submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration and use in connection with any international conference on calendar revision or inquiry on the part of the Federal Government. The members, governmental and nongovernmental, are as follows:

Chairman—GEORGE EASTMAN, president, Eastman Kodak Co.; *vice chairman*—Dr. CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief, United States Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture; Dr. G. K. BURGESS, Director, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; HALEY FISKE, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; A. H. HARRIS, chairman of executive committee, New York Central Railroad Co.; Dr. MAX O. LORENZ, Interstate Commerce Commission; ADOLPH S. OCHS, publisher, New York Times; MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, distinguished novelist and sociologist; Dr. FRED E. WRIGHT, National Academy of Sciences; SILAS H. STRAWN, American Bar Association; WILLIAM GREEN, president, American Federation of Labor; GERARD SWOPE, president, General Electric Co.; GEORGE E. ROBERTS, vice president, National City Bank; DAVID E. FINLEY, special assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department; Dr. VALERIA H. PARKER, president, National Council of Women; Mrs. JOHN D. SHERMAN, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Prof. W. S. EICHELBERGER, director Nautical Almanac, Naval Observatory, Navy Department; BENJAMIN F. AFFLECK, president, Universal Portland Cement Co.; Dr. C. W. WARBURTON, director of extension work, Department of Agriculture; ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; MARY ANDERSON, Chief, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; Dr. JOHN V. TIGERT, until recently Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*—Col. O. N. SOLBERT.

With respect to the national committee of the United States, it only remains to be said that the special groups of investigators referred to in the previous paragraph include men and women of national and international repute as outstanding experts in their respective fields of activity. And it is a matter of legitimate pride that the United States, the first nation to respond to the call of the League of Nations in the matter of forming national committees, seems destined to exercise the same intelligent, practical leadership in calendar simplification as it did in 1884, when, failing direct action elsewhere, President Arthur called an international conference which resulted two years later in the introduction of standard time, then so universally needed and now so universally in use throughout the world as to make it difficult to believe that any other method could ever have been used.

The League of Nations is, to-day, the logical entity to collate and coordinate the work being done in the various countries toward the simplification of the calendar and, under the able leadership of Mr. Robert Haas, additional national committees will undoubtedly be established at no remote date. Indeed, it is reported on very respectable authority that those of Holland, Canada, and Germany are well on the way toward announcement. And since a majority of the Latin-American Republics are members of the League of Nations, and since, moreover, the Pan American Conference at Habana unanimously adopted in the plenary session of February 18, 1928, a resolution recommending that each of the Latin-American states appoint a national committee to study the question of calendar simplification and make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference to determine which is the best method of reform, action on the part of these nations may with confidence be anticipated also.

When the national committees of the different countries reach their conclusions, and should these indicate, as is expected, a prevailing desire for calendar reform, it will then become necessary to call an international conference, and the agreement reached by the latter would probably take the form of a treaty which, when duly ratified by the various governments, would become law in each signatory nation. In the United States, an act of Congress stating that a "fixed" calendar of 13 months of four weeks each would take effect on a certain date, simultaneously with all other nations and probably two or three years in advance, would include, as a component part, an adjustment table, and would provide that dates in existing bonds, mortgages, leases, contracts, etc., would be automatically changed to the corresponding dates of the new calendar as determined by the adjustment table; such an act would also provide for the prorating of fixed charges—monthly rent payments, for example, would be reduced by the yearly total being divided into 13 instead of 12 parts.

That the movement in favor of calendar simplification is widespread throughout the United States is evidenced by the following, among numerous similar examples which might be adduced: The American Management Association recently sent to its members a questionnaire with respect to the International Fixed Calendar, requesting an expression of opinion as to whether or not they favored its adoption. Readers of the BULLETIN² will recall that this calendar is based on the "Cotsworth plan," one of the two which survived the analysis, by the League of Nations committee of inquiry, of the 185 plans originally submitted to that body, and which, briefly, consists of 13 months of 28 days each, the new month to be inserted between

² See Importance of Calendar Reform to the Business World, by George Eastman. BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, 1927.

June and July and the odd extra day in ordinary years to be inserted as an extra Sabbath or holiday between Saturday, December 28, and Sunday, January 1. The extra day in leap year would be similarly inserted between Saturday, June 28, and Sunday, July 1. To this inquiry approximately 300 replies were received, of which 90 per cent favored the adoption of the calendar named. This referendum closely coincides with a similar questionnaire conducted a year ago by Mr. George Eastman and addressed to a thousand typical business leaders in practically every field of activity. Of the 600 replies he received, over 90 per cent were in favor of the International Fixed Calendar.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the recommendation of its board of directors and national councilors, October 18, 1927, appointed a special committee to study the subject of calendar reform. This committee has recently voted in favor of calendar change and has specifically approved the proposal of simplification. The National Association of Cost Accountants has also, by unanimous vote of its directorate, indorsed calendar simplification and approved the 13-month plan. Moreover, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, and other labor bodies have officially indorsed the 13 months of 28 days plan. There would seem to be no doubt, therefore, that the business and industrial world in general would look with favor on the universal adoption of the 13-month year.

In contrast to the individual business viewpoint let us consider for a moment what the proposed change would mean to the biggest and most comprehensive business of all, namely, the governments of the civilized countries of the world. Take the United States Government, for instance, undoubtedly the "biggest business" in existence. Consider its Department of Commerce which, under Secretary—now President-elect—Hoover, has been furnishing the business world with weekly and monthly information on conditions and trends both here and abroad—a service which has had a large part in building up the stability and prosperity of the Nation and which, in view of the enormous expansion of business in recent years, is already faced with the need of providing even more exact information than it has hitherto

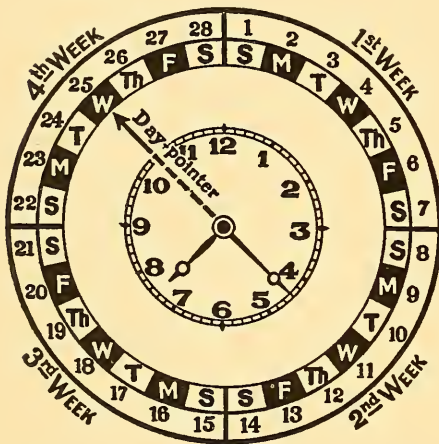
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

THE STANDARD MONTH

This month of 28 days, four complete weeks, is the remedy for present calendar defects

been able to provide. And this more exact service can not be completely rendered until the sources of information of the Department of Commerce are based upon a calendar in which, in the words of Doctor Burgess, Director of the Bureau of Standards, "nominally équivalent periods of time are actually equal and comparable." The lack of such a calendar seriously inflates monthly export and import totals, because of our unevenly recurring twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first days and the consequent fifth Saturdays and Mondays which inflate totals as much as 10 to 13 per cent.

Consider the Treasury Department with its Government pay envelopes, its interest-bearing bonds of many classes, its Treasury certificates and notes, and the consequent strain of its daily, monthly, and quarterly payments under the actual uneven-period calendar,



A MONTHLY CLOCK

With the simplified calendar clocks and watches could be made into complete time recorders by indicating the date as well as the hour

and the enormous easement to this strain which would result from the adoption of a "fixed" calendar of 13 months of 4 weeks each! Consider the Department of the Interior with its manifold ramifications and the endless and expensive adjustments now required in the calculation of pensions, salaries, interest, insurance, leases, and rents, because of the lack of such a calendar. In the Department of Labor, also, the unequal length of our present months, quarters, and half years is a constant source of confusion and uncertainty be-

cause the number of working days—the important factor in all labor—is constantly changing. Indeed, Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has but recently quoted and indorsed the statement of his Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, that "no one thing would be so helpful and reduce the cost of gathering labor statistics to the same extent as . . . the simplification of the calendar, making each month of the year the same length."

In general, there is not a department in this "biggest of all big businesses" which would not be benefited, whose work would not be improved and expedited, and whose operating cost would not be decreased by the proposed calendar simplification, which, it is authoritatively estimated, would automatically release as much as \$1,000,000,000, not to mention the saving in time and other important elements. And it is not irrelevant to emphasize here the fact that

time saved inevitably results in an increased margin for individual recreation, a margin still further enhanced by the fixing of holidays on Monday—not the least of the benefits of the Cotsworth calendar—thus giving all workers, each holiday, two days of rest and recreation with their families. This has been well expressed by Mrs. Franklin W. Fritchey, president of the National Housewives' Alliance—that enormous and fundamentally significant part of the American body politic—in a recent statement which reads in part as follows: “The arrangement of all holidays on Monday will be a great step forward by giving more time for rest and recreation . . . which will reflect more happiness in the home, and anything that makes for happier homes makes a happier world in which to live.”

Nor is the movement in question limited to the industrial and business world. It appears to be equally favored in the rarer atmosphere of science, both pure and applied, for the National Academy of Sciences, the official advisor to the United States Government in scientific matters, placed itself on record February 23, 1928, by a comprehensive resolution of which space permits the quoting of only the following:

. . . *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America favors a change in the present calendar looking to the establishment of 13 months per year grouped so that the last 13 days of June and the first 15 days of July form the proposed new month, the odd three hundred and sixty-fifth day being designated as “Year Day,” and permitting among other things the establishment of a fixed date for Easter Sunday.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be made a matter of record in the academy for use in case the academy is called upon for an opinion either by the United States Government or by bodies interested in the revision of the calendar.

Finally—to return to the first paragraph of this article—it is seen that with the creation of the national committee the question of calendar simplification becomes a national issue. Shall it be done? If so, how? And when? Existing public sentiment would seem to indicate an affirmative reply to the first question. As to the second, the facts assembled in this article indicate a strong predisposition in the business, financial, and industrial fields in favor of the Cotsworth plan, with its 13 equal months of four weeks each. The answer to the third is clearly suggested by the national committee itself in the following words: “The nearest convenient year for putting a new calendar into effect is 1933, in which January 1 falls on Sunday.” In other words, the first day, week, month, minute, and second of that year will begin together. Moreover, that is the nearest convenient and logical time for calendar change from the viewpoints of the naval observatories of England, France, Germany, Spain, and the United States, which work several years in advance preparing the exhaustive international and statistical data for the calendars in use in these and other countries.

Nearly allied to the naval observatories are the weather bureaus of the world, of which that of the United States, under the able direction of its Chief, Dr. Charles F. Marvin, who is also the vice chairman of the national committee, is admittedly the foremost. And this article may well end by quoting the most recent of Doctor Marvin's many statements in favor of the proposed reform, which reads as follows:

Without attempting to cite details, I have no hesitation in asserting that the progress of the movement for the simplification of the calendar has been exceptional within the United States since the organization of its national committee.

As so well put by Doctor Haas, of the League of Nations, and guest of honor at the first meeting of our committee, "The calendar belongs to the people and they can change it whenever good and sufficient reasons for doing so are shown."

Public opinion here is rapidly perceiving the defects of our present crude system of reckoning time, and those customs and traditions which have heretofore opposed or at least impeded consideration of revising the calendar are being overwhelmed or swept away by an advancing wave of popular recognition of the advantages which may be had by the process of world-wide adoption and legalization. Speedy consideration and action are now necessary by the various nations, because a new calendar can best go into effect in a year which begins with Sunday, and 1933, now near at hand, is the next such year, after which six years must pass before Sunday again begins the year, except by special dispensation.

The national committee, it may be added, has requested expressions of opinion³ and stands ready to answer all questions and furnish any information desired.

As this edition of the BULLETIN goes to press it is learned that the Honorable Stephen G. Porter, Congressman from Pennsylvania, has introduced a joint resolution in Congress which reads, in part, as follows:

... Whereas with the progress of civilization, certain shortcomings in our present time-measuring instrument, in use for nearly two thousand years, have come to be felt more and more. Its inconveniences are endured by reason of custom and tradition, inherited from generations past, which have fixed its use habitually in our lives. Custom and tradition have heretofore kept discussion of calendar change from becoming effective. But recently the movement toward improving the calendar became strong enough, especially in the United States, to start a serious and official international undertaking to decide the question; and

Whereas the time considered desirable for such a conference is during 1929 for the reason that the nearest convenient year for putting a new calendar into effect is 1933, when January 1 falls on Sunday, and the interval between 1929 and 1933 would be needed to prepare for the change: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is respectfully requested to propose, on behalf of the United States, to the nations of the world the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept an invitation on behalf of the United States to participate in such a conference upon the proposal of some other nation or group of nations.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the actual and necessary expenses of participation by the United States in such conference.

³ Address all communications to National Committee on Calendar Simplification, 343 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

THE echoes of the national election—perhaps the most vigorously contested and certainly the most decisive recorded in United States history—had hardly died away before the Washington political and social season—which promises to be a strenuous one—was opened in earnest. With Congress now in session, with a majority of the delegates for the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation already in Washington awaiting the inaugural session to be opened on the 10th of December by President Coolidge, and with the long list of official and social hospitalities planned in their honor, the next month or two, punctuated by Christmas and New Year's Day, may well call for a new detail of calendar reform not as yet included in Congressman Porter's recently introduced bill, namely, a day of more than 24 hours. And while in this charming autumnal weather Christmas greetings seem to be rather anticipatory, the BULLETIN, nevertheless, takes this opportunity of expressing to its many friends, collaborators, and readers its best wishes for holiday cheer, and for happiness and prosperity in the new year whose dawn is just over the horizon.

The Governing Board.

At the first meeting of this diplomatic body, November 7, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State and representative of the United States on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, was reelected chairman for the ensuing year. At the same meeting His Excellency the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde, was elected vice president to succeed Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, the Minister from Panama, who served in that capacity during the past year. . . . Among the matters discussed at this meeting was the question of the seat of the Pan American Geographical and Historical Institute provided for by resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, the location of which "in a capital city of any American State" was left to the Pan American Union.

In submitting to the Governing Board the report containing the recommendation that the institute be established at Mexico City the special committee of the board to which the matter had been referred for consideration stated: "In view of the fact that the delegation of Mexico initiated the proposal at the Sixth International Conference of American States, for the establishment of a Pan American Geographical and Historical Institute, the members of the special committee are of the opinion that the institute should be established in the City of Mexico." As, moreover, the special

committee had been informed by His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico that his Government would be pleased to have the institute established in Mexico City, the Mexican capital was unanimously chosen.

In connection with the compilation of data and the preparation of projects on the proposed Pan American Highway, which was intrusted to the Pan American Union to be submitted to the Second Pan American Congress of Highways at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1929, the Governing Board adopted a resolution requesting the cooperation of the executive committee of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education in the preparation of such projects. Organized in 1924 as the result of the visit of a group of Latin American highway engineers to the United States, this confederation is peculiarly qualified to cooperate in this work. Through national sections in the several Republics, the executive committee of the confederation is in close touch with highway developments in all the nations. The results of the studies that may be undertaken by the executive committee of the confederation will be submitted to the Pan American Union and in turn transmitted to the Congress of Highways at Rio de Janeiro.

The Governing Board also recorded its grief on the untimely death of the Hon. Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State of the United States and chairman and member of the Governing Board from 1915 to 1920, in the form of a unanimous resolution to be spread upon the minutes. . . . A resolution was also adopted expressing the satisfaction of the board on the establishment of the Pan American Hospital in the city of New York, which affords to a large number of Latin Americans residing in and visiting New York the opportunity to receive medical assistance from physicians and nurses who speak either Spanish or Portuguese.

Among the official events with which the Governing Board associated itself during November, either as a whole or through individual members, the following may be briefly mentioned:

The sumptuous reception given by His Excellency the Minister from Panama and Madame Alfaro to commemorate the anniversary of the independence of that Republic, in which official and social Washington paid homage to the sister Republic and renewed its acquaintance with the generous hospitality dispensed by the official representative of Panama and his gracious consort;

The interesting and imposing ceremonies illustrated elsewhere in these pages, under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the foot of the statue of San Martín in Judiciary Square, November 12, in honor of the similar custom in Buenos Aires, at which addresses were made by His Excellency the Ambassador of Argentina, the Director of the Pan American Union, and others.

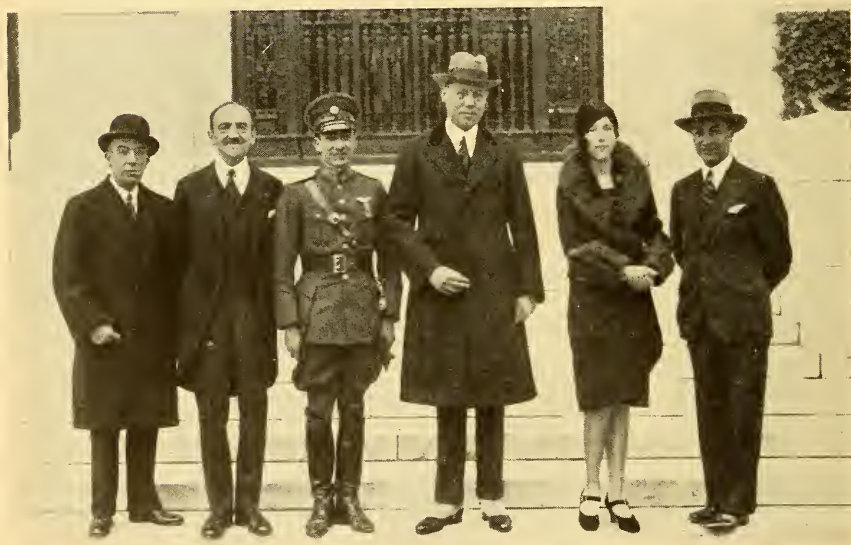


IN HONOR OF SAN MARTÍN

On November 12, commemorating the annual custom in Buenos Aires, a large assembly gathered before the statue of General San Martín, erected in Washington as the gift of the Argentine people. Ambassador Malbrán of Argentina is shown in the photograph expressing his appreciation of the honor thus paid the memory of the hero of Argentine independence

Monumental wreaths were also deposited by numerous organizations, among which may be mentioned: The Pan American Union, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Pan American Society of the United States, the Children of the American Revolution, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs;

The brilliant reception given by His Excellency the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya, and Madame Olaya, in honor of the flight of the Colombian aviator Lieutenant Méndez in the Colombian airplane *Ricaurte*, in the Hotel Carlton, November 10, was attended by official and social Washington, including distinguished Army and Navy representatives and others interested in the development of air service between the United States and the Latin American countries. The "christening" took place at the Anacostia Field of the United States Army, the sponsor being the charming young daughter of the Colombian Minister, Señorita María Olaya. It was a matter of general regret that Madame Olaya, the gracious chatelaine of the Colombian Legation was unable, because of illness, to be present;



CHRISTENING OF THE "RICAURTE," WASHINGTON, D. C.

The airplane in which Lieut. Benjamín Méndez planned to make a flight from New York to his home, Bogotá, Colombia, was acquired for him by national subscription through the efforts of the Colombian daily, "Mundo al Día". After successful flights from New York to Florida, Florida to Habana, Cuba, thence to Central America, Lieutenant Méndez met with disaster in landing at Colón Harbor, Panama, December 1, whither he had flown from Nicaragua. Upper: Group present at the christening of the "Ricaurte" at the Army Flying Field, Washington, November 10, 1928. Left to right: Señor Don Hugo V. de Pena, First Secretary of the Uruguayan Legation; Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; Madame Rodríguez Altunaga; Señor Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay; Mrs. Carr; Lieutenant Irvin, in charge of Naval Air Station, Anacostia; Señor Don Rafael Rodríguez Altunaga, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Don Carlos Puyo Delgado, representative of "Mundo al Día", from Bogotá; Lieutenant Méndez; Señor Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panamá; Señorita María Olaya; Señor Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Señor Dr. Eduardo Díez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Dr. Angel Morales, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Lieut. Col. Angel M. Zuloaga, Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy; Commander Francisco Lajous, Naval Attaché of the Argentine Embassy; Maj. Zorobabel Galeano, Military Attaché of the Chilean Embassy; Señor Don Alfredo González Prada, Counsellor of the Peruvian Embassy; Col. José Urdanivia Ginés, Military Attaché of the Peruvian Embassy; Señor Don J. M. Coronado, First Secretary of the Colombian Legation; Maj. Victoriano Casajús, Military Attaché of the Spanish Embassy; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Adolfo Hormaza of Colombia; Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala. Lower: Group photograph taken at the Pan American Union. Left to right: Señor Don José M. Coronado, First Secretary of the Colombian Legation; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Lieut. Benjamín Méndez; Señor Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia in the United States; Señorita María Olaya, who christened the "Ricaurte"; and Señor Don Carlos Puyo Delgado, representative of "Mundo al Día", to whose initiative was due the raising of funds for the purchase of the airplane

The diplomatic reception at the White House, November 15, at which the Latin American diplomats with their families and their official staffs, His Excellency the Ambassador of Perú, Dr. Hernán Velarde, as Dean heading the line, formed an impressive and brilliant contingent;

The sumptuous diplomatic dinner at the White House, November 27;

The christening by Mrs. Coolidge at Hoover Field of the *Christopher Columbus*, the first airplane of the Pan American Airways Fleet, which will initiate a regular service between Miami and the Dominican Republic, via Cuba, early next year; and, finally,

The Pan American Mass on Thanksgiving Day in St. Patrick's Church where to extraordinarily fine music, instrumental and vocal, Monsignor Thomas added a most impressive sermon on Pan American relations.

The Director General's Office.

The almost innumerable and complex activities centering in this office are such as to daunt any chronicler, not excepting the writer. Within present limitations of BULLETIN space the most that can be done is to select the most outstanding for only the briefest mention:

Among the most important visitors were His Excellency the newly appointed Minister of Ecuador and Madame Zaldumbide, accompanied by Dr. Humberto Albornoz, of Quito, who, after making a tour of the building, were the Director General's guests at luncheon; and, several weeks later, His Excellency the Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada, who was a guest at a luncheon given by the Director General, at which several members of the Cabinet and other officials of the United States Government were present. . . . Just halfway between these two visits was that of the Colombian aviator, Lieut. Benjamín Méndez (mentioned elsewhere in this edition), accompanied by the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Enrique Olaya, on the eve of his flight from New York to Bogotá. The Director General extended to this gallant young aviator his warmest and most cordial wishes for a successful flight. Another notable guest was His Excellency the Ambassador of Chile to Argentina, Dr. Enrique Bermúdez.

Among the professional and other groups personally greeted by the Director General during the past month, was a large group of teachers from Columbia University on their annual visit to the Union, to whom he gave a brief talk on Pan Americanism; a group of 48 foreign students who were visiting Washington under the auspices of the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, under the leadership of Dr. M. C. Del Manzo, whom the Director General also addressed on the organization and purposes of the



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

Señor Dr. Enrique Bermúdez, the Ambassador of Chile to Argentina, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Señor Don Carlos G. Dávila, Ambassador of Chile in Washington, at the Chilean Embassy, November 13, 1928. Front row, left to right: Señor Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, Ambassador of Argentina; Señor Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States; Señor Dr. Enrique Bermúdez; Señor Don Carlos G. Dávila. Second row, left to right: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico; Senhor Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil; Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Señor Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba; Mr. John L. Merrill, President of the Pan American Society of the United States; and Señor Don Federico Agacé, Counsellor of the Embassy of Chile.

Union. Included in this group were students from Haiti, Bolivia, Mexico, Panamá, Cuba, and Chile. Laurence Vail Coleman, Director of the American Association of Museums, also called upon his return from a special trip to the Republics of South America, connected with museum cooperation.

During the month a number of important meetings were held in the Director's office, among which the most important was that of the Special Committee on Trade Marks appointed to discuss the agenda for the coming Trade Mark Conference in February. Such substantial progress was made in this meeting that the committee is ready to report to the Governing Board in its session of December 5. . . . As stated elsewhere in these notes, the Director General participated in the ceremonies of commemoration which took place, November 11, at the base of the San Martín monument in this Capital. It should be added that he also participated in the similar homage, paid to Bolívar, by noted Venezuelans and other residents of New York, at the foot of the Bolívar monument in Central Park, where he deposited a wreath in the name of the Pan American Union. . . . The month's chronicle ends with the recording of a new honor be-

stowed upon the Union, in the form of a diploma of honor awarded by the Pacific Southwest Exposition held at Long Beach, Calif., July 27 to September 3, 1928. This testimonial of respect and esteem was awarded because of the educational exhibit made by the Union.

The Assistant Director's Office.

The month just closed has been an unusually busy one in this office, the imminence of the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, the inaugural session of which will be officially opened December 10 by President Coolidge, having aroused keen interest among historical students—particularly of Latin American history—as to Latin American achievement in this field of action, an interest which has expressed itself in numerous inquiries for exact data, etc. Then, too, the pressure of work in connection with the Pan American Bibliography, as, also, that with respect to extended liaison in the field of Latin American agriculture, is constantly increasing, which in addition to the regular schedule makes an unusually full program.

The Counsellor's Office.

Arrangements for the very special radio concert of Latin American music to be given December 18 in the Hall of the Americas in honor of the delegates to the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, are practically completed, in spite of rather more than the usual number of threatened contretemps caused by illness and sudden change of plans. The program will include numbers by the noted soprano Sofia del Campo who, it may be stated, has just returned from an extraordinarily successful concert tour in her native Chile and in the capitals and chief cities of other Latin American countries, and by two other equally distinguished and internationally known artists: Señor Ennio Bolognini, violoncellist, and Senhorita Dyla Josetti, one of Brazil's foremost pianists. And not the least welcome numbers will be those executed by the United Service Orchestra of 88 pieces under the joint leadership of Capt. William J. Stannard, United States Army, and Lieut. Charles Benter, United State Navy, whose work is a source of perennial joy and satisfaction to Washingtonians.

As the Counsellor's Office unfailingly reflects the social activities of the Governing Board, and as the season now so auspiciously begun will undoubtedly include more than the usual amount of official entertainment on the part of the latter—in view of the inauguration of a new President—this office is also anticipating a full program.

Speaking of music recalls the interesting fact that a group of Araucanian Indians recently executed, in cooperation with the Chief of the Department of Artistic Education and the Chilean representative of the Victor Co., a group of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, embodying examples of popular Araucanian music in the

south of Chile dating from the time of, and even before, the Spanish Conquest. The resulting records will form part of the Chilean exhibit in the International Congress of Music to be held shortly in Prague. . . . It will be interesting to see whether this "Mapuche" music has the popular appeal that has made the native melodies of Hawaii and the negro spirituals so popular everywhere.

The Foreign Trade Adviser's Office.

With the opening of the winter season in Washington, a considerable number of the constant stream of visitors find their way to the office of the Trade Adviser. The warmer climate of Cuba, Panama, and other countries to the south of the United States appeals to the tourist, the excavations in Mexico appeal to those interested in archaeology, conditions on the east coast countries draw those interested in the existing and projected airship lines, and all these alike require advice and counsel. The wages of farm hands in Argentina are significant to the student of agricultural economics, and reliable facts about other Caribbean countries such as those dispensed by the Trade Adviser are of moment to the manager of a company with thriving business in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The experiences of a world-traveled German writer in Central America, international relations, transportation, books and magazines, investments in coal and other mines, fruit growing, natural caverns and fossils, were merely some of the subjects on which the Trade Adviser was consulted, personally, during the month just closed. . . . The Adviser believes that the increasing number of Latin American guests in one of Washington's finest hotels will feel even more at home when they find on the reading tables—as they now will—copies of the illustrated pamphlets issued by the Pan American Union on the capitals, countries, and ports of Latin America, some of their important commodities, and suggestions for travelers thereto. This is a rather new use for these pamphlets, and one which might profitably be extended to many other hotels in many other cities of the United States.

The Library.

Gifts received.—The photograph files have been greatly augmented recently by the acquisition of 411 photographs, largely gifts to the Union. This collection includes 11 sumptuous prints of notable works by the gifted sculptor, Zorrilla de San Martín (Uruguay); 36 of Mexican school and other popular libraries; 20 modern buildings in Bogotá; and a notable miscellaneous collection from Chile with a somewhat less extensive one from Bolivia. . . . As the result of recent action on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nicaragua has been added to the rapidly growing list of countries which have made this Pan American library the depository for one copy of each

Government publication. The Librarian hopes that before the close of another year this list will be completed.

Special service.—During the month 341 requests were received and attended to. These requests were mainly for specific data that can not readily be obtained elsewhere: a student in search of data for a thesis on banking in Argentina; a writer desirous of consulting the newspaper files prior to 1920 for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion in Latin America on a particular movement; a Government bureau in need of exact data on recent legislation; a firm of attorneys requires certain references in the preparation of a case for presentation in court; a traveler wants general data on countries to be visited; an author asks for cooperation in compiling material on the various Pan American conferences. This list might be greatly extended, but the items mentioned will give some indication of the wide scope of the information the library staff is constantly called upon to supply.

New publications received.—During the month a total of 419 volumes and pamphlets were received, among them the following outstanding works:

Naboth's Vineyard, by Hon. Sumner Welles, former Special Commissioner to the Dominican Republic. New York, Payson & Clarke, Ltd. 1928. 2 vols.

New Map of South America, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. New York, Century Co., 1928. 400 pp.

Mexico and its Heritage, by Ernest Gruening. New York, Century Co., 1928. 728 pp.

The Central Americans, by Arthur Ruhl. New York, Scribner's.

Appleton's new English-Spanish and Spanish-English Dictionary, by Arturo Cuyás. Revised and enlarged by Antonio Llano. New York, Appleton, 1928. 554, 521 pp. (Entirely new edition of this very useful reference book.)

Código telegráfico, compiled by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Washington. 92 pp. (A model of intelligent condensation.)

Geografía de Panamá. Por José D. Crespo. Boston, Heath, 1928. Pp. 192.

Crónicas y linajes de la gobernación del Plata. Documentos inéditos de los siglos xvii y xviii. Por Luis Enrique Azarola Gil. Buenos Aires, J. Lajouane & Cia., 1927. 142 pp.

Tesoro de Catamarqueñismos. Nombres de lugares y apellidos Indios. . . . Por Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo. . . . Tercera edición, complementada con palabras y modismos usuales en Catamarca por Félix F. Avellaneda. Buenos Aires, Coni, 1927. 375 pp.

Cuba en 1928. Reminiscencias, documentos, informaciones, gráficos, artículos y opiniones del VII Congreso de la Prensa Latina. Por Domingo de Battenberg. París, Malherbe et cit., 1928, 127 pp., plates.

Rio Negro. Reseña etnográfica, histórica y geográfica del Territorio Amazonas. Por B. Tavera Acosta. Segunda edición. Maracay, Venezuela, Imprenta del Estado de Aragua, 1927. 440 pp.

Contribución a la Historia de Montevideo. Veinte linajes del Siglo XVIII. . . . Por Luis Enrique Azarola Gil. París, Casa editorial Franco-Ibero-Americana, 1928. 190 pp.

Manuscrito de Chichicastenango (Popol Buj). Estudios sobre las antiguas tradiciones del pueblo quiché. Texto indígena fonetizado y traducido al castellano. Notas etimológicas y grabados de sitios y objetos relacionados con el célebre

Código guatemalteco. Por J. Antonio Villacorta C., y Flavio Rodas N. Guatemala, Sánchez & de Guise, 1927. 416 pp.

Mejico ante el Mundo. Ideología del Presidente Plutarco Elías Calles. Compilación hecha por la escritora Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, Jefe del Departamento de Bibliotecas de la Secretaría de Educación Pública de Mejico. Barcelona, Cervantes, 1927.

Mexico Before the World. Public documents and addresses of Plutarco Elías Calles. Translated from the Spanish and edited by Robert Hammond Murray. New York, The Academy Press, 1927. 244 pp.

El Cabildo de la Serena. 1678-1800. Por Domingo Amunátegui Solar. Santiago, Chile, Universo, 1928. 223 pp.

Prontuario geográfico, comercial, estadístico y servicios administrativos de El Salvador. Por General José Tomás Calderón. San Salvador, La Salvadoreña, 1927. 329 pp.

Relatorio da Comissão Brasileira junta a missão official Norte Americana de estudos do Valle do Amazonas . . . Por Avelino Ignacio de Oliveira. Rio de Janeiro, Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, 1924. 476 pp.

Derecho administrativo Colombiano. Compilación, ordenación y comentarios por Alcibiades Argüello . . . y Luís Buenahora. Bogotá, Talleres de Ediciones Colombia, 1927. 380 pp.

Biblioteca Argentina de Libros Raros Americanos. Tomo 1. Tratado de las Confirmaciones Reales. Por Antonio de León. Madrid, 1630. Buenos Aires, Peuser, 1927. xv, 412 pp. (A facsimile reproduction of the 1630 print.)

——— Same. Tomo 4. Carta a los indios infieles Chiriguano. Por Fr. Joseph Antonio de San Alberto. Nota preliminar, Biografía y Bibliografía de J. T. Medina. Buenos Aires, Peuser, 1927. lx, 45, 3 pp. (Facsimile reproduction of the letter.) (This series of rare books is prepared by the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Instituto de investigaciones históricas.)

Indians of Tierra del Fuego, by Samuel Kirkland Lothrop. New York, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 1928. 244 pp. Plates.

Naboth's Vineyard, first in the list above, requires something more than passing mention even in the restricted space of these Notes, since it is a most illuminating work in a hitherto somewhat neglected field and one which will be of deep interest to every student of Latin American affairs. In the words of the Director General:

The author delves deeply into Dominican history, and throughout the work shows a poise of judgment which makes his work a model of impartial presentation. The chapters dealing with events leading to military occupation are particularly illuminating and serve to clarify a number of questions which have heretofore been enveloped in an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty. Mr. Welles also gives an instructive exposition of the successive steps toward the reestablishment of constitutional government in the Dominican Republic, his treatment of this question showing the many difficulties that had to be overcome. With becoming modesty he has, however, refrained from setting forth the important part which he himself played in the work of national reconstruction. It would be a great contribution to our knowledge of Latin America if we might have for each republic of the American continent a study similar to that made by Mr. Welles of the Dominican Republic in *Naboth's Vineyard*.

Among the new periodicals received, the following may be mentioned:

Recopilación. Revista mensual de asuntos nacionales. Managua, Sr. Genaro Lugo, Director. Año 1, No. 1, June, 1928.

The Blue and the Gold. A quarterly issued by the Lima High School, Lima, Peru. In English and Spanish. Vol. 4, No. 4, June, 1928.

Bulletin de la Société d'Études Juridiques "Pro Patria." Port-au-Prince. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1928.

Revista de Arte. (Publication of) Departamento de Educación Artística del Ministerio de Educación Pública. Dr. Carlos Humeros Solar, Director. Santiago de Chile. Monthly; Año 1, No. 1, September, 1928. 80 pp. 10 by 14 inches on heavy plate paper. Illus.; plates; col. plated. Price, 5 pesos.

Revista de Educación Secundaria. Año 1, No. 1, September, 1928. Published by the Ministry of Education at Santiago, Chile. No. 1 carries 88 pages and illustrations. Price, 20 pesos per year.

Gaceta de las Municipalidades del Estado Trujillo. Año 1, No. 7, September 25, 1928. 8 pp.

Revista de Tierras y Colonización. Año 1, Nos. 1 and 2, August and September, 1928. Publication of the Ministry of Fomento, Santiago, Chile. Luis Sarriá C., Director. 42 pages and illustrations.

Luz. Organo de los estudiantes Rosacruz de Chile. Published under the direction of Dr. Roberto Riesle, Casilla 2498, Santiago de Chile. Vol. 1, No. 1, published in September, 1928, has 31 pages, illustrated.

Helios. Is a monthly published by university students under the direction and administration of Dr. Luis Alonso Chica, in San Salvador, El Salvador. Año 1, No. 3, September 15, 1928, carries 24 pages and illustrations.

Studio. Is the title given a monthly review that is the journal of the Federación Chilena de Ajedrez. It is published at Calle Moneda 1061, Santiago de Chile. Vol. 1, No. 1, June, 1928, has 27 pages and many illustrations and diagrams of chess games.

The Statistical Division.

The work of this division, according to its chief, is constantly increasing, due to a greatly increased demand on the part of business interests for accurate, up-to-date statistics of United States commerce with Latin American countries, individually, and as a whole. Among the more comprehensive requests attended to during the month just closed—all of which required not only painstaking research, but time-consuming care in presentation—the following may be mentioned as more or less typical: For the Latin American Division of the State Department of the United States, a statement of the foreign trade of each of the 20 Republics of Latin America for the year 1927 and, for the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New York, one covering the foreign trade of Latin America as a whole for the last 18 years (1910–1927).

The division is now engaged in the preparation of the general survey of the trade of Latin America, a report compiled annually from Latin American official sources and published in the BULLETIN. The tables to accompany the 1927 survey have been completed, but it is to be regretted that, because of tardiness in the receipt of official data it was necessary to estimate, in the division, the gross trade and distribution thereof of a number of the republics. The unhappy results of the lack of such data are well illustrated by the following:

A recent communication from the Consul General of Honduras at New York requested a statement in detail of the imports into

the United States from Honduras during the fiscal year ended July 31, 1928. In the event that this data was not available, the Consul General asked that he be furnished with a list of the commodities (quantities and values) imported into the United States through the port of New York during the same period. As, however, the Pan American Union has not yet received the report of the Director General of Statistics of Honduras containing the details of the exports of the Republic for the last fiscal year, it was impossible to supply the information from official sources. The division, however, was able to compile from the Monthly Reports of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the statistics requested showing the imports entering the United States from Honduras through the port of New York.

It is greatly to be hoped that arrangements will be made in the near future for the prompt receipt in the Pan American Union of this fundamentally important official data from each of the American Republics.

Division of Education.

Since the Division of Education became, in 1924, a distinct and integral part of the Pan American Union, its chief, Miss Heloise Brainerd, has felt the need of making closer contacts with educators and obtaining a more accurate knowledge of educational systems in the countries composing the Union. The trip to South America from which she has just returned as this edition goes to press is, therefore, the realization of a long cherished plan, and its result will be felt for some time to come in the form of greater capacity on the part of the division as a whole to serve the educational interests of all the Americas. Her itinerary was, briefly, as follows:

Sailing from New York May 19, 1928, she returned to that port December 3, just six and a half months later. This permitted a stay of two weeks in Brazil, including Rio de Janeiro and brief stops in Bello Horizonte and São Paulo; 10 days in Montevideo; a few days each in Asunción and the Argentine cities of Santa Fé, Córdoba, and Rosario; about three weeks in Buenos Aires and an equal time in Santiago; several days in La Paz; short stops in Cuzco and Arequipa, Peru, with about 10 days in Lima; 4 days in Guayaquil and 10 in Quito; 5 days in Panama, and a few hours in Port-au-Prince. It was a matter of deep regret that lack of time prevented including Colombia, Venezuela, and the other American republics.

However, even in the very brief visits made, it was possible not only to meet the ministers of public instruction and prominent educators, but to see the actual working of a large number of schools in more than a cursory manner, to visit universities and professional institutes, normal, secondary, primary and trade schools, and a

number of conservatories of music and art; and the many courtesies received during the entire trip from educational officials, associations, and individuals were deeply appreciated and will be a grateful memory for years to come.

Division of Pan American Agricultural Cooperation.

Mr. Adriani, in charge of this division, reports that, in deference to and in accordance with the expressed wish of the Government of Cuba, the Permanent Committee of the Council on Agricultural Cooperation of that Republic has resolved to increase the membership of the National Commission, the following well-known specialists being included as new members: Senator Daniel Compte; José I. del Corral, Director of the Department of Forests and Mines; and Mario Sánchez Roig, a nationally known expert in the Natural Sciences and Professor of the Farm School of Habana.

Similarly, the Permanent Committee of the Council on Agricultural Cooperation of Colombia has, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Colombian Government, recently appointed the following persons as members of the National Committee: Rafael R. Camacho, Chief, Department of Agriculture; Ricardo Lleras Codazzi, Julio C. Gaitán, and W. Bernal.

It is expected that Dr. W. A. Orton, Director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and technical adviser to the Union who, as stated in last month's Notes, is in Brazil on matters connected with Pan American forestry development, will return before the end of the year.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND RELATIONS

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIAN-PERUVIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Bolivian Government has appointed a boundary commission which, with a similar Peruvian commission, will shortly commence to delimit the boundary line between these two Republics in the peninsula of Copacabana.

PROFESSIONAL RECIPROCITY.—By virtue of a supreme decree of August 21, 1928, the Executive power has canceled the permits for practicing their professions of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and other specialists connected with the medical profession, granted to citizens of countries with which Bolivia does not maintain professional reciprocity, with the exception of those permits confirmed by examination. Henceforth professional men in the above-mentioned category who desire to exercise their profession in Bolivia must have their diplomas certified in accordance with the laws of the Republic governing this subject.

BRAZIL

DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES.—Gen. Candido Rondon, famous for the development of the Brazilian network of strategic telegraph lines and the explorations of the hinterland incidental thereto but even more important, especially now that the wired telegraph has been superseded by the radio, has set out to map the frontiers of Brazil with the British, French, and Dutch Guianas, so that the boundary lines may be carefully laid down.

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY

APPROVAL OF TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.—The telegraphic convention between Paraguay and Brazil signed in Asunción on October 8, 1927, was approved by the Paraguayan Congress on August 3, 1928, and signed by the President of Paraguay on August 6, 1928, the exchange of ratifications being effected on September 7, 1928.—(*Diario Oficial*, Asunción, Aug. 9, 1928; *El Diario*, Asunción, Sept. 7, 1928.)

CHILE-PERU

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—It was announced on October 10, 1928, by the Secretary of State of the United States that in view of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru and the hopeful prospect that

those two countries may now be able to settle the long standing Tacna-Arica dispute which, if settled, will make unnecessary further work of the boundary commission, the two Governments have agreed to the suggestion of the Secretary of State to suspend the work of the boundary commission for a period of four months in order to give time to permit negotiations between the Governments for a settlement. Both Governments have accepted such proposal. In this action the two Governments have taken a broad-minded and liberal view of the matter and have shown their earnest desire to come to a settlement.

CUBA

INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—At the second meeting of the special commissioners of the American countries participating in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville in 1929, those from Cuba, the United States, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina met in that city under the chairmanship of the commissioner from Cuba to organize the work of bringing about closer relations between the countries and the business of installing their national exhibits. After the approval of the statutes of the organization the commissioners visited the Royal Commissioner of Spain to inform him of the establishment of the committee and hand him a copy of its statutes. The committee is to meet every two weeks, the commissioners holding the chair in the alphabetical order of the countries which they represent.

MEXICO

GOOD-WILL FLIGHT OF ROBERTO FIERRO.—Hailed by jubilant throngs, Roberto Fierro, famous Mexican aviator, landed in Balbuena Field, Mexico City, on September 20, 1928, after a good-will flight lasting over a month through Cuba and other neighboring Republics, a trip of approximately 8,000 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile). Leaving Mexico on August 12, Fierro flew first to Habana, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by three aviators of the Cuban Army who flew out to meet him and later by the whole populace. He soon continued his journey, however, August 21 bringing him to Belize, British Honduras, and August 24 to Guatemala City, where he remained until August 28. On the latter date he proceeded to San Salvador, from which he set out four days afterwards for Tegucigalpa, Honduras. His next visit, also of four days' duration, was paid San José, capital of Costa Rica, whence he departed on September 8 for Panama and the Canal Zone. On September 18 after a stay during which the National Assembly of Panama held a solemn session in his honor and passed a resolution

of congratulation to the Mexican people on his happy arrival, he turned his course again northward, landing after two stops en route in Mexico City on September 20. The whole trip was with reason considered a brilliant success; his arrival was everywhere greeted by the greatest enthusiasm and his stay in each country crowded with official and social honors.

MEXICO-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OR PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN AMERICAN STATES.—The treaty for the avoidance or prevention of conflicts between American States, signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, and approved by Mexico on October 21, 1927, the formal act of adoption being deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations on December 26, 1927, was promulgated in Mexico by a decree of June 22, 1928, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of August 7, 1928.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PLAGUE COMMISSION.—See page 1266.

PANAMA

DIPLOMATIC POST IN ECUADOR RAISED IN RANK.—The Republic of Panama has raised her diplomatic representation before the Government of the Republic of Ecuador to the rank of first-class legation. The same decree appoints Ramón L. Vallarino, heretofore Resident Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The raising of the rank of Panama's legation in Quito is a recognition of the recent action of the Ecuadorean Government in raising the rank of its Minister in Panama.

PERU

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION.—In accordance with an article of the convention on the organization of the Pan American Union, signed on February 18, 1928, which provides that Governments who are members of the Union and do not have an efficient organization for the study of Pan American subjects shall establish a commission or special office for that purpose, an Executive decree was passed on September 21, 1928, creating a commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to study such questions. Its membership was constituted as follows: Dr. Jesús M. Salazar, chairman; Sr. Julio D. Arana, Dr. Carlos A. Calle, Dr. Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Dr. Lauro A. Curletti, Dr. Luis Ernesto Denegri, Sr. Ernesto Diez Canseco, Dr. César A. Elguera, Dr. José Angel Escalante, Sr. Foción A. Mariátegui, Dr. Victor M. Maúrtua, Sr. Luis José de Orbegoso, Sr. Enrique Oyanguren, Sr. Eduardo Palacio, Dr. Clemente Palma, Dr. Estanislao Pardo Figueroa, Dr. Solón Polo, Dr. Alberto Salomón, and Dr. Hermilio Valdizán.

URUGUAY

LEGATIONS RAISED TO EMBASSIES.—By a legislative act of June 1, 1928, signed by the President on June 8, 1928, the rank of the Uruguayan legations in Argentina and Brazil, was raised to that of embassies.

URUGUAY—SALVADOR

PROMULGATION OF ARBITRATION TREATY.—A treaty for general obligatory arbitration between Uruguay and Salvador signed in Madrid on November 7, 1924, by the Uruguayan Minister to Spain and the Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador to that country, the ratifications of which were exchanged on April 25, 1928, was formally promulgated by President Campisteguy of Uruguay on May 24, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, June 14, 1928.)



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

CENTENARY OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Brazil was created by act of September 18, 1828, and installed on January 20, 1829. The latter date will be commemorated by the present court, the president of which is Señor Godofredo Xavier da Cunha. There are 15 other justices, including the attorney general.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.—New passport regulations, issued under date of September 11, 1928, provide for the issue of Brazilian passports to the following: Brazilian citizens by birth or naturalization; foreign women married to Brazilians, if they are not divorced; persons without nationality whose destination is Brazil; foreigners in Brazil whose countries have in that Republic no diplomatic or consular representative or have not entrusted such representation to the officials of another nation; and persons in Brazil who prove themselves to be without nationality.

Other sections provide for diplomatic passports and visas.

COSTA RICA

CREATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE.—A decree creating the National Electric Power Service was passed by

Congress on July 27, 1928, and signed by the President on July 30, 1928. Its most important provisions are:

Electricity generated from water power within the confines of Costa Rica is the inalienable property of the State. All potential sources of more than 500 horsepower shall be developed by the National Electric Power Service and the right to give concessions for the development of lesser ones shall be the prerogative of the service, present concessions to terminate at the end of the period for which they were granted. The service is authorized to purchase one or several electric plants now producing 3,000 horsepower or more, to construct a plant producing at least 10,000 horsepower to serve the plateau section and to establish other plants in the several parts of the country.

CUBA

REGULATIONS FOR NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES, ETC.—Regulations for the national law of June 2, 1928, prohibiting night work in bakeries, inns, hotels, and similar establishments were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 10, 1928, becoming effective on the date of publication. These regulations provide that work in such establishments shall not begin before 4 a.m. nor continue after 8 p.m. except on Saturday when it may continue until 11 p. m., and on special occasions such as nights before holidays when authorization is granted by the respective municipality. Fines will be imposed by the municipality for infraction of this law.

REGULATIONS FOR SALE OF MEAT.—Regulations for slaughterhouses, the choice of animals to be slaughtered for meat, the preparation and inspection of fresh and preserved meats and meat products, and the disposition of waste or condemned products are published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 22, 1928.

ECUADOR

THREE IMPORTANT LAWS.—During the course of August, 1928, the following important laws were among those promulgated: Patent law, signed July 17 and published in the *Registro Oficial* for August 9, 1928; law creating the prosecuting attorneyship of the Republic, signed August 1 and published August 2; and the law creating the General Statistical Bureau of the Republic, signed August 2 and published August 20 with the regulations thereof.

GUATEMALA

LEGALIZATION OF MORTGAGE LOANS.—On August 16, 1928, President Chacón issued a decree permitting the Central Bank and other banking establishments or their branches to make mortgage loans for periods of a year or less, the act to be considered as a temporary measure effective only until the National Legislature shall have amended article 43 of the law on credit institutions, which now prohibits banks from making mortgage loans.

HAITI

IMPORTANT LAWS.—With the object of permitting the respective communes to carry on with greater ease the local public services in their charge, a law was enacted last August giving the communal receiver means of collecting more rapidly sums due from delinquent taxpayers.

Other laws, also dated August 15, regulate the storage of inflammable materials and establish certain taxes on alcohols and tobacco.

NICARAGUA

AMPHITHEATER FOR JUDICIAL AUTOPSIES.—The Government has recently appropriated money for the establishment of an amphitheater for judicial autopsies in the general hospital of Managua for the quicker and more scientific investigation of criminal cases. Students of legal medicine of the law school will attend the autopsies accompanied by their instructor.

URUGUAY

EXTENSION OF PENSION BENEFITS.—A law of August 16, 1928, extends to employees of stock companies and of other firms whose annual turnover shall be equal to that of stock companies, except those especially specified, and to employees of the Rural Association, the League for Commercial Defense, the Mercantile Chamber, the Uruguayan Industrial Union, and the National Commission of Rural Promotion the pension benefits granted by the act of October 6, 1919.

VENEZUELA

LABOR LAW.—A labor law to supersede the workshops and public establishments act of June 26, 1917, was passed by Congress on July 12, 1928, and signed by President Gómez on July 23, 1928. Its principal provisions are as follows:

The right to enter labor contracts is not to be denied in Venezuela; no one shall be compelled to work against his will and all work shall be of such a nature as to allow normal physical development and not to prejudice life or health.

Sundays and holidays shall not be considered as working days except where public interest or the technical nature of the industry so requires, such cases to be specially determined by law.

No laborer shall be permitted to work more than 9 hours at ordinary tasks nor more than 8 hours in the interior of mines, special provisions being made for shifts. Minors under 14 years of age shall not be permitted to work in any industrial or mining operations. Minors between the ages of 14 to 18 shall work only 6 hours daily, the time to be divided into two periods of 3 hours each, with an hour of rest intervening. Women and such minors shall work only during the hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and may not work in mines, foundries, or other industries, including the liquor trade, prejudicial to their health or good habits. Women may not be employed in the interior of mines.

Women shall not be required to perform any heavy labor during pregnancy, and nursing mothers shall be given the privilege of ceasing their work at regular periods to nurse their babies.

Except in certain specified cases, the employer shall be liable to pay the worker compensation for accidents suffered or illness contracted as a result of the work in which he is engaged. In case the accident or disease causes death the relatives of the deceased shall have the right to demand compensation equivalent to two years' salary, the funeral expenses and cost of medical attention and drugs also being paid by the employer. In case accident or illness causes total permanent incapacity the worker shall be compensated to the extent of two years' salary. Other disabilities shall be compensated according to their seriousness. Every worker injured while at work shall be given the benefit of medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical attention.

The right of employer and employee to enter into salary agreements shall be respected. When laborers in a certain industry strike, they can not prevent other workers from being hired. The right of employers to discharge all or some laborers when they can not come to an agreement with them in regard to wages or hours of work shall not be impaired.

Presidents of the States and governors of the Federal district shall act as arbitrators in questions of disputes, appeals to be taken to the Minister of the Interior.

Unions of employers or of laborers can not associate themselves with any foreign society and can not send their representatives to any international gathering without first obtaining the consent of the Federal Executive. Violation of this regulation entails the dissolution of the association infringing it, and the fining of its directors. The same penalty will be imposed upon associations making communistic propaganda or propaganda against public order or good habits.

Wages are to be paid in legal tender, daily or at least weekly.

Regulations for this labor law, fixing the exact compensation for specified accidents and listing the occupational diseases for which compensation is compulsory, were issued by President Gómez on August 13, 1928.

NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.—A new copyright law, the full text of which was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 22, 1928, was passed by Congress on June 28, 1928, and signed by the President on July 13, 1928.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE PRIZE LIVESTOCK SHOW.—The Forty-first National and Fourth International Livestock Show sponsored by the Argentine Rural Society was officially opened in the society's grounds at Palermo, a suburb of Buenos Aires, on August 25, 1928. As usual the opening was brilliant, the President of Argentina and officials of all branches of the Government and members of the diplomatic corps attending as part of a huge audience.

Several days before the official opening took place the poultry was exhibited and judged and sales made.

On August 21 the British judges for the Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, and Hereford breeds began to pass on the cattle, while an Argentine judge passed on the dairy breeds of Flemish, Jersey, Holland Argentine, and Guernsey. The Norman breed was reviewed by a French judge. The Romney Marsh and Corriedale sheep and the Berkshire hogs were rated by British judges.

On August 24 a bull from Colonia, Uruguay, was declared grand champion of the Hereford breed. The other champions of the various breeds of cattle were Argentine. The exposition shows what progress has been made in the spread of knowledge of breeding to secure the finest types of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and horses. The parade of champions around the track showed that there are probably no finer animals raised anywhere. First came the prize cattle, and then horses, including Creole Argentine—a horse of which breed recently finished a three-year trip to the United States—Arab, purebred racing stock, hunters, polo ponies, hackneys, Yorkshire coaching horses, American trotters, Ardemaïs Percheron, Boulonnais, Suffolk Punch, Clydesdale, and Shire.

Sales of the cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs began on August 27, as this show provides the opportunity for stockmen to secure new purebred stock. Prices of the purebred bulls ranged from 21,500 to 32,000 pesos. Sales of sheep brought an average price of 324 pesos for the Argentine Merino breed.

As part of the ceremonies of the society's annual exhibit a monument to the late José Martínez de Hoz, famous breeder and founder of the Argentine Rural Society, was unveiled on the grounds of the society by President Alvear of Argentina.

Up to September 8 all sales of animals had amounted to 2,297,322 pesos, as follows: Shorthorn, 1,268,120 pesos; Hereford, 258,350 pesos; Aberdeen Angus, 145,330 pesos; dairy breeds, 69,075 pesos; horses, 152,400 pesos; sheep, 336,080 pesos; hogs, 44,725 pesos; and poultry and rabbits, 23,242 pesos.

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION.—During August an agricultural competition was held at Tucumán. Numerous producers of tobacco, corn, rice, and citrus fruits showed their interest by submitting exhibits, many of which received prizes.

BOLIVIA

WHEAT EXHIBIT.—On the initiative of the Rotary Club of La Paz, a wheat show will be held in August, 1929, in which farmers from all parts of the country have been invited to participate. Three banks in La Paz have offered a total of 5,000 bolivianos to be distributed among the prize-winning wheat growers. This has contributed toward arousing a keen interest in the approaching show.

BRAZIL

COFFEE INDUSTRY AND THE UNITED STATES MARKET.—The commission of the Coffee Institute of São Paulo, which spent the months of January, February, March, and April, 1928, in a study of the American coffee market, has rendered a report on the results of its findings, expressing the opinion that it is possible to increase the consumption of coffee in the United States to an appreciable extent by better and more intensive advertising. The commission refers especially to the relation to increased consumption of the demands of American merchants as regards present prices, and emphasizes the opportunity of coming to a solution which will satisfy these demands and at the same time be to the interest of Brazilian producers.

COFFEE AGREEMENT.—See page 1268.

CHILE

TOBACCO CROP.—The following figures on the area planted to tobacco in 1926 and the crop in 1927 were given out by the internal revenue bureau:

Provinces	Area planted	Crop (thousands of kilograms)					
		Paraguayan	Habana	Maryland	Virginia	Turkish	Total
	<i>Hectares</i>						
Aconcagua.....	832. 2	617. 9	1, 081. 3	-----	3. 2	-----	1, 702. 4
Santiago.....	330. 2	640. 8	1. 8	12. 4	-----	-----	655. 0
Colehagua.....	656. 6	625. 4	6. 0	374. 9	-----	15. 2	1, 021. 5
Talca.....	401. 3	753. 1	-----	20. 0	-----	-----	773. 1
Nuble.....	. 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2, 220. 8	2, 637. 2	1, 089. 1	407. 3	3. 2	15. 2	4, 152. 0

IRRIGATION.—Irrigation by artesian methods of the Pampa of Tamarugal, in the midst of the nitrate wealth of Tarapacá, has, according to estimate, increased the value of the land by 225,000,000 pesos, and will permit the cultivation of a Sahara-like territory. (*Courtesy of the Chilean Consul-General in New York.*)

COLOMBIA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE.—According to data submitted by the Section of Agriculture of the Ministry of Industry, and quoted by *El Tiempo* of September 17, 1928, the total value of the agricultural products of Colombia has now reached the sum of 628,000,000 pesos gold, of which 160,000,000 pesos represents the value of corn produced; 90,000,000 pesos, coffee; 56,000,000 pesos, cattle; 30,000,000 pesos, eggs; 29,000,000 pesos, sugar and its by-products; 28,000,000

pesos, barley and bananas, respectively; 22,000,000 pesos, potatoes; and 20,000,000 pesos, yucca. The production of wheat reached 7,800,000 pesos in value; rice, 4,400,000 pesos; peas, 8,000,000 pesos; the consumption of hogs, 7,900,000 pesos; and poultry, 4,800,000 pesos. Milk, milk products, and other animal products, legumes, fruits, and other vegetable products total 110,000,000 pesos, but, owing to the fact that exact data on the subject do not exist, no comparison can be made. On the other hand, various items which are in great demand in the country occupy a very insignificant place in national agriculture. These include beans, the consumption of which amounts to 1,100,000 pesos; garden produce, amounting to 700,000 pesos; and sheep and goats, amounting to 920,000 pesos and 1,455,000 pesos, respectively.

COSTA RICA

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.—A complete reorganization of the Bureau of Agriculture has been begun by the President of Costa Rica. Among the innovations planned is the creation of the section of animal industry, the purpose of which will be to bring about increased stock and poultry production throughout the country.

EXPORTATION OF PINEAPPLE JUICE.—Information has been received that pineapple juice is being used as a beverage in Costa Rica to a greater extent than ever, arrangements even being made to ship the product to the United States under refrigeration for the purpose of placing it systematically in hotels, restaurants, and soda fountains.

ECUADOR

TOBACCO COMMISSION.—In order to promote the tobacco industry in Ecuador, an Executive decree of recent date created a special commission composed of four members which will go to the Province of Esmeraldas to investigate questions related to tobacco production. It is hoped to set up standards which will tend to increase the crop and improve its quality, thus opening a foreign market to Ecuadorean tobacco and supplying the home demand with a high-grade product.

GUATEMALA

ANNUAL FARM EXPOSITION.—The annual exposition of farm machinery and animals, including cattle, horses, mules, goats, rabbits, pigs, dogs, and chickens, was held in Guatemala City during August, and was considered, as usual, very successful.

HAITI

FARM SCHOOL IN GONAÎVES.—The farm school being started in the commune of Gonaïves is considered of such importance that President Borno has authorized the expropriation of any land necessary for its use.

HONDURAS

INCREASED BANANA PRODUCTION.—It is estimated that the production of bananas in the Department of Atlántida, Honduras, during 1928 will be 50 per cent more than that in 1927. This increase is due to the extensive plantings recently made by small proprietors who have been aided by the Chamber of Commerce of Atlántida and the Standard Fruit Co., the latter having sold them cuttings of select varieties at reduced prices and lent other assistance.

MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL PLAGUE COMMISSION.—Among the resolutions adopted by the West Plant Quarantine Board in its Tenth Annual Convention held in Salem, Oreg., was the following, considered particularly important from an agricultural standpoint as well as from its aspects of international cooperation and understanding:

Be it resolved . . . that an international plague commission composed of technical experts of the United States and Mexico be created to make a comprehensive investigation of insect plagues and plant diseases as regards their history, habits, and economic importance; also a study of the proceedings and practice of plant quarantines in both countries and various States, with the object of harmonizing plant quarantine relations, but having in mind at all times adequate safeguards and the protection necessary to avoid the interchange of serious plagues by the two countries. . . .

METHODS OF AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.—A regulation for the inspection of insecticides, fungicides, and other products destined for the prevention and destruction of plagues and vegetable diseases, making their use subject to the approval of the Federal Office of Agricultural Defense, was recently issued. Among other activities of this office, which has of late been carrying on work of very great importance for agriculture in the Republic, should be mentioned the two quarantines established within the country to prevent the spread of the *Anastrepha ludens*, otherwise known as Mexican fruit fly, and *Chrysomphalus auranti*, or red scale, which attacks citrus fruits. With similar measures in former cases the office has been able to confine such plagues to one definite region, thereby protecting the remainder of the country and facilitating the control and extinction of pests.

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.—See page 1279.

PARAGUAY

SELECTED SEEDS FOR SCHOOL GARDENS.—It was reported on September 11, 1928, that the General School Board had received a quantity of seed of the best variety of *yerba mate* (Paraguayan tea) grown in Paraguay for distribution among those rural schools in which the pupils have small garden plots and would be likely to take an interest in *yerba mate* cultivation.

PAMPHLET ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION.—A special pamphlet on the construction of houses for laborers and farmers was recently published and is being distributed by the Bureau of Lands and Colonies. So great has been the interest manifest in the subject that not only have many copies been sent out in response to individual requests, but a number have also been distributed for the use of the various rural schools.

PERU

CREATION OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—In conformity with one of the recommendations adopted by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress which met in Lima on December 20, 1924, and in consideration of the importance of a knowledge of climatic conditions for agriculture, aeronautics, and the solution of sanitary engineering problems, a national meteorological institute with a principal observatory in Lima and others throughout the country was established under the Bureau of Health by an Executive decree of July 6, 1928. Definite plans for its organization and establishment are to be formulated by the director.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXCHANGE.—See page 1271.

URUGUAY

FUND FOR REFORESTATION.—The expenditure of a sum of 3,000 pesos, which, although small, is nevertheless significant of a recognition of the importance of the forest as a factor of national wealth, was authorized by the National Administrative Council on June 6, 1928. It will be used by the Bureau of Agronomy to begin the reforestation of the islands and coasts of the country.



BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIES.—The Agricultural and Commercial Museum of Rio de Janeiro has issued an interesting condensed survey of Brazilian industries, from which the following figures are taken:

Textiles.—This industry holds a very important place. In 1927 there were 329 cotton mills capitalized at 587,597 contos, which used 95,320,971 kilograms of cotton to produce 690,903,743 meters of cloth valued at 981,754 contos. These factories employ 124,619 operatives and have 2,528,611 spindles and 75,631 looms. The State of São Paulo leads with 111 mills and 45,000 operatives. The same State has first place in silk spinning and weaving, the number of factories having

increased from 30 in 1925 to 40 at present. These have 1,579 looms and 6,878 spindles, and employ 5,195 operatives. In 1926, 97,212 kilograms of silk fabric were woven and 3,714,932 pairs of stockings manufactured. An artificial-silk factory also exists in São Paulo, with a capacity of 400,000 kilograms a year.

Woolen textiles, bags, embroideries, etc., are also manufactured in Brazil.

Paper.—There are at present 23 paper mills capitalized at 78,860 contos. Their production of 67,000 tons in 1926 was valued at 92,000 contos.

Meat packing.—Brazil now has 13 large packing plants. Exports of preserved and frozen meat reached 35,685 tons in 1927.

In this connection the manufacture of trunks, valises, transmission belts, and other leather goods may be mentioned.

Sugar and alcohol.—The number of sugar mills is 216, the State of Pernambuco leading with 54. In 1927, 850,565 tons of sugar were produced to the value of 680,452 contos, and 120,888,500 liters of alcohol and brandy to the value of 193,421 contos.

Lumber.—The lumber industry is growing, especially in the States of Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Espírito Santo, and Pará. Of the 119,611,298 kilograms of wood exported in 1927, to the value of 24,216 contos, pine accounted for 88,791,281 kilograms valued at 16,196 contos. Much wood is also used in national manufactures.

Iron and steel.—Brazil has excellent deposits of iron ore and manganese, especially in the State of Minas Geraes. Eleven plants produce iron and steel in various forms. Machines and a great variety of smaller metal articles are made in other factories.

Gold.—The two chief gold mines now being worked are also in Minas Geraes. Gold production in 1927 amounted to 3,208,688 grams.

Cement.—One plant with an annual capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of 170 kilograms net is already manufacturing cement from national limestone deposits, which are numerous, and another is about to be established. Brazilian imports of cement are very considerable.

Coal.—Seven coal mines with an annual production of 370,000 tons are in operation. After Brazilian coal is pulverized it can be used advantageously.

Other industries.—Among the other important articles manufactured are ceramics, chemical products, foodstuffs, furniture, dress and toilet articles, vehicles, saddlery, elevators, paper articles, gramophone disks, toys, etc.

COFFEE AGREEMENT.—On September 4 of this year representatives of the States of Paraná, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Goyaz, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Pernambuco, and São Paulo signed in the capital of the last-named State a revised agreement for the defense of coffee during the current year. The most important of its provisions may be summarized as follows:

The amount of coffee entering Brazilian ports of export shall follow the same plan as that laid down in the preceding agreement, i. e., each month as many bags shall enter as were shipped from the respective ports the preceding month. The maximum stocks shall be as follows: Victoria, 150,000 bags; Rio de Janeiro, 360,000 bags; Santos, 1,200,000 bags; Paranaguá, 50,000 bags; Bahia, 60,000 bags; and Recife (Pernambuco), 50,000 bags. Proportional State quotas for the various ports were fixed, while arrangements were also made for a supplementary quota, dependent upon New York coffee prices, but in no case is the maximum to be exceeded. The coffee-producing States shall continue to contribute 200 reis per bag of coffee exported to the propaganda fund in charge of the Coffee Institute of the State of São Paulo.

CHILE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The following provisional figures for industrial and commercial establishments in 1927, with comparative data for 1926, are announced by the General Bureau of Statistics:

Provinces	Industrial establishments		Commercial establishments	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Tacna.....	93	124	497	646
Tarapacá.....	281	236	1, 268	1, 906
Antofagasta.....	365	168	1, 959	2, 725
Atacama.....	115	55	615	459
Coquimbo.....	212	245	1, 331	2, 285
Aconcagua.....	1, 160	1, 261	6, 194	7, 916
Santiago.....	2, 183	3, 410	9, 461	18, 556
Colchagua.....	307	335	1, 709	3, 190
Talca.....	196	330	1, 115	2, 781
Maule.....	277	275	1, 335	1, 908
Ñuble.....	270	229	1, 220	1, 486
Concepción.....	386	682	2, 073	6, 170
Bío-Bío.....	184	205	673	1, 455
Cautín.....	477	541	1, 884	3, 085
Valdivia.....	576	610	2, 010	2, 351
Chiloé.....	322	245	228	1, 125
Magallanes.....	169	142	415	670
	7, 573	9, 093	33, 987	58, 714

NITRATE.—It is reported by *Chile*, New York, that the Government has offered to the nitrate industry a flexible bonus to meet the possible reduction in the price of synthetic nitrate, which bonus will be in effect until April 30, 1929. The Government has also decided to open for immediate exploitation hitherto untouched nitrate fields, known to hold a minimum of 10,000,000 tons. As soon as the building of plants on these fields is on its way the Government will release other nitrate land for exploitation by private enterprise. These new plants are expected to increase production by 1,500,000 tons a year, bringing total normal production to 5,000,000 tons of nitrate or more annually.

The new sales policy of the Nitrate Association is described in the August, 1928, issue of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Banco Central de Chile. Unfortunately, limitations of space prevent giving an account of it in these pages.

COLOMBIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—Chambers of commerce were created in the cities of Buenaventura and Girardot by an Executive decree of August 31, 1928.

CUBA

CONDENSED-MILK INDUSTRY.—Early in October, 1928, President Machado laid the cornerstone of a condensed-milk factory, which a well-known Swiss company is to build in Bayamo, Cuba. As this will be the first condensed-milk factory in Cuba, it marks the introduction of a new industry. This, it is believed, will add much to the prosperity of the region in which it is being developed, as has occurred in the other countries where the company has established factories.

CUBAN FRUIT TO BE EXPORTED.—Dr. Miguel Ángel Campa, Assistant Secretary of State, recently reported to the press that a consular agent was leaving Cuba for the consulate in New York to take charge of a special service of propaganda for the small fruits of Cuba in the United States. That this business is important is shown by the fact that in 1927 small fruits were imported by the United States from Cuba to the value of \$5,896,635. The new service in the consulate general of Cuba in New York will doubtless stimulate the demand for such products, while recently increased and improved shipping and railroad facilities will greatly facilitate their marketing.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR IN THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST EXPOSITION.—Ecuador was the only South American nation sending an official exhibit to the Pacific Southwest Exposition, held last summer in Los Angeles Harbor. The Ecuadorean building contained an attractive display of national products transmitted by the Government. On August 10, the national holiday of Ecuador, the exhibition authorities gave a dinner to the entire consular corps in Los Angeles, at which time a telegram of congratulation was sent to Provisional President Ayora.

MEXICO

NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.—Legal formalities have just been completed for the formation of a company with a capital of 7,000,000 pesos in Nogales, Sinaloa, under the name of Public Utilities Co. of Mexico. Among its activities will be included the construction, conservation, development, and exploitation for commercial and industrial purposes of electricity, gas, telephone, heating, water supply, transportation by land, sea, and air, and, in general, any other operations relating to public utilities. For the present the activities of the company will be chiefly confined to the northeastern part of the Republic.

A national Mexican cooperative hydroelectric company has been organized by Mexican engineers and capitalists, whose efforts will be directed toward generalizing the use of electricity in agriculture and promoting and developing small industries. The company will seek

to utilize a few of the many sources of hydroelectric power in the country from which it is conservatively estimated that 10,000,000 horsepower can be developed, and of which but 3 per cent is being used at the present time. The company in question was organized for a period of 60 years, with a variable capital which may be increased to 6,000,000 pesos.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The following data on the trade of Mexico with the United States during the first six months of 1928 and its comparison with same period of the previous year were recently published by the press:

	Imports	Exports
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1927-----	65, 844, 159	88, 780, 119
1928-----	66, 955, 000	77, 153, 000
July, 1928-----	9, 646, 000	7, 963, 000

PANAMA

MINING CONCESSIONS.—Assets of a gold mining company operating in Panama were listed at £1,532, 738 at the close of its fiscal year ending July 31, 1928. In addition to expenditures for concessions and rights, the company spent £10,725 on equipment, buildings, furniture, and stores, and £85,276 for development. Approximately 500 men are employed on the concessions, which amount to more than 4,500 square miles.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE FOR HALF YEAR.—Foreign trade to the value of 15,182,081 pesos gold was transacted by Paraguay during the first six months of 1928. This amount, of which 7,932,579 pesos represent exports and 7,249,502 pesos imports, compares very favorably with the value of foreign trade for the same period of 1927, which reached only 12,656,798 pesos.

PERU

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXCHANGE.—During the past months the National Agrarian Society of Peru has carried on an extensive investigation in an effort to formulate a satisfactory plan for the establishment in Peru of a national agricultural products exchange. It is the purpose of the society and the special cooperating committee formed of representative persons to incorporate the best features of other similar institutions but above all to create an organization which will serve the peculiar needs of the country. At the suggestion of President Leguía it has been decided that the exchange will also include sugar and grain markets.

SALVADOR

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉ IN MEXICO.—The Government of Salvador, in view of the importance of promoting closer commercial relations with the Republic of Mexico, has created the post of commercial attaché to the Salvadorean Legation in Mexico City. This official will keep in touch with the chambers of commerce and the Department of Industry and Commerce, obtaining from them samples of merchandise, prices, and other valuable data, and at the same time keeping the Mexican Government informed as to the possible demand in Salvador of certain articles of Mexican manufacture.



COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

ARGENTINA

ALEJANDRIA-CALCHAQUÍ ROAD.—On August 9, 1928, the President authorized a call for proposals for the construction of a highway about 27 miles long from Alejandria, Department of San Javier, to Calchaquí, Department of Vera, in Santa Fé Province. There are to be 13 bridges of hardwood with spans of 5, 10, 20, 25, and 35 meters. The cost is to be 220,711.40 pesos.

TOURING CLUB HIGHWAY SIGNS.—The Argentine Touring Club, with the aid of the National Oil Fields Bureau, has adopted the measures necessary for the marking of roads throughout the nation with guideposts and signs indicating curves, crossroads, poor roads, railway crossings, and grade railway crossings without gates.

BRAZIL

SÃO PAULO-BELLO HORIZONTE HIGHWAY.—It is planned to construct a great highway about 375 miles long connecting the cities of São Paulo, capital of the State of that name, and Bello Horizonte, capital of the State of Minas Geraes. The larger part of this road will lie in the latter State, from whose border there is already a highway to São Paulo. This project has aroused great enthusiasm, as the new road, virtually a prolongation of the recently opened Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo highway of about 250 miles, would enable motorists to drive from the national capital to Bello Horizonte in 18 or 20 hours.

CHILE

RADIO STATION.—Early in October the radio station at Quilicura, near Santiago, inaugurated its world service in connection with the

German company Telefunken, the French radio company, Marconi of England, and the Radio Corporation of America. (*Courtesy of the Chilean Consul General in New York.*)

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.—The railroads owned by the Government report total income for the first six months of 1928 of 135,000,000 pesos and expenses and charges of 107,000,000 pesos, or a net profit of 28,000,000 pesos. The profit for the entire year 1927 was somewhat less than 10,000,000 pesos. These railways, including the Bolivian section of the Arica-La Paz Railway, have a total length of 9,521 kilometers. Freight amounted to 2,663,400 metric tons, while the number of ton-kilometers was 405,845,200. Passengers numbered 5,263,400, the number of passenger-kilometers being 302,190,900. (Metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds; kilometer equals 0.62 mile.)

PROFESSOR OF HIGHWAYS.—See page 1287.

COLOMBIA

RAILWAYS.—According to data published in the annual report of the Minister of Public Works, there were 1,424 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) of railways which transported 6,700,000 passengers and 1,860,000 tons of freight in Colombia in 1921. By the year 1927 there were 2,315 kilometers of railway and the number of passengers and weight of freight had increased to 11,239,000 and 2,670,000 tons, respectively. In other words, during the seven years the length of track had been increased 62.6 per cent, the number of passengers carried 67.7 per cent, and the tonnage of freight 43.5 per cent. Gross receipts, which in 1921 amounted to 9,024,600 pesos, were 16,283,000 pesos in 1927, showing an increase of 80.4 per cent.

GENERAL TRAFFIC BUREAU.—On August 20, 1928, the Senate passed a law by virtue of which the Executive power was authorized to organize a general traffic bureau in the Ministry of Public Works, the same to have final authority in the direction and supervision of railway and river transportation in the Republic. To provide for the expenditures required by this office the bill would appropriate the sum of 300,000 pesos and the products of a tax to be known as the loading and unloading tax imposed on all import cargoes carried by the railways in the Río Magdalena Valley and the steamers on that river. The tax is not to exceed 5 pesos for each 1,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of weight or 2 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 35.28 cubic feet) in bulk.

CARARE HIGHWAY.—On August 20, 1928, the Minister of Public Works signed a contract for extending the Carare Highway 37 miles between Vélez and Landázuri, in the Department of Santander.

COLOMBIAN-VENEZUELAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.—About the middle of September, 1928, the Colombian-Venezuelan transport service, an enterprise of great commercial and international importance, was

started in Maracay, Venezuela, its purpose being to establish direct automobile communication between Caracas and Bogotá. This rapid service, which it is believed can be reduced to only a few days, will greatly facilitate the exchange of products between the two countries.

COSTA RICA

INCREASE IN HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION.—By virtue of a legislative decree of August 6, 1928, signed by the President on August 7, 1928, the original appropriation of 10,000,000 colones for highways in the Provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón has been increased to 11,000,000 colones, the increase to be divided proportionately among the several highways projected.

CUBA

CENTRAL HIGHWAY.—Doctor Céspedes, of the Bureau of Highway Construction Supervision, after returning from an inspection trip along the Central Highway of Cuba in Oriente Province, reports that work is progressing satisfactorily. As readers of the BULLETIN know, this highway, stretching almost from one end of the island to the other, will be about 625 miles long. Repairs have been made to the road from Habana to Guanabo through La Gallega. The Ministry of Public Works is now planning the repair, construction, or reconstruction of lateral roads leading to the Central Highway in the six Provinces, the work to be done this year.

In Pinar del Río Province two sections of road are also to be constructed on the highway between the port of La Güira and Cañas, and from the latter place to Artemisia.

TRAIN FERRYBOAT LAUNCHED.—On September 13, 1928, the railroad ferry which is to carry cars of the Over Seas Railways Co. from Cuba to New Orleans, and vice versa, was launched at Wallsend-on-Tyne, England. This ferryboat is capable of carrying 92 railway cars, some in the hold and others on deck, or a load of 7,000 tons.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Recent reports from the Dominican Republic give the following account of road building in that country:

Highways under construction.—Rincón-Cotuy; Macoris-Pimental; Salcedo-Macoris; Moca-Jamac; Santiago-Las Matas; Monte Cristy-Dajabón; Sánchez-Matanzas; Samaná-Sánchez; Sabanalamar-Hato Mayor; Mella-Los Llanos; Mella-Bayaguana; Villa Duarte-Boca Chica; Azua-Puerto de Azua; and Sánchez-Ocoa.

Roads planned.—La Vega-Jarabacoa and Guayubin-Sabaneta.

Bridges under construction.—A 44-foot concrete bridge at Magua; and at Jababa and Guanábano wooden bridges made of native timber, 80 and 60 feet long, respectively.

ECUADOR

IBARRA HIGHWAY.—The sum of 40,000 sucres was recently appropriated for the further construction of the highway from Ibarra to the northern frontier. Surveys for the more northerly sections are rapidly going forward.

QUITO-ESMERALDAS RAILWAY.—The first locomotive on the Quito-Esmeraldas Railway to arrive at the boundary between the Provinces of Pichincha and Imbabura reached that point on the national holiday, August 10.

GUATEMALA

BROADCASTING STATION.—A radio broadcasting station to operate on a frequency of 967.2 kilocycles and a wave length of 310 meters, with a power of 1,000 to 1,500 watts was opened by the Department of Public Education in Guatemala City on September 14, 1928. Programs will probably consist for the most part of music by the Government's symphony orchestra and military bands

MEXICO

STEAMER ROUTE.—On October 24, 1928, direct steamer communication between Panama and Mexico was begun by the Hamburg-American Line. This new and important route, which will bring the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico into direct communication with Panama, will greatly facilitate commercial exchange and passenger travel between the two countries, reducing to a considerable extent both the time required for the trip and freight and passenger rates.

COMPLETION OF RAILROAD.—With the ceremonies attending the driving of the last spike in the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway at the border town of Ojinaga, Chihuahua, this important international line which links the city of Chihuahua with the trunk line in the United States was officially completed. Many tourists and persons from the various parts of the State of Chihuahua as well as some from southern Texas were present at the ceremony.

NICARAGUA

NEW LIGHTHOUSE.—A new lighthouse has been constructed at Puerto Cabezas on the Bragman Bluff section of the Atlantic coast by the Bragman Bluff Lumber Co. in accordance with a contract with the Government. This lighthouse, located at $14^{\circ} 1' 12''$ north latitude and $83^{\circ} 23' 15''$ west longitude, consists of a steel tower surmounted by a 1,000-watt electric light with the center of the beam 168 feet above sea level. The light, which has 6,000,000 candle-power, moves its beam over a sector of 180° toward S. $68^{\circ} 30' E$. This light is visible at a distance of 14 sea miles in clear weather.

PANAMA

PANAMAN STEAMER REGISTRY.—During the past two years and eight months a total of 138 vessels have been registered in Panama's merchant marine, paying into the national treasury a total of \$20,665 for registration tax. Of these vessels, 55 were placed under the flag in 1926, 52 in 1927, and 31 in the first eight months of 1928. Coast-wise vessels totaled 1,326 net tons, while those in international service registered 19,472 tons.

PARAGUAY

COMPLETION OF HIGHWAY.—It is reported that the Asunción-San Bernardino Highway through Tarumandy and Paso Migone was completed during August, greatly facilitating travel between the two cities.

PERU

AIR TRANSPORT.—Permits for the opening of two air routes for mail, passenger, and express—the one between various cities of the Republic connecting with steamer lines and the other along the coast and between the coastal valleys—were granted on June 4 and 6, 1928, respectively. Aerial mail, passenger, and express service between Lima and the north coast as far as Paita was opened by another company on September 13, 1928. It is hoped that when circumstances warrant this line can be extended as far as Panama or even the United States.

URUGUAY

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—According to data of the Highway Commission 282,022 meters of highway in Uruguay were constructed or repaired during the year 1927, at a total expenditure of 2,458,343 pesos, the various classes of construction being as follows

Class of work	Meters
Highways constructed:	
Macadam.....	37, 196
Roads with gravel bed.....	3, 458
Concrete.....	3, 778
Repair of concrete highways.....	13, 852
Highway maintenance.....	9, 048
Highways under construction:	
Macadam.....	72, 596
Concrete.....	2, 221
Concrete resurfacing.....	14, 113
Highways improved.....	8, 260
Highways partially improved.....	118, 500
Total.....	283, 022

VENEZUELA

REORGANIZATION OF POST-OFFICE SERVICE.—By virtue of an Executive decree of July 21, 1927, President Gómez ordered a reorganization of the entire Venezuelan post-office service, creating the office of assistant director and chief of the mail service in Caracas. On August 16, 1928, the program of improvement was further carried out when the general office in Caracas was moved to the building formerly occupied by the Department of War and Navy. The total number of offices in the whole country at the present time is stated to be 412.



BOLIVIA

PUBLIC WORKS IN LA PAZ.—The Executive power recently promulgated a decree providing for the sale, at public auction, of certain Government lands in order to obtain funds for constructing homes for laborers and barracks for soldiers in the city of La Paz.

Provision is also made by the above-mentioned decree for the transfer of a piece of State property, also in the city of La Paz, to a recently organized company which will construct thereon a first-class hotel suited to the growing needs of the city of La Paz.

BRAZIL

ADDITION TO MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—A splendid new building is to be erected near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro to house the library, map collection, and the files of that ministry. Congress has made an appropriation of 100 contos gold and 2,500 contos paper for the purpose.

CHILE

EXTENSIVE PAVING IN SANTIAGO.—It was announced last August that the paving bureau of Santiago had decided to pave 311 groups of streets, having already let contracts to national and foreign companies for the first 37 groups with an area of 600,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) for the sum of 25,000,000 pesos. Some of the pavements will be of blocks on a concrete base and others of asphaltic concrete. Work is undoubtedly well under way at this time.

COLOMBIA

IMPROVEMENT OF PORT OF RIOHACHA.—By an act of August 28, 1928, the Government was empowered to enter into contract with responsible and competent firms for a technical study of the works necessary to make possible the docking of deep-draft steamers in the port of Riohacha. As soon as such studies are completed the Government will advertise for bids.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Department of Public Works has given out the following information relating to public works now under way in the Republic:

Improvements are being effected to ports and harbors in Puerto Plata, Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, and Azua.

Construction includes the erection of jails in Moca and El Seybo; repair of jail at La Vega; erection of schoolhouses in Puerto Plata, Santiago, and La Vega; and laying of water mains and sewer pipes in Santo Domingo.

Besides the above-mentioned works, a new electric-light system was opened for public use in the town of San Cristóbal.

ECUADOR

PUBLIC WORKS.—Among the appropriations recently made for public works are found the following: Completion of waterworks and fire hydrants in Zaruma, 10,000 sucres; waterworks for Amaguaña, 3,000 sucres; canalization survey, Otavalo, 6,000 sucres; continuation of work on Museum of Fine Arts, Quito, 6,000 sucres; and addition to Ministry of Finance, 3,300 sucres.

The Government has authorized the Canton of Sucre to contract a loan for 20,000 sucres to be used for additions to a market.

GUATEMALA

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL THEATER SIGNED.—Under date of August 18, 1928, a contract was signed in the name of the President of the Republic by Luis Chacón, Assistant Secretary of Promotion, with a private company for the construction of a national theater in Guatemala City, the same to be completed within a year after work is begun. According to the terms of the contract, the structure must be of either reinforced concrete or iron and have a seating capacity of 4,000, its cost having been estimated between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The approval of the President is required to make the contract effective.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SERVICE.—Various festivities marked the inauguration of electric-light service in Jutiapa, the capital of the Department of the same name, on September 1, 1928.

HONDURAS

SUBSIDIES FOR WATER AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT SERVICE.—An Executive decree of August 25, 1928, ordered that the necessary steps be taken for the granting of financial assistance from the Government to certain cities and towns which are not equipped with electric light or which have a deficient water supply. Among these subsidies may be mentioned one of 5,000 pesos to Sabanagrande for the installation of electric lighting.

The town of Colinas is enjoying the water service which was put in last September.

MEXICO

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS IN MINES.—In order to protect workers in the mines from the disease known as silicosis, the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor recently issued a regulation which prohibits the use in the mines of drills which allow the dust produced to pass directly into the atmosphere. Models employing a stream of water or some other appropriate means for collecting the dust must be used instead.

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.—At the end of September irrigation works were inaugurated in the Valle de Tecozautla, Hidalgo. They consist of a dam constructed on the Rosas River to store a body of water sufficient to irrigate 3,500 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres); a long irrigation canal; three tunnels of a total length of 1,400 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) with a capacity of 1,500 liters (liter equals 1.06 quarts) a second; and a subsidiary canal system. It is stated that the cost of construction was about 200,000 pesos.

PARAGUAY

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES FOR 1928-29.—A total expenditure of 24,765,000 pesos for public works was authorized in the budget recently adopted for the year 1928-29. It is interesting to note that of this amount 11,349,000 pesos are destined for highway and bridge construction, 3,000,000 pesos for the wharf at Encarnación, 1,500,000 pesos for the University and National Secondary School, 500,000 pesos for school repairs, and 1,000,000 pesos for hospital construction.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC WORKS.—Active preparations are being made in the town of Soyapango for a number of public improvements, among which are plans for the construction of a new market and a town hall.



POPULATION AND MIGRATION

COLOMBIA

CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC.—By virtue of a law of August 11, 1928, the taking of a general census of the Republic was authorized and a sum of 300,000 pesos voted to defray the expenditures occasioned thereby.

CUBA

LOW MORTALITY RATE.—According to official figures from the head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the Ministry of Health and Charity, Cuba had the extremely low death rate of 12.03 per 1,000 for the fiscal year from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928. This is practically the same as the crude death rate of 12.02 reported for the United States for the calendar year 1926, the latest available. For the whole island the following are the marriage, birth, and death statistics for the past two years:

In 1926-27 there were 16,541 marriages, 122,044 births, 5,469 stillbirths, and 45,001 deaths. In 1927-28 there were 17,469 marriages, 58,387 births, 6,008 stillbirths, and 41,751 deaths. The drop in the registration of births in relation to the previous year is due to an interval granted by Congress and effective in 1926-27 for the registration of babies not previously properly registered.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MIGRATION STATISTICS.—In order to facilitate the preparation of statistics by the Department of Migration, President Vázquez issued a decree, under date of August 10 last, requiring all steamship companies to present a certified list of passengers entering or leaving the Republic, as the case may be, within 24 hours after the arrival or departure of vessels, giving the full name, sex, age, nationality, profession, and color of all persons, stating also whether they know how to read and write, and giving port of destination. Passports of passengers whose ultimate destination is the Dominican Republic must be visaed by the Dominican consul in the city of origin.

URUGUAY

GROWTH IN POPULATION AND CHANGES IN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.—According to statistics reprinted by the press from a report made by the General Statistical Bureau in August, 1928, many interesting facts are brought out by a comparison of the vital statistics of the year 1927 with those of two decades ago. The census of Uruguay made on October 12, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,686; by January 1, 1928, however, it had increased to 1,762,451, or nearly 720,000 more than in 1908, an increase which represents a natural growth of 412,000 and an influx through immigration of 308,000. While the number of births, which were 35,520 in 1908, increased to 42,845 in 1927, there was actually a decrease in the birth rate, which fell from 32.36 per 1,000 in 1908 to 24.60 per 1,000 in 1927. The death rate, however, was also lower, decreasing from 14,421, or 13.14 per 1,000, in 1908 to 19,944, or 11.45 per 1,000, in 1927. A total of 10,243 marriages was registered in 1927 against 6,368 in 1908, a figure which shows only a slight change in percentage.

VENEZUELA

NEW PASSPORT AND ENTRANCE REGULATIONS.—New regulations recently issued regarding foreigners entering Venezuela were printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 6, 1928. Among other requirements, they provide that every foreigner entering Venezuela shall deposit a sum of money equal to 100 bolivars if entering by a seaport and 50 bolivars if by land, the same to be returned upon his leaving or at the end of a year should he decide to establish a domicile in Venezuela according to the civil code. Immigrants who enter under contract, tourists who return by the same ship from which they landed, employees of companies having contracts with the Government or having explicit concessions from it, foreigners employed by the Government, workmen, teachers, and domestic servants under contract to do work for Venezuelans or resident foreigners of sufficient responsibility are exempt. The President is authorized to make such other exemptions as may be deemed advisable.

No passport of a foreigner desiring to enter Venezuela may be visaed by a Venezuelan consular official unless the applicant proves his identity by showing evidence as to his name, age, marital condition, nationality, and ultimate domicile. The applicant also must show a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of vaccination dated within the preceding seven years. Article 7 of the law further states that the Venezuelan consular official must determine the financial resources of the traveler, the applicant's occupation, and his reason for visiting Venezuela.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

HIGHWAY LOAN AND TAXES.—The emission of highway bonds bearing a maximum of 5 per cent annual interest has been authorized by the Government to an amount such that the annual service and amortization shall not exceed the amount appropriated in the budget for highway construction.

The surtax on gasoline has been raised from 60 to 80 reis per kilogram, that on accessories from 50 to 60 reis per kilogram, and that on automobiles, motor trucks, motor cycles, etc., from 20 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

CHILE

BOND ISSUE.—The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Banco Central de Chile for September reports as follows on the recent issue of Government bonds:

On September 4 the National Government issued bonds in New York and London. In New York the issue was \$16,000,000 at 94 issued through the National City Co., and in London £2,000,000 at 95.5 issued through N. M. Rothschild & Sons. The difference in the issue price is due to the 2 per cent tax imposed by the English Government on foreign-bond issues and the terms of issue, payments being made in installments extending over five months, while the bonds issued in New York are free of tax and sold for cash. The Government received 90 for the bonds issued in New York and 90.5 for those issued in London, the difference being due to the deferred payments on the latter. The issue was a decided success in both centers, as there was an oversubscription in each city. The last issue was put out in New York at 93.5 on January 24 last.

REAL ESTATE.—The General Statistical Office reports that the sales of real estate in the entire country during the first six months of 1928 amounted to 374,446,000 pesos as compared with 317,685,000 during the similar period of 1927. The totals of mortgages for the same period were:

	January to July	
	1927	1928
	Pesos	Pesos
With mortgage banks.....	81, 617, 000	102, 805, 000
With commercial banks.....	76, 156, 000	64, 227, 000
Between individuals.....	94, 320, 000	137, 717, 000

COLOMBIA

DEPARTMENTAL LOANS.—On July 31, 1928, an Executive resolution authorized the Department of Caldas to contract a loan of \$12,000,000 for 20 years, paying 7 per cent interest. The proceeds of this loan, which is to be issued in installments of \$2,500,000, will be spent for public works.

On August 14, 1928, an Executive decree was signed authorizing the Department of Santander del Sur to contract a loan of \$10,000,000 for public works.

CUBA

BUDGET FOR 1928-29.—The following is a table of the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928, and ending June 30, 1929, as passed by Congress and approved by the President on June 28, 1928, and published in an extraordinary number of the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 30:

	Annual budget	Fixed budget	Total
REVENUES			
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Customs	29,648,307.86	11,524,692.14	41,173,000.00
Port fees.....	1,162,385.00	587,615.00	1,750,000.00
Consular fees.....	1,600,000.00		1,600,000.00
Communications	2,650,500.00		2,650,500.00
Land	24,863,500.00	2,763,000.00	27,626,500.00
Army taxes.....	3,797,000.00	1,803,000.00	5,600,000.00
National lottery	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00
Total.....	67,721,692.86	16,678,307.14	84,400,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
National debt		9,337,025.00	9,337,025.00
Legislative power.....		3,019,130.00	3,019,130.00
Judicial power.....		4,322,152.14	4,322,152.14
Presidency of Republic.....	487,720.00		487,720.00
Department of State.....	1,833,022.76		1,833,022.76
Department of Justice.....	388,620.00		388,620.00
Department of Government.....	4,527,523.00		4,527,523.00
Treasury Department.....	4,749,515.50		4,749,515.50
Treasury, additional.....	2,648,707.68		2,648,707.68
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.....	1,185,038.62		1,185,038.62
Department of Public Works.....	4,243,882.86		4,243,882.86
Department of Instruction and Fine Arts.....	15,737,282.07		15,737,282.07
Department of Public Health and Charity.....	5,745,247.70		5,745,247.70
Department of War and Marine.....	12,858,684.06		12,858,684.06
Department of Communications.....	5,372,976.14		5,372,976.14
Pensions to veterans.....	6,743,297.79		6,743,297.79
Dredging of ports.....	1,162,385.00		1,162,385.00
Special public works fund.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
Total.....	67,708,903.18	16,678,307.14	84,387,210.32
Revenues.....			84,400,000.00
Expenditures.....			84,387,210.32
Surplus.....			12,789.68

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NATIONAL REVENUES.—The following table gives the total receipts of the nation during the first six months of the year 1928, compared with those for the same period of two years past:

	January-July		
	1926	1927	1928
Customhouse.....	\$2, 712, 619. 47	\$3, 225, 926. 83	\$3, 180, 381. 55
Internal revenues.....	2, 753, 871. 12	2, 983, 709. 93	3, 438, 436. 72
Total.....	5, 466, 490. 59	6, 209, 636. 76	6, 618, 818. 27

ECUADOR

DISTINGUISHED ECUADOREANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Humberto Alborno, president of the Quito Loan Bank, and Dr. V. E. Estrada, president of La Previsora Bank of Guayaquil, arrived in New York some time ago. The former expected to remain in this country two months in order to study the banking methods used in the United States.

GUATEMALA

CUSTOMHOUSE RECEIPTS.—A total of 4,487,548.83 quetzales in customhouse receipts is reported to have been collected in Guatemala during the first six months of the year 1928. Of this amount 2,260,277.79 quetzales represent import duties, 1,849,617.78 quetzales export duties, and 377,653.26 quetzales other taxes. The export duties were 187,176.51 quetzales more than those collected during the same period of 1927, but the other two items showed somewhat of a decrease below those for the previous year.

LEGALIZATION OF MORTGAGE LOANS.—See page 1260.

HAITI

BUDGET.—A résumé of the budget for 1928-29, published in full in *Le Moniteur*, the official newspaper, for September 10, 1928, is as follows:

Receipts:	Gourdes	Expenditures—Contd.	Gourdes
Customs duties....	33, 600, 000. 00	Commerce.....	275, 340. 00
Internal revenue..	4, 000, 000. 00	Interior.....	11, 108, 280. 40
Miscellaneous....	300, 000. 00	Public works.....	5, 502, 440. 00
Total.....	37, 900, 000. 00	Justice.....	1, 312, 755. 00
		Agriculture.....	2, 514, 910. 00
		Labor.....	620, 000. 00
Expenditures:		Public instruction..	2, 131, 008. 00
Public debt.....	12, 528, 885. 05	Worship.....	422, 587. 50
Foreign relations..	577, 600. 00	Total.....	37, 898, 485. 95
Finance.....	904, 680. 00		

PANAMA

NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.—The \$300,000 building of the National City Bank of New York was officially opened in Panama City on September 2, 1928. The belief of the National City Bank in Panama as a center of distribution and exchange is evinced by its heavy investment in this new edifice.

PARAGUAY

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The total amount of customs duties collected during the first six months of 1928 is reported to have been 2,166,833 pesos gold, representing an increase of 22.74 per cent over the collections during the same period of 1927, which were 1,764,388 pesos gold.

PERU

LOAN FLOATED.—A Peruvian national loan of \$25,000,000 in 6 per cent gold bonds, dated October 1, 1928, was recently floated by important banking houses in Europe and the United States. These bonds, which constitute part of a second series of the Peruvian national loan authorized primarily for the purpose of refunding the entire external secured debt of the Republic, will be used for the repayment of short-term indebtedness of the Republic contracted for objects included within the purposes of the loan, the construction and improvement of dock and shipping facilities in the harbor of Callao, and capital expenditures for public works.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CONTRACT.—On July 6, 1928, the Government of Salvador signed a contract with a firm of certified public accountants in London. This contract provides for the investigation of the present systems of expenditure, collection of public revenues, and the accounting systems in the various Government offices, and the preparation of a report for the Government on the results of the investigation containing a plan for establishing new and improved systems to replace those now in force in order to facilitate the collection and disbursement of Government revenues and the easy assembling of accurate statistics.

NEW GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION.—An Executive order of August 21, 1928, provides for the publication of a bulletin by the Department of the Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce. The editorial staff has already been organized in accordance therewith.

VENEZUELA

LOANS BY AGRICULTURAL BANK.—According to information furnished by the press, credits of 4,085,000 bolivars were extended by the Agricultural & Live Stock Bank in Maracay during its second month in operation, bringing the total of loans made up to that time to 5,350,000 bolivars.

EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

FRESH-AIR SCHOOLS.—On September 1, 1928, the fresh-air schools of Buenos Aires for children below normal in health were reopened. There are six of these schools for children who are selected from among the regular schools as being in need of special food and care. Breakfast is furnished from 7.30 to 8 a. m., after which classes are conducted in the fresh air.

SOCIAL INSTITUTE OF THE LITTORAL UNIVERSITY.—The Social Institute of the University of the Littoral was established in Rosario, Province of Santa Fé, on August 17, 1928, for the development of university extension work and a social museum, as planned by the president of the university, Dr. Rafael Araya. Among the speakers at the opening of this institution was the Minister of Public Instruction of Argentina.

JOCKEY CLUB OF BUENOS AIRES TO BUILD SCHOOL.—The Jockey Club of Buenos Aires has recently resolved to construct a large school on its property in Buenos Aires where it will provide a day nursery for 150 children of working mothers, a kindergarten for 400 children, and an elementary school for 500 children. The building will have a central section and two wings. A library, dining room, baths, and a gymnasium with a swimming pool will be part of the plant.

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—Matriculation in various schools of the University of Buenos Aires for 1928 is as follows:

School	Total
Medical school.....	3, 746
School of Pharmacy.....	172
Course for doctorate in pharmacy.....	67
School of Dentistry.....	520
Course for doctorate in dentistry.....	86
School of Obstetrics.....	202
Course for visiting health nurses.....	64
Kinesitherapy.....	71
Medical legislation.....	19

School	Total
School of Agriculture.....	200
Veterinary School.....	150
Law School.....	552
School for Notaries.....	416
Course for doctorate in law.....	8
School for Diplomats in Faculty of Law.....	5
School for Attorneys.....	66
Course for doctorate in economic sciences.....	694
Course for national public accountants.....	113
Course for diplomats in faculty of economic sciences.....	4
School of Philosophy and Letters.....	240

NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROSARIO.—The Dr. Nicolás Avellaneda Girls' Normal School in the city of Rosario has 1,450 pupils this year in the kindergarten, training school, primary school teachers' course, and the course for secondary school teachers and arts and science. Extension work is being given in Latin, history of philosophy, editorial work and spelling, and reading (for illiterates). In the first grade of the primary school an experiment is being made in the use of the Decroly system. The kindergarten, with an enrollment of 90 pupils, celebrated Froebel's birthday on April 21 by an interesting program attended by the mothers, who have shown much interest this year by coming to school meetings and by furnishing equipment for the school.

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF STUDENTS.—The first National Convention of Students was held in Cochabamba on August 17 last. A number of resolutions were adopted relating to university reforms and other important educational subjects. As another result of this convention, the National Federation of Students was organized.

PROFESSIONAL RECIPROCITY.—See page 1257.

CHILE

PROFESSOR OF HIGHWAYS.—Sr. Carlos Alliende Arráu, chief of the Highway Bureau of the Ministry of Promotion, has been appointed professor of highways in the Engineering School of the University of Chile. The record of Sr. Alliende Arráu in that bureau, with which he has been connected for 22 years, is exceptionally distinguished. His were the plans for the first concrete bridges constructed in Chile.

PRINTING OF CHILEAN MUSIC.—The National Conservatory of Music has begun the printing of Chilean music, the first composition off the press being *La Voz de las Calles*, by Allende. Symphonic scores will also be printed in sufficient number to allow of exchange with other nations. The conservatory hopes thus to make Chilean music better known abroad and also to obtain a valuable set of scores for its own use.

SECONDARY-SCHOOL DIPLOMA CHANGED.—By a recent executive decree the diploma of bachelor of arts has been changed to a secondary-school certificate, granted upon completion of the 6-year course in the Government institutes or lyceums, or, in the case of pupils prepared in private institutions, upon passing an examination. This certificate admits the student to the university institutes.

UNITED STATES PROFESSOR RECEIVES SPECIAL HONOR.—On July 17, in the library of the Catholic University of Chile, Dr. Clarence Haring, professor of history of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., was given the titles of corresponding member of the Academy of Economic Sciences and honorary member of the faculty of laws. After a speech presenting the title, made by the president of the Catholic University, Professor Haring gave an address on Some Aspects of Spanish Colonization.

COLOMBIA

CHILEAN SECTION IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—Ceremonies marking the formal inauguration of the Chilean section in the National Library, which is composed of books given the said institution through His Excellency Sr. Pedro Prado, Minister of Chile in Colombia, were held on September 14, 1928.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.—In his annual report recently presented to Congress the Minister of Public Education set forth his intention to increase the number of commercial schools for women and improve existing courses and equipment. Special courses will be given in languages, political economy, mercantile law, geography, natural sciences, accountancy, stenography, typewriting, and correspondence.

COSTA RICA

CREATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.—A decree authorizing the creation of 20 scholarships to be given during the next two years, 10 each year, for courses in the Institute of Pedagogy at Santiago, Chile, leading to a diploma as teacher of secondary education in mathematics, philology, physical and natural sciences, geography, and history was passed on July 24, 1928, and signed by President González Víquez on July 31, 1928.

PERUVIAN SCHOLARSHIP.—On behalf of his Government, the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru recently advised the Government of Costa Rica that a scholarship in the Peruvian School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science would be put at the disposition of the young Cost Rican student fulfilling the necessary requirements.

CUBA

DR. SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE HONORED.—Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, distinguished author of the Code of Private International Law, embodied in a convention signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States in Habana, recently delivered a much applauded series of lectures in the University of Chicago by invitation of that institution. It will be remembered that Doctor Bustamante has been an eminent member of the Permanent Court of International Justice ever since its inception. Many distinctions have been conferred on this famous Cuban internationalist.

ECUADOR

CONSERVATION OF OBJECTS OF ART AND ARCHEOLOGY.—The Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts was recently authorized to purchase at a cost of 101,500 sucres the collection of rare objects of art and archeology belonging to Señor Pacífico Chiriboga G., a distinguished Ecuadorean.

The Government has also appropriated 1,500 sucres a month for the restoration and conservation of paintings and other objects of art in the Quito churches and convents.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to the report of the Secretary of Public Education for 1927-28, statistics for schools above primary grade are as follows:

Type of school	Number of schools	Enrollment	Attendance
Lower normals.....	7	137	122
Normals.....	14	968	890
Special schools.....	22	1, 450	1, 134
Secondary schools.....	7	723	579

Enrollment in the university schools was as follows:

Central School of Political and Social Sciences.....	264
School of Medical Sciences.....	276
School of Pharmacy and Chemistry.....	33
School of Mathematical Sciences.....	26
Western School of Law and School for Notaries.....	46

Statistics of foreign students in the School of Medical Sciences are as follows: Salvador, 8; Honduras, 28; Nicaragua, 14; Costa Rica, 7; Mexico and Spain, 2 each; and Italy, 1.

HONDURAS

BOYS' SCHOOL.—A new building for the boys' school in San Francisco Ojuera was dedicated on September 15, national independence day. The Government and the town both contributed funds for the erection of this attractive schoolhouse, which is planned in accordance with modern hygienic and educational principles.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.—The press reports that a retirement fund for teachers will be formed by the deduction of 2 per cent of their salaries.

MEXICO

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to a recent report of the President of the Republic, "enrollment in the Federal primary schools has increased considerably, reaching 125,000 in the Federal District, which is due to the establishment of evening classes and to the increasing confidence of the people in the efficiency of Government schools." The parents' associations of the Federal District have 44,000 members, who give valuable material and moral support to the schools. In the department of psychological studies 18,700 mental tests and 10,000 educational tests were given, the results of which have been gathered together in 77 charts of "frequency" and "percentage." The school physicians visited periodically 162 schools and gave 19,057 permits for attendance at dispensaries. At present 4,570 teachers and 115 supervisors are in charge of 284,056 students in the rural schools. The cultural missions tried principally to improve the preparation of rural teachers. Nine rural normal schools prepare rural teachers, in each of which there are from 40 to 60 students from the rural districts who have received scholarships from the Federal Government. In the Student House for Indigenes, Mexico City, a normal course has also been opened. Official and incorporated (private) secondary schools have an enrollment of 7,046 students, about 5,000 of whom are in the Federal schools. Up to July 31 the university enrollment was 9,379, 6,085 of whom were men and 3,294 women.

NICARAGUA

ESTABLISHMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC COMMISSION.—In accordance with a resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union passed May 2, 1928, a decree was issued by the President of Nicaragua on August 21, 1928, providing for the establishment of a bibliographical commission such as is to be established in all the countries members of the Pan American Union. The Nicaraguan commission consists of the following: Drs. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Francisco Paniagua Prado, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, José Andrés Urtecho, and Pablo Hurtado; Sr. Pedro J. Morales, director of the National Library, and Sr. Gonzalo Solórzano, jr., director of the National Archives.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN LEÓN.—The municipality of León has at present 15 schools located in its various sections. These schools have well-qualified teachers, new furniture, and equipment necessary for their educational work. Schools in the outlying districts are also undertaking the task of reducing illiteracy among adults.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING.—The Ministry of Public Instruction recently sent a well-known educator to the Atlantic coast region to study conditions in the Government schools there and render a report with recommendations for the improvement of the schools.

PARAGUAY

COMMISSION FOR EDUCATIONAL INVESTIGATION.—A special commission for educational investigation in Europe and the United States was created by act of Congress of August 3, 1928, and later approved by the President. This body is to be composed of three teachers, one of whom will remain in Belgium or England to act as director of the studies made by the commission in Europe, and as translator of any texts or other necessary material, while the others will make a study of school legislation and equipment and of educational methods as applied to secondary and normal instruction, industrial and manual work, the education of women for home duties, institutes for abnormal children, pedagogical laboratories, and the general organization of primary instruction. A period of two years has been designated as the time in which the study must be completed.

CREATION OF SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.—The creation of a school of chemistry in the National University to offer courses in industrial and biological chemistry leading to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist or doctor in chemistry and pharmacy was authorized by a decree of August 1, 1928. Graduation from the School of Pharmacy or its equivalent will be required for entrance. The course of study, which is to cover a period of two years, will include industrial and analytical chemistry, mechanics, geometry, mineralogy, geology, biological preparations, Paraguayan medicinal flora, and the construction of machinery from the standpoints of theory and design.

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the last presidential message there are at present 1,755 teachers in charge of 633 public primary schools attended by 58,300 pupils, and 6 public and 65 private secondary schools with an enrollment of 3,694 and 6,207, respectively. Forty students, recipients of Government scholarships, are studying in foreign countries. In regard to school buildings the message says:

With the aid of the parents 29 school buildings have been constructed in the interior of the country and seven have been enlarged, while important improvements have been made on many others.

SALVADOR

ARGENTINE SECTION IN NATIONAL LIBRARY.—A new section devoted entirely to Argentine literature has been added to the National Library in San Salvador. This new division contains over 800 volumes covering a variety of subjects from the pens of the best Argentine authors.

FREE MILK LUNCH.—As an experiment in better nutrition for young children the School Welfare Society has introduced a free milk lunch into the four kindergartens in the city of San Salvador. This lunch will be served every other day. Children unable to take milk will be given the food best suited to their needs.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.—An important educational plan is being developed in Salvador looking toward the reorganization of the school system in accordance with the most modern and improved methods of teaching. The progressive school idea is already being tried, as has been previously mentioned in the BULLETIN, in certain schools in Santa Ana and Soyapango.

URUGUAY

FIRST CONGRESS OF HISTORY.—The inaugural session of the First National Congress of History held in Montevideo under the auspices of the National Council of History took place in the university on August 27, 1928, with several foreign delegates and a large body of Uruguayans in attendance. The following day committees were appointed to consider the papers presented by the delegates. These papers were chiefly devoted to various phases of the history of Uruguay and the Río de la Plata region. Delegates were also given an opportunity for recreation as well as visits to museums and points of historic interest. Among the most important resolutions taken by the congress was one recommending the proscription from history texts of every allusion which might endanger the ideal of international confraternity.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKS OF URUGUAYAN COMPOSER.—Information has recently been received that the Uruguayan Government has made arrangements for the publication of all the works of Sr. Eduardo Fabini, well-known Uruguayan composer, and that it will distribute copies among the leading orchestras of the world.

PLAN FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.—On April 16, 1928, the National Administrative Council passed a resolution fixing the site for the first "school park" in Montevideo. The school park will contain a group of schools in healthful and attractive surroundings.

CREATION OF NEW DENTAL DEGREE.—By act of the legislature on June 9, 1928, the degree of doctor of dentistry was created. It will be granted all students successfully completing their courses in the dental school of the university.

GIFT OF MONUMENT BY PERU.—Of particular interest in the celebration of the national holiday in Montevideo on August 25, 1928, was the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Eugenio Garzón, a great Uruguayan soldier of the war of independence, which monument was presented the Uruguayan Government by Peru. It was therefore fitting that one of the dedicatory addresses be made by Dr. Miguel Checa Eguiguren, Minister of Peru to Uruguay, and, as he stood before an audience composed of the citizens of many American nations, he stressed the idea of General Garzón as a South American hero and extolled the friendly relations which have so long bound Peru to Uruguay.

VENEZUELA

ATTENDANCE AT UNIVERSITY.—A total of 350 out of the 371 students attending the Central University of Venezuela at Caracas took the general examinations in July, 1928, the number taking the examinations in the respective schools being as follows: School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, 64; School of Political Science, 105; School of Medicine, 157; School of Dentistry, 11; and School of Pharmacy, 13.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The construction of a new secondary school in Caracas to be named after the famous French philosopher Descartes was authorized by an Executive decree of September 10, 1928.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE BOY SCOUTS.—The Argentine National Boy Scouts, organized in 1912, now have 150 companies throughout the country with 20,000 scouts. Funds for the association are provided by the Government and private donations. The scout ideal, which is the same throughout the world, is believed to be having a very good effect upon the youth of Argentina as in all other countries, giving him a sense of loyalty, kindness, and usefulness and making of him a resourceful individual who also has a conception of his civic obligations.

BUILDING FOR INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.—On October 1, 1928, proposals were requested for the construction of the new building for the General Clinical Hospital at a cost of 1,253,293.03 pesos, which is to be part of the future Gen. José de San Martín polyclinic,

named for the great Argentine hero. The building will cover an area of 1,240 square meters and will contain 56 beds for men and 28 for women, chiefly in wards. Each ward will have a pantry service, nurses' dining room, operating room, dispensary, hall, and room for the sister of charity in charge. Other rooms house the chemical, biological, and bacteriological laboratories, the metabolism test apparatus, electrical appliances, and other means of treatment or diagnosis. The third floor has two solariums, dormitories, nurses' quarters, and other offices and sections.

MUNICIPAL HYGIENE MUSEUM.—On September 8, 1928, the Municipal Museum of Hygiene of Buenos Aires was formally opened to the public as the result of a plan outlined by Dr. Emilio R. Coni. Dr. Julio A. Petrocchi, director of the museum, said that this institution would be a constantly growing source of interesting information on public hygiene and social welfare which would greatly benefit the public.

CHILE

PUBLIC-HEALTH NURSES.—The public-health nurses in Santiago are devoting their attention especially to infant health. They visit every mother who leaves a maternity hospital with a baby and as many other mothers as possible, instructing them in the proper care of infants, advising them not to wait until their babies are ill before taking them to a child health clinic and also counseling as to the proper agencies for the care of sick children. Over 800 visits were made by the nurses last July.

RED CROSS.—After a period of inactivity, the Chilean Red Cross has been reorganized under the presidency of Dr. J. E. Ostornol, Señora Carmela Prieto de Martínez being chairman of the central committee of well-known ladies. The Red Cross now counts on an annual income from the University of Concepción lottery, which is supplemented from memberships and other contributions. The program of work which has been outlined includes the employment of public-health nurses and child-welfare work in various phases.

COLOMBIA

DAY NURSERY.—On May 1, 1928, a day nursery was opened in a Bogotá brewery. The fine building was constructed specially for the purpose and given to the 500 women working in the plant. The nursery, which is maintained at a cost of \$500 monthly paid entirely by the firm, has a capacity of 40 cribs and employs two doctors and two graduate nurses.

COSTA RICA

HOSPITAL IN LIMÓN.—On August 1, 1928, President González Víquez signed a decree passed by Congress on July 30, 1928, authoriz-

ing an expenditure of 100,000 colones for the establishment of a hospital in the Province of Limón at a place to be selected by the Department of Public Health and Social Welfare.

CUBA

CUBAN RED CROSS.—On September 20, 1928, the Cuban National Red Cross issued a call for donations for the victims of the hurricane in Porto Rico and Florida, heading the list with \$3,000 to show its cooperation with League of Red Cross Societies and its friendship for Porto Rico and the United States.

SANITATION CAMPAIGN.—A commission has been appointed by the Secretary of Public Works to deliver lectures on sanitation in the schools in and near Habana so that children will understand the importance of keeping their city clean for the sake of public health.

Another sanitation measure to be enforced by the Bureau of Public Health is the securing of licenses from that bureau for the sale of any sort of article in any sort of business establishment. A fine of \$20 is to be imposed by the inspectors if this license can not be shown by the proprietor after October 10, 1928.

TWO SALVADOREAN NURSES ENJOY CUBAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—On October 1, 1928, Señorita Hortensia Pérez, head of the Nurses' Bureau, presented Señoritas Isabel Gavillas and Angélica Vidal Tobías to the Secretary of Public Health and Charity. These two young women from Salvador have come to study nursing in Our Lady of Mercy Hospital in Habana as recipients of the two scholarships offered by the Cuban Government to Salvador.

HONDURAS

SANITATION OF PUERTO CORTÉS.—Work on the sanitation of Puerto Cortés was begun on September 4 last, when the Sanitation Board appointed by the President for two years took office. As already stated in these pages, funds for this purpose will be forthcoming from the 1926-27 budget surplus.

MEXICO

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.—The Department of Health is endeavoring to secure the establishment of pasteurization plants in every State by January 1, 1929. This system is already employed in many places throughout the country, but in order that it may become more general the department has advised its representatives to take steps to secure the opening of additional plants.

LECTURES ON CHILD HYGIENE.—The health education section of the Department of Health has recently been giving a series of lectures before the mothers' clubs connected with the public schools. Among the various subjects discussed in these lectures are: Health habits for children; meats, fats, and starch in nutrition; rules for maternal

lactation; artificial lactation; the ventilation of the home; mothers and the formation of health habits; cleanliness and baths during early childhood; smallpox and vaccination; and others equally important.

NICARAGUA

BOOK ON HYGIENE.—The Government printing office of Nicaragua has recently published a book entitled *Notions of Hygiene* for the use of the children in the Government schools. This has already reached its second edition.

ANTITUBERCULAR INJECTIONS.—The children's ward in the Managua Hospital recently received a gift of a number of antialfa anti-tuberculosis injections made in the Ferrán Institute of Barcelona, the gift of Dr. Jaime Ferrán.

PANAMA

GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.—In order to give the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine temporary quarters in which to begin its laboratory work, the Government of Panama in August offered the new medical-school building in Panama City to be used three or more years for this purpose. This action was received with much gratification by Dr. Franklin Martin, president of the institute, and Col. J. F. Siler, of the board of scientific directors, who were then in Panama. Several years ago the Government of that country set aside a suitable site upon which it will erect a permanent building to house the institute.

As readers of the Hon. Maurice Thatcher's article on this subject in the August BULLETIN will recall, the United States Congress made at its last session an annual appropriation of \$50,000 toward the maintenance and operation of the laboratory of the Gorgas Memorial Institute. It is now expected to start laboratory work within a few months. The leading problem to be studied by the institute will probably be malaria.

PARAGUAY

OPENING OF NEW SANATORIUM.—A new sanatorium recently completed in Asunción was formally opened on September 8, 1928. Built upon a large site which will afford rest and quiet to those being treated there, the sanatorium can comfortably accommodate 20 patients at a time; operating rooms and sterilization chambers have been equipped with the most modern apparatus, and medical service will be available at all hours.

URUGUAY

COURSE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS.—The first of a series of 10 lectures given by physicians and specialists under the auspices of the Uruguayan Association of Child Welfare for social workers who make

home visits was held in Montevideo on September 5, 1928. In consideration of the interest shown by those who attended and the qualifications of those directing the study, it was believed that the course would prove very successful.

VENEZUELA

LEPER PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.—A simple but touching ceremony attended by the Minister of Colombia, representatives of the press, and many other persons of importance, took place in the Cabo Blanco Leprosarium on September 2, 1928, when 12 patients of the asylum were discharged after having been pronounced apparently cured of the dread disease. Following the ceremony, gifts of books, magazines, sewing machines, bicycles, and playthings were distributed among the other inmates of the hospital.

OPENING OF SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The first classes in the school of nursing established by the Red Cross in Caracas were opened on June 5, 1928, with an enrollment of 60. The program of study covers a period of three months with opportunity for practice in the dispensary. Leading to the certificate of "Samaritan" and required before more advanced study of the profession, the course is intended first to acquaint the student with a general knowledge of anatomy, human physiology, minor surgery, first aid, hygiene and household therapeutics, and pharmacy, and afterwards to give specialized instruction in the care required for certain specific cases. Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez, professor in the School of Medicine in Caracas, has been appointed director.

HOME FOR AGED AND INDIGENTS.—A large home for the aged and those reduced through poverty to begging was opened in San Cristobal, Táchira, on September 1, 1928.



FEMINISM

ARGENTINA

SOCIAL WELFARE SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—The Social Welfare Section of the National Council of Women, founded in 1904 to protect the working woman, has a god-mother's service for destitute old people and a dressmaking shop which distributes 1,000 garments a year to the city maternity hospitals. Recently Doña María Luisa Álvarez de Toledo de Broggi, president of the section, and a group of members have taken up the task of transcribing books in Braille for the Argentine Library for the Blind.

Classes in Braille transcribing are held every Wednesday in the society's quarters.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.—On August 26, 1928, the organizing committees of the Third International Congress of Women met to discuss plans for that congress, which is to meet in Buenos Aires from November 30 to December 12, 1928. The program of the congress includes the following: Sociological section—maternity protection, single moral standard, lower cost of living, etc.; legislation section—revision of legislation on labor of women, equal wages, political rights, abolition of war, Monroe doctrine, women's prisons, etc.; hygiene section—narcotics, eugenics, protection of infancy; education section—coeducation, continuation schools, agricultural education, school buildings, promotion of teachers, curricula, regulation of private teaching, open-air or farm schools, etc.; literary section—protection of women's copyrights, textbooks and readers, theatrical trend, etc.; industrial section—women's work in industry, vocational placement, home industries, factory industries, applied arts, the woman on the farm, etc.; art section—the plastic arts, music, folklore, etc.

BRAZIL

VOTES FOR WOMEN.—Judicial authorities of the States of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have conceded the right of women to vote in those States on the basis of provisions in the Federal Constitution. It will be remembered that Rio Grande do Norte was the first Brazilian State to give the vote to women. As this occurred only last year, Brazilian suffragists are greatly encouraged by the early addition of two more States.

WOMAN APPEARS BEFORE SUPREME COURT.—The first woman to appear before the Supreme Court to plead on her own behalf for a writ of *habeas corpus* came before that body on September 17, 1928. No request to that effect had ever before been received from a woman, but as such appearances of men are customary, the learned justices saw no reason for refusing permission because of sex.

CHILE

ANOTHER WOMAN OFFICIAL.—Following the precedent set a few months ago in the appointment of a woman to be a civil registry official (as noted in the BULLETIN), Señorita Margarita Maturana Silva has been appointed to a similar position in Panquehue as the result of winning first place in a competition therefor.

COLOMBIA

LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.—On August 21, 1928, an interesting lecture was given in the School of Law and Political Sciences by Señorita Isabel Pinzón Castilla, on the subject of the

origin of international law, taking as its beginning the treaty of Westphalia (1648).

CUBA

NATIONAL FEMINIST ALLIANCE.—Señora Celia Sarrá de Averhoff, chairman of the propaganda committee of the National Feminist Alliance, has established subcommittees to make the work more effective. The committee on lectures will carry the message of this woman's organization to factory and shop workers; the interview committee will approach wealthy and prominent women seeking their cooperation; the poster and motion-picture committee will attend to publicity by making known what some of the greatest modern thinkers have said in behalf of women. The social meetings committee will hold a reception each week in different homes for the development of the alliance.

PANAMA

NICARAGUAN WOMAN POET IN PANAMA.—On her return to Nicaragua from the United States last August, Aura Rostand, a Nicaraguan poet, visited the city of Panama where she was entertained by literary and social circles and also gave a much appreciated reading of her works in the Normal School for Women. It will be remembered by BULLETIN readers that Aura Rostand, in private life María de la Selva de Ibarra, was appointed Nicaraguan consul in Detroit, Mich., in 1927.

PERU

SOCIAL WELFARE ALLIANCE.—On September 6, 1928, a group of women in Lima especially interested in social welfare met and organized as a social welfare alliance, having as its object the dispensing of aid to working women, children compelled to support themselves, and the aged.



GUATEMALA

PURCHASE OF LEGATION PROPERTY.—The purchase of new property for the Guatemalan Legation in Washington was authorized by President Chacón on August 11, 1928. A handsome and commodious edifice at 1614 Eighteenth Street, in one of the best residential sections of Washington, has been bought and is now occupied by the Minister of Guatemala and his family.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1928.

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Declared exports to the United States from Argentina, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1928.	1928 Aug. 17	Dana C. Sycks, consul in charge, Buenos Aires.
Bond issue in Rosario.....	Aug. 25	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian exports by countries of destination for the year 1927....	Aug. 28	Thomas S. Horn, consul at La Paz.
August, 1928, report of commerce and industries of Bolivia.....	Sept. 4	C. H. Butler, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Budget of the State of Bahia for the year 1928.....	Aug. 3	Joseph F. Burt, consul at Bahia.
Parana State bank law.....	Aug. 14	C. R. Cameron, consul at São Paulo.
São Paulo foreign trade, January to June, 1928.....	Aug. 25	Do.
Budget of the State of Matto Grosso for 1929.....	Sept. 1	Do.
Statement of the financial conditions of the Jointville Municipal Administration, during quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928.	Sept. 10	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Improving São Paulo's coffee.....	do.	C. R. Cameron.
Coffee exports from Rio de Janeiro during August, 1928, and market conditions in Brazil.	Sept. 11	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazilian trade notes.....	Sept. 14	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Review of Port Limon consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	July 15	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	Sept. 5	Edward Caffery, consul at San José.
CUBA		
Public works in the Antilla district.....	Aug. 28	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	Sept. 15	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
New Cuban regulations governing goods in transit and shipments.	Sept. 25	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Isle of Pines, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928.	Oct. 3	John J. Coyle, vice consul at Gerona.
ECUADOR		
July, 1928, report on the commerce and industries of Ecuador....	Aug. 16	W. Allen Rhode, vice consul at Guayaquil.
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	Sept. 1	Do.
GUATEMALA		
Guatemala to inaugurate broadcasting station.....	Sept. 11	G. K. Donald, consul at Guatemala City.
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	Sept. 12	Do.
HONDURAS		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1927....	July 29	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Decrees of Honduran Congress of 1928.....	Aug. 29	Do.
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries.....	Sept. 1	Do.
NICARAGUA		
August, 1928, review of commerce and industries of Western Nicaragua.	Sept. 4	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
Report on commerce and industries of Panama for August, 1928.	Sept. 10	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.

Reports received to October 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Paraguayan imports and exports for 1927, by commodities.....	1928 Sept. 1	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul at Asunsion.
The population of Paraguay, 1927.....	do.....	Do.
Paraguayan immigration 1907-1927.....	do.....	Do.
Statistics on Paraguayan schools.....	Sept. 12	Do.
PERU		
Review of commerce and industries of Peru, August, 1928.....	Sept. 12	John M. Cabot, vice consul, at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Report on commerce and industries of Salvador, for August, 1928.....	Sept. 3	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul, at San Salvador.
Percentage summary of Salvadoran imports for 1927.....	Sept. 25	Do.
URUGUAY		
Pensions for employees of stock companies.....	Aug. 10	C. Carrigan, consul general at Montevideo.
Proposals for the construction and operation of telephone system for Montevideo and other points.	Aug. 19	Do.
Increase in railway lines in Uruguay.....	Sept. 10	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Changes in Venezuelan import tariff, "Gaceta Oficial" of August 11, 1928.	Aug. 11	H. M. Walcott, consul at Caracas.
Report on the Maracaibo aqueduct.....	Sept. 6	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Review of commerce and industries of La Guaira, quarter ended June 30, 1928.	Sept. 11	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.

VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS¹

Country	Standard	Unit	Value Pan-americanos ¹	Value U. S. Gold
ARGENTINA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	Gold . . .	Boliviano .	1.95	0.389
BRAZIL	Gold . . .	Milreis . .	2.73	0.546
CHILE	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	0.60	0.121
COLOMBIA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.87	0.973
COSTA RICA	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.33	0.465
CUBA	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	Gold . . .	Sucre . . .	1.00	0.200
GUATEMALA	Gold . . .	Quetzal . .	5.00	1.000
HAITI	Gold . . .	Gourde . .	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	Gold . . .	Lempira . .	2.50	0.500
MEXICO	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	Gold . . .	Córdoba . .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	Gold . . .	Balboa . . .	5.00	1.000
PARAGUAY ²	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	4.82	0.965
PERU	Gold . . .	Libra . . .	24.33	4.866
SALVADOR	Gold . . .	Colón . . .	2.50	0.500
UNITED STATES	Gold . . .	Dollar . . .	5.00	1.000
URUGUAY	Gold . . .	Peso . . .	5.17	1.034
VENEZUELA	Gold . . .	Bolívar . . .	0.97	0.193

¹ Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold 0.900 fine.

² The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimeter	0.39 inch	Square meter	10.26 sq. feet
Meter	3.28 feet	Hectare	2.47 acres
Kilometer	0.62 mile	Square kilometer	0.38 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Liter	1.06 quarts	Liter	0.91 quart
Hectoliter	26.42 gallons	Hectoliter	2.84 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gram	15.42 grains	Gram	15.42 grains
Kilogram	2.2 pounds	Kilogram	32.15 ounces
Quintal	220.46 pounds	Kilogram	2.68 pounds
Ton	2,204.6 pounds		



